Federal Register (FTZ Docket 12–96, 61 FR 7469, 2/28/96); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations would be satisfied, and that approval of the application would be in the public interest if approval is subject to the conditions listed below;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby authorizes the establishment of a subzone (Subzone 116C) at the oil refinery complex of Clark Refining and Marketing, Inc., in Jefferson County, Texas, at the locations described in the application, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28, and subject to the following conditions:

1. Foreign status (19 CFR §§ 146.41, 146.42) products consumed as fuel for the refinery shall be subject to the applicable duty rate.

2. Privileged foreign status (19 CFR § 146.41) shall be elected on all foreign merchandise admitted to the subzone, except that non-privileged foreign (NPF) status (19 CFR § 146.42) may be elected on refinery inputs covered under HTSUS Subheadings #2709.00.1000–#2710.00.1050, #210.00.2500 and #2710.00.4510 which are used in the production of:

—Petrochemical feedstocks and refinery by-products (examiners report, Appendix D);
—Products for export; and,
—Products eligible for entry under HTSUS #9808.00.30 and #9808.00.40 (U.S. Government purchases).

3. The authority with regard to the NPF option is initially granted until September 30, 2000, subject to extension.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of October 1996.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–26651 Filed 10–16–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

International Trade Administration

Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews

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

ACTION: Notice of initiation of antidumping and countervailing duty administrative reviews.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) has received requests to conduct administrative reviews of various antidumping and countervailing duty orders and findings with September anniversary dates. In accordance with the Department's regulations, we are initiating those administrative reviews.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 17, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Holly A. Kuga, Office of Antidumping Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 482–4737.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department has received timely requests, in accordance with 19 C.F.R. 353.22(a) and 355.22(a)(1994), for administrative reviews of various antidumping and countervailing duty orders and findings with September anniversary dates.

Initiation of Reviews

In accordance with sections 19 C.F.R. 353.22(c) and 355.22(c), we are initiating administrative reviews of the following antidumping and countervailing duty orders and findings. The Department is not initiating an administrative review of any exporters and/or producers who were not named in a review request because such exporters and/or producers were not specified as required under section 353.22(a) (19 CFR 353.22(a). We intend to issue the final results of these reviews not later than September 30, 1997.

Antidumping duty proceedings	Period to be reviewed
Mexico: Gray Portland Cement and Clinker A–201–802; Cemex, S.A. de C.V.*	8/1/95–7/31/96
The United Kingdom: Crankshafts A–412–602; British Steel Forgings	9/1/95–8/31/96

* Inadvertently omitted from previous initiation notice.

Countervailing Duty Proceedings

None.

If requested within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice, the Department will determine, where appropriate, whether antidumping duties have been absorbed by an exporter or producer subject to any of these reviews if the subject merchandise is sold in the United States through an importer which is affiliated with such exporter or producer.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective orders in accordance with 19 C.F.R. 353.34(b) and 355.34(b).

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 353.22(c)(1) and 355.22(c)(1).

Dated: October 8, 1996.

Jeffrey P. Bialos,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96–26648 Filed 10–16–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

[A–570–848]

Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat From the People's Republic of China; Initiation of Antidumping Investigation

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

ACTION: Initiation of antidumping duty investigation of freshwater crawfish tail meat from the People's Republic of China.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 17, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Trainor at (202) 482–0666, Elisabeth Urfer at (202) 482–4052, or Maureen Flannery at (202) 482–4733, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20230.

INITIATION OF INVESTIGATION:

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act)

by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce (the Department) regulations are to the current regulations as amended by the interim regulations published in the Federal Register on May 11, 1995 (60 FR 25130).

The Petition

On September 20, 1996, the Department received a petition filed in proper form by the Crawfish Processors Alliance (petitioner). Petitioner amended the petition on October 7, 1996, in response to the Department's request for additional information. On October 8, 1996, petitioner submitted a clarification regarding the scope of the petition. On October 10, 1996 petitioner amended the public summary of the petition.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, petitioner alleges that imports of freshwater crawfish tail meat from the People's Republic of China (PRC) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, an industry within the United States.

