respondent Usinor Sacilor and for the ''All Others'' rate:

	Percent
Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Products	80.56
Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products	78.68
Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products	39.40
Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate	52.76

Following publication of the Department's amended final determinations and antidumping order, Usinor Sacilor filed lawsuits with the CIT challenging the Department's final determinations. Thereafter, the CIT issued Slip Opinion 94–197, dated December 19, 1994, in *Usinor Sacilor*, remanding the Department's amended final determinations on certain issues. In that opinion, the CIT found that the Department had improperly rejected Usinor Sacilor's revised and corrected product concordance and then restored the ''best information available'' (''BIA''). The court directed the Department to accept the concordance. The court also found that the Department had improperly used BIA to remedy Usinor Sacilor's having improperly coded a particular grade of hot-rolled carbon steel. The court directed the Department either to use the relevant sales as coded or to allow Usinor Sacilor to reclassify them.

In addition, the court rejected the Department's selection of the highest non-aberrant margin as BIA for the downstream sales of Usinor Sacilor's majority-owned steel service centers. The court instructed the Department to use, instead, the ''weighted-average calculated margin.'' Finally, with regard to the downstream sales of minority-owned steel service centers, the court instructed the Department to determine whether Usinor Sacilor controlled these service centers. If the Department were to find that Usinor Sacilor did control them, we were to select the highest non-aberrant margin as BIA in a manner consistent with the CIT's ruling in *National Steel Corp.* v. *United States*, Slip op. 94–194 (December 13, 1994). On the other hand, if the Department were to determine that Usinor Sacilor did not control the steel service centers in which it had minority ownership, we were to apply the ''weighted-average calculated margin'' as BIA.

On remand, after finding that Usinor Sacilor lacked operational control over the minority-owned service centers, the Department used the weighted-average calculated margin as BIA for the downstream sales of both the majority- and minority-owned service centers. This weighted-average calculated margin BIA consisted of individual price-to-price margins, price-to-constructed value margins and unchallenged BIA margins. The Department also accepted Usinor Sacilor's revised and corrected concordance and permitted the company to correct the coding of the miscoded grade of steel. On February 17, 1995, the Department filed its required remand results with the CIT.

On November 9, 1995, the CIT issued a second remand opinion, in which it explained that it had intended that the Department would use a weighted-average calculated margin consisting only of price-to-price and price-to-constructed value margins, not including unchallenged margins based on BIA. The Department submitted the following recalculated weighted-average margins to the CIT on December 12, 1995:

	Percent
Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Products	25.80
Certain Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products	44.52
Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products	29.41
Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate	52.76

On May 28, 1996, the CIT affirmed these recalculated margins.

Suspension of Liquidation

In its decision in *Timken*, the CAFC held that the Department must publish notice of a decision of the CIT or the CAFC which is not ''in harmony'' with the Department's final determination. Publication of this notice fulfills this obligation. Inasmuch as entries of the subject merchandise already are being suspended pursuant to the antidumping order in effect, the Department need not order the Customs Service to suspend liquidation. Consistent with *Timken*, the Department will order the Customs Service to change the relevant cash deposit rates in the event that the CIT's ruling is not appealed or the CAFC issues a final decision affirming the CIT's ruling.

Dated: June 14, 1996.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96–15805 Filed 6–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

Determination Not to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order

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

ACTION: Notice of Determination Not to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is notifying the public of its determination not to revoke the countervailing duty order listed below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 21, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Albright or Cameron Cardozo, 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 28, 1996, the Department published in the Federal Register (61 FR 13847) its intent to revoke the countervailing duty order listed below. Under 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii), the Secretary of Commerce will conclude that an order is no longer of interest to interested parties and will revoke the order if no domestic interested party (as defined in sections 355.2(i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of the regulations) objects to revocation and no interested party requests an administrative review by the last day of the 5th anniversary month.

