

acres) at HAIA: the Atlecon Fuel Corporation fuel facility (3 tanks, 1.7 acres); the Epsilon Trading, Inc. fuel facility (10 tanks, 5.7 acres); and, the Airport Group International, Inc. (formerly Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc.) fuel facility (2 tanks, 2.3 acres). The facilities include underground fuel transmission lines, hydrant lines and associated pumps, valves, meters and other equipment. Atlecon is a consortium of airlines that operate international flights at the airport. Epsilon Trading, Inc. is a subsidiary of Delta Air Lines, Inc., and the Airport Group International, Inc. is a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation. All carriers are permitted to utilize these systems pursuant to a uniformly applied fee structure.

Zone procedures will provide Customs duty-free treatment for jet fuel used in international flights. Some of the jet fuel will come from domestic oil refineries operating under FTZ procedures.

No specific manufacturing requests are being made at this time. Such requests would be made to the Board on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is December 4, 1995. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to December 18, 1995).

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce, District Office, Plaza Square North, Suite 310, 4360 Chamblee Dunwoody Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30341

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 3716, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: September 27, 1995.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,
Executive Secretary

[FR Doc. 95-24598 Filed 10-2-95; 8:45 am]

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[Docket A(32b1)-18-95]

Foreign-Trade Zone 172—Oneida County, NY Request for Manufacturing Authority for Low Complexity Manufacturing Group, Inc. (Copier, Laser Printer Components)

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the County of Oneida, New York, grantee of FTZ 172, pursuant to § 400.32(b)(1) of the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400), requesting authority on behalf of Low Complexity Manufacturing Group, Inc. (wholly-owned subsidiary of Xerox Corporation) (LCMG), to manufacture certain copier and laser printer components under zone procedures within FTZ 172. It was formally filed on September 20, 1995.

The FTZ Board approved subzone status for the Xerox Corporation in Webster, New York, in 1983 (Subzone 23A, Board Order 220, 48 FR 35479, 8/4/83; grant transferred to FTZ 141 as Subzone 141B on 12/27/90, Board Order 498, 56 FR 675, 1/8/91). In 1988, Xerox was authorized to manufacture laser printers in the subzone (Doc. 13-88, 7/29/88). In 1993, Xerox started up production (similar to existing production activities at the Xerox Webster Subzone 141B) of certain copier and laser printer components to LCMG, which operates a facility within FTZ 172. This activity had been conducted under zone procedures within FTZ SZ 141B, and authority is now being sought to use zone procedures for this activity at FTZ 172.

The LCMG facility in FTZ 172 is currently used for the manufacture and remanufacture of copier and laser printer cartridge replacement units and related components. Certain materials would be sourced from abroad, including: trim blade assembly, corotron wire assembly, magnetic roller, charge scorotron assembly, screws, washers, springs, gears, photoreceptors, filters, packaging, bearings, and toner (duty rates: 0-8.1%). The finished subassemblies include printer cartridges with and without toner fill, mag roll assemblies, and copy machine subassemblies with photoreceptor.

Zone procedures would exempt LCMG from Customs duty payments on the foreign materials used in export manufacture. On domestic shipments, LCMG would be allowed to choose the duty rates that apply to finished cartridges and assemblies (0-3.5%) instead of the rates that would otherwise apply to the foreign materials (0-8.1%). The application indicates that zone procedures for this activity would

contribute to the company's overall international competitiveness.

Public comments on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and three copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period of their receipt is November 2, 1995. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to November 17, 1995.

A copy of the application and the accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at the following location: Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 3716, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: September 26, 1995.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,
Executive Secretary

[FR Doc. 95-24597 Filed 10-2-95; 8:45 am]

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International Trade Administration

[A-307-801; C-307-802]

Aluminum Sulfate From Venezuela, Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is notifying the public of its revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela because the orders are no longer of any interest to domestic interested parties.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 3, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Rosenbaum or Michael Panfeld, Office of Antidumping Compliance (telephone: (202) 482-0198), or Brian Albright, Office of Countervailing Compliance (telephone: (202) 482-2786), Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department may revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order if the Secretary concludes that the order is no longer of interest to domestic

interested parties. We conclude that there is no interest in an antidumping or countervailing duty order when no interested party has requested an administrative review for five consecutive review periods and no domestic interested party objects to revocation (19 CFR § 353.25(d)(4)(iii) and 355.25(d)(4)(iii)).

