

The meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, DC, January 20, 1995.

Carol-Lee Hurley,

Chief, Regional Programs Coordination Unit.

[FR Doc. 95-1998 Filed 1-25-95; 8:45 am]

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Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Ronald H. Brown,

Secretary of Commerce, Chairman and Executive Officer.

Attest:

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-2000 Filed 1-25-95; 8:45 am]

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capabilities of each of the foreign instruments described above are pertinent to each applicant's intended purpose and (2) they know of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value for the intended use of each instrument.

We know of no other instrument or apparatus being manufactured in the United States which is of equivalent scientific value to either of the foreign instruments.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board; Grant of Authority; Establishment of a Foreign-Trade Zone Medford-Jackson County, OR

[Order No. 719]

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, by an Act of Congress approved June 18, 1934, an Act "To provide for the establishment . . . of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes," as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u) (the Act), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) is authorized to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, Jackson County, Oregon (the Grantee), an Oregon municipal corporation, has made application to the Board (FTZ Doc. 54-93, 58 FR 61064, 11/19/93) (amended 3/17/94), requesting the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at the Medford-Jackson County Airport, a Customs user fee airport, with additional site in Medford and Jackson County, Oregon; and,

Whereas, notice has been given in the **Federal Register** and the Board has found that the requirements of the Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby grants to the Grantee the privilege of establishing a foreign-trade zone, designated on the records of the Board as Foreign-Trade Zone No. 206, at the sites described in the application, as amended, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 11th day of January 1995.

International Trade Administration

University of California, et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as each is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Docket Number: 94-064R. *Applicant:* University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. *Instrument:* Superconducting Solenoid. *Manufacturer:* Atomimpex, CIS. *Intended Use:* See notice at 59 FR 31208, June 17, 1994. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument provides: (1) a field strength of 3.0T in a uniform field region 60 cm long and 5 cm in radius, (2) axial field uniformity to $\pm 0.25\%$, (3) azimuth symmetric to an accuracy of 10^{-4} and (4) high vacuum integrity. *Advice Received From:* The Department of Energy, December 20, 1994.

Docket Number: 94-127. *Applicant:* California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125. *Instrument:* Telescope System. *Manufacturer:* Astrophysical Laboratory of National Tsing Hau University, Republic of China. *Intended Use:* See notice at 59 FR 59212, November 16, 1994. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument provides identical optical design and construction to serve as a link in an earth-circling chain of six telescopes to provide uninterrupted measurements of solar oscillation in collaborative studies of helioseismology. *Advice Received From:* The National Optical Astronomy Observatories, December 15, 1994.

The Department of Energy and The National Optical Astronomy Observatories advise that (1) the

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Acting Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff

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Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 94-154. *Applicant:* University of Hawaii, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, Department of Geology & Geophysics, 2525 Correa Road, Honolulu, HI 96822. *Instrument:* ICP Mass Spectrometer, Model PlasmaQuad. *Manufacturer:* Fisons Instruments, United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used for the determination of elemental abundances and isotopic ratios in a variety of solid and fluid samples. The instrument is essential for continuing and new studies in the general fields of: 1) mid-ocean ridge processes, 2) processes in active back-arc basins and island arcs, 3) mantle plumes and hotspots, 4) deep interior of the Earth, 5) extraterrestrial materials 6) marine mineral deposits, 7) marine particulates and sediments, 8) atmospheric particulates and sediment trap material, 9) hydrothermal processes and 10) Ocean Drilling Program related research. In addition, the instrument will be used

for various educational purposes such as teaching the theory of operation and standard analytical practices and for other curriculum courses. *Application Accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* December 29, 1994.

Docket Number: 95-001. *Applicant:* Beckman Research Institute of the City of Hope, Division of Immunology, 1450 East Duarte Road, Duarte, CA 91010. *Instrument:* Mass Spectrometer, Model MAT 900. *Manufacturer:* Finnigan MAT, Germany. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used to characterize macromolecular structures, principally peptides and proteins, isolated in small quantities from biological systems. There is also a limited need for the accurate mass analysis of small organic molecules with sufficient resolution and mass accuracy to define elemental composition. *Application Accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* January 4, 1995.