Within the specified time frame, we received from a domestic interested party either an objection to our intent to revoke, or a request for administrative review, for this countervailing duty order. Therefore, because the requirements of 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii) have not been met, we will not revoke the order.

This determination is in accordance with 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4).

Countervailing duty order	
Peru:	
Pompon Chrysanthemums (C–333–601).	04/23/87 52 FR 13491

Dated: June 12, 1996.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 96–15804 Filed 6–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

Intent to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order

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

ACTION: Notice of intent to revoke countervailing duty order.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is notifying the public of its intent to revoke the countervailing duty order listed below. Domestic interested parties who object to revocation of this order must submit their comments in writing not later than the last day of July 1996.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 21, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Albright or Cameron Cardozo, 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

The Department may revoke a countervailing duty order if the Secretary of Commerce concludes that it is no longer of interest to interested parties. Accordingly, as required by the Department's regulations (at 19 C.F.R. 355.25(d)(4)), we are notifying the public of our intent to revoke the countervailing duty order listed below, for which the Department has not received a request to conduct an administrative review for the most recent four consecutive annual anniversary months.

In accordance with section 355.25(d)(4)(iii) of the Department's regulations, if no domestic interested party (as defined in sections 355.2(i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of the regulations) objects to the Department's intent to revoke this order pursuant to this notice, and no interested party (as defined in section 335.2(i) of the regulations) requests an administrative review in accordance with the Department's notice of opportunity to request administrative review, we shall conclude that the countervailing duty order is no longer of interest to interested parties and proceed with the revocation. However, if an interested party does request an administrative review in accordance with the Department's notice of opportunity to request administrative review, or a domestic interested party does object to the Department's intent to revoke pursuant to this notice, the Department will not revoke the order.

Countervailing duty orders	
EC:	
Sugar (C–408–046)	07/31/78 43 FR 33237

Opportunity to Object

Not later than the last day of July 1996, domestic interested parties may object to the Department's intent to revoke this countervailing duty order. Any submission objecting to the revocation must contain the name and case number of the order and a statement that explains how the objecting party qualifies as a domestic interested party under sections 355.2 (i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), or (i)(6) of the Department's regulations.

Seven copies of any such objections should be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Room B–099, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

This notice is in accordance with 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(i).

Dated: June 12, 1996.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 96–15803 Filed 6–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Collection; Basic Requirements for All Marine Mammal Special Exception Permits To Take, Import and Export Marine Mammals

ACTION: Proposed collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before August 20, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Linda Engelmeier, Management Analyst, Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Laurel Bryant, Permits Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910, (301) 713–2289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Respondents will be applicants for and holders of scientific research and enhancement permits, commercial and educational photography permits, public display permits for captures and first-time imports, and General Authorizations for Level-B scientific research projects. The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and the Endangered Species Act prohibit the taking, import, and export of marine mammals with certain exceptions. Applicants wanting a permit or authorization to take, import, or export must provide certain information to be used as a basis for determining whether a permit or authorization should be issued. Permit holders and authorized researchers under the General Authorization are required to report periodically on activities conducted, species taken, and to update information as necessary on any marine mammals held captive for purposes of maintaining the marine mammal inventory as required under the 1994 Amendments to the MMPA.

II. Method of Collection

The collection of information will be in the form of applications, annual and final reports, and notifications to the Office Director regarding transports of marine mammals through submission of a Marine Mammal Transport Notification form, and updated information to the marine mammal inventory regarding births, deaths, location, and cause of death if determined, through submission of a Marine Mammal Data Sheet.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0648–0084.

Type of Review: Regular Submission.

Affected Public: The affected public will include Federal agencies and employees, Non-profit institutions, State or local governments; Businesses or other for-profits; and Small businesses or organizations. The majority of the affected public will be from the scientific research community, photographic journalists, and public display facilities seeking permission to capture from the wild or import a marine mammal into the U.S. which has not been previously held under a permit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: The universe of respondents is estimated at 738 annually. This estimate