On November 25, 1994, the Department published in the Federal Register (59 FR 60604 & 60608) its notices of intent to revoke the antidumping duty order (December 15, 1989) and the countervailing duty order (December 19, 1989) on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela. Additionally, as required by 19 CFR § 353.25(d)(4)(ii) and 355.25(d)(4)(ii), the Department served written notice of its intent to revoke these orders on each domestic interested party on the service list. Domestic interested parties who might object to the revocation were provided the opportunity to submit their comments not later than the last day of the anniversary month.

In these cases, we received no requests for review for five consecutive review periods. Furthermore, as discussed below, no domestic interested party, as defined under § 353.2(k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5), or (k)(6) and 355.2(i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), or (i)(6) of the Department's regulations, has expressed opposition to revocation. Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines "industry" generally as domestic producers of the like product. Likewise, the regulations define domestic interested parties as producers of the like product in the United States (i.e., the industry), as well as U.S. sellers (non-retail) of the industry's products and the industry's unions and associations. 19 C.F.R. §§ 353.2(k)(3), (4), (5) and (6); 355.2(i)(3), (4), (5) and (6).

Section 771(4)(C) of the Act further provides that "[i]n appropriate circumstances, the United States, for a particular product market, may be divided into two or more markets and the producers within each market *may be treated as if they were a separate industry.** * *"(Emphasis added). In such regional industry cases, the International Trade Commission (ITC) may find injury to the regional industry, even if the domestic industry as a whole is not injured. *Id.* In accordance with section 771(4)(C), the orders on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela were issued on the basis of the ITC's determinations that producers in Puerto Rico constituted a separate, regional industry, and that the regional industry was injured by dumped and subsidized imports.

Because the regulatory definition of domestic interested parties is drawn from the statutory definition of the industry, it follows that, in a regional industry case, domestic interested parties are the producers of the like product that are located in the region (i.e., the industry), as well as the U.S. sellers, unions and associations for that regional industry. This definition of domestic interested parties accurately defines those who are part of the industry found to have been injured and who, therefore, may have an interest in whether the orders are revoked. Accordingly, for purposes of evaluating objections to revocation of these orders, domestic interested parties are defined as producers or sellers of the like product located in Puerto Rico, as well as the unions and associations for that regional industry.

On December 29, 1994, General Chemical Corporation, a U.S. producer of aluminum sulfate, objected to revocation of the orders. However, because General Chemical Corporation does not produce the like product in Puerto Rico, it does not fall within the definition of domestic interested parties with standing to object to revocation of these orders. Based on these facts, we have concluded that the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum sulfate from Venezuela are no longer of any interest to domestic interested parties. Accordingly, we are revoking these orders in accordance with 19 CFR § 353.25(d)(4)(iii) and 355.25(d)(4)(iii).

Scope of the Order

Imports covered by the revocation are shipments of aluminum sulfate from Venezuela. This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedules (HTS) item number 2833.22.00. The HTS number is provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Revocation of the antidumping duty order applies to all unliquidated entries of aluminum sulfate from Venezuela entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 1, 1994. Entries made during the period December 1, 1993 through November 30, 1994, will be subject to automatic assessment in accordance with 19 CFR 353.22(e). The Department will instruct the Customs Service to proceed with liquidation of all unliquidated entries of this merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 1, 1994, without regard to antidumping duties, and to refund any estimated antidumping duties collected with respect to those entries.

Revocation of the countervailing duty order applies to all unliquidated entries of aluminum sulfate from Venezuela entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1995. Entries made during the period January 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994, will be subject to automatic assessment in accordance with 19 CFR 355.22(g). The Department will instruct the Customs Service to proceed with liquidation of all unliquidated entries of this merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1995, without regard to countervailing duties, and to refund any estimated countervailing duties collected with respect to those entries.

This notice is in accordance with 19 CFR 353.25(d) and 355.25(d).

Dated: September 26, 1995.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95-24602 Filed 10-2-95; 8:45 am]

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[A-588-032]

Large Power Transformers From Japan; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: On July 27, 1995, the Department of Commerce published the preliminary results of its administrative review of the antidumping finding on large power transformers from Japan. These final results of review cover one manufacturer/exporter of this merchandise. The review period is June 1, 1993, through May 31, 1994. The review indicates that no shipments of the subject merchandise took place during the review period. Although we gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results, we did not receive any comments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 3, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrea Chu, Kris Campbell or Michael Rill, Office of Antidumping Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4733.