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Acting Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff

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[C-201-405]

Certain Textile Mill Products from Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain textile mill products from Mexico for the period January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992. We preliminarily determine the total net subsidy to be 0.15 percent *ad valorem* for all companies during this review period. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.50 percent *ad valorem* is *de minimis*. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 26, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mercedes Fitchett or Dana Mermelstein, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.,

Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 482-2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 12, 1993, the Department published a notice of "Opportunity to Request Administrative Review" (58 FR 13583) for the countervailing duty order on certain textile mill products from Mexico (50 FR 10824; March 18, 1985). We received a request for review from the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU), an interested party. The Government of Mexico and the Camara Nacional de la Industria Textil, a Mexican textile trade association, objected to ACTWU's request for review, claiming that ACTWU was not an interested party. The Department reviewed the information provided by the ACTWU with its request for review, which indicated that ACTWU members produced the subject merchandise. In accordance with 19 CFR § 355.2, the Department determined that ACTWU is an interested party in the proceeding, and is thus entitled to request an administrative review.

We initiated the review, covering the period January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992, on May 6, 1993 (58 FR 26960). This review involves 32 companies and 10 government programs. The Department is now conducting this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of Review

Imports covered by this review are certain textile mill products from Mexico. Shipments of such merchandise are classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item numbers listed in the Appendix to this notice.

Calculation Methodology for Assessment and Deposit Purposes

We calculated the net subsidy on a country-wide basis by first calculating the subsidy rate for each company subject to the administrative review. We then weight-averaged the rate received by each company using as the weight its share of total Mexican exports to the United States of subject merchandise, including all companies, even those with *de minimis* and zero rates. We then summed the individual companies' weighted-average rates to determine the subsidy rate from all programs benefiting exports of subject merchandise to the United States.

Since the country-wide rate calculated using this methodology was *de minimis*, as defined by 19 CFR

§ 355.7(1994), no further calculations were necessary.

Analysis of Programs

(1) BANCOMEXT Financing for Exporters

Effective January 1, 1992, the Mexican Treasury Department eliminated the FOMEX loan program and transferred the FOMEX trust to the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C. (BANCOMEXT). The BANCOMEXT program operates much like its predecessor, FOMEX. BANCOMEXT offers short-term financing to producers or trading companies engaged in export activities; any company generating foreign currency through exports is eligible for financing under this program. In addition, BANCOMEXT may provide financing to foreign buyers of Mexican goods and services. BANCOMEXT provides two types of financing, both in U.S. dollars: working capital loans (pre-export loans), and loans secured by export sales (export loans).

The Department has previously found this program to confer an export subsidy to the extent that the loans are provided at preferential rates. *See, e.g., Ceramic Tile From Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Review* (57 FR 5997; February 19, 1992) and *Ceramic Tile From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Review* (57 FR 24247; June 8, 1992). In this review, the Government of Mexico provided no new information or evidence of changed circumstances that would warrant reconsideration of that determination.

Because loans are provided by BANCOMEXT to commercial banks in dollars and indexed to dollars for repayment, we used a dollar benchmark. *See Certain Steel Products from Mexico; Final Countervailing Duty Determination* (58 FR 37357; July 9, 1993). To determine the benchmark for BANCOMEXT pre-export and export loans on which interest was due during 1992, we used the average of the quarterly weighted-average effective interest rates published in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, namely 7.18 percent. Generally, the BANCOMEXT loans under review were granted at annual interest rates ranging from 7.0 percent to 11.11 percent.

We consider the benefits from preferential loans to occur at the time the interest is paid. Because interest on BANCOMEXT pre-export loans is paid at maturity, we calculated benefits based on pre-export loans that matured during the review period; such loans were obtained between March 1992 and May 1992. Interest on BANCOMEXT