Because the petitioner is an interested party as defined under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, it has standing to file a petition for the imposition of antidumping duties.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act requires the Department to determine, prior to the initiation of an investigation, that a minimum percentage of the domestic industry supports an antidumping petition. A petition meets these minimum requirements if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for (1) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition.

A review of the production data provided in the petition and other information readily available to the Department indicates that petitioner accounts for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product. The Department received no expressions of opposition to the petition from any domestic producer or workers' organization. Accordingly, the Department determines that the petition has been filed by or on behalf of the domestic industry.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is freshwater crawfish tail meat, in all its forms (whether washed or with fat on, whether purged or unpurged), grades, and sizes; whether frozen, fresh, or chilled; and regardless of how it is packed, preserved, or prepared. Excluded from the scope of the investigation are live crawfish and other whole crawfish, whether boiled, frozen, fresh, or chilled. Also excluded are saltwater crawfish of any type and parts thereof. Freshwater crawfish tail meat is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) under item numbers 0306.19.00.10 and 0306.29.00.00. The HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. Although the HTS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Export Price

The petitioner based export price on actual FOB and CIF price quotations from exporters of Chinese crawfish. Petitioner made deductions to the export price for foreign inland freight, using the average distance between cities where crawfish are processed in the PRC and the port from which the majority of Chinese crawfish are exported. We made no other adjustments to export price.

Normal Value

In previous investigations, the Department has determined that the PRC is a non-market economy (NME) country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act. *See, e.g., Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Bicycles From the People's Republic of China* (61 FR 19026 (April 30, 1996)). In accordance with section 771(18)(C), the presumption of NME status for the PRC has not been revoked by the Department and therefore remains in effect for purposes of the initiation of this investigation. In the course of this investigation, all parties will have the opportunity to provide relevant information related to the NME status of the PRC as well as the assignment of separate rates to individual exporters and other issues related to the PRC's status as an NME country. (*See, e.g., Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the PRC* (59 FR 22585 (May 2, 1994).)

In antidumping investigations in which the comparison market is not a market economy, section 773(c)(1) of the Act requires that the normal value (NV) of the foreign like product be based on the producers' factors of production valued in a surrogate market economy country or countries considered to be appropriate by the Department. In accordance with section 773(c)(4), the Department, in valuing the factors of production, shall utilize, to the extent possible, the prices or costs of factors of production in one or more market economies that are significant producers of comparable merchandise and at a level of economic development comparable to that of the NME country.

Petitioner lacked actual information relating to the factors of production for material inputs in the PRC. Therefore, petitioner used U.S. production factors for materials and labor as an approximation of Chinese factors. Petitioner submitted an affidavit from a U.S. crawfish producer, who stated that crawfish tail meat must be peeled by hand, that peeling crawfish is a skill that can be learned, and that, therefore, Chinese peelers should be able to peel crawfish at the same rate as peelers in the United States. According to the U.S. producer, Chinese facilities are very similar to the facilities and equipment used in the United States, although, in some cases, they may be better. Petitioner used in its calculations of NV the calculations made by the U.S. producer with regard to the average yield, *i.e.*, the number of pounds of live crawfish needed to produce one pound of crawfish tail meat; the time it takes an average crawfish peeler in the United States to produce one pound of peeled product; and the time it takes to pack crawfish tail meat in the United States.

With respect to the selection of a surrogate country in which to value the factors, petitioner cites to the *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Melamine Institutional Dinnerware Products from the People's Republic of China* (61 FR 43337 (August 22, 1996)), and notes that, in that case, the Department identified India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Egypt, and Indonesia as potential surrogate countries for China based upon level of economic development. However, neither India nor any of these other countries is a significant producer or processor of crawfish tail meat.

However, according to petitioner, India is an appropriate surrogate country for valuing most of the relevant factors of production because (1) India has a significant seafood processing industry, and (2) the seafood processing

industry in India and elsewhere is comparable to the crawfish processing industry in China in that seafood processors throughout the world are likely to have similar factory overhead and selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A). Petitioner valued labor using Indian labor rates compiled by the International Labour Organization in its 1993 *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Petitioner based the factory overhead, SG&A expenses, and profit elements of its NV calculation on data from financial statements of five publicly held seafood processors in India for the fiscal year 1995.

Petitioner argued that prices for crawfish, the primary material input in the processing of crawfish tail meat, are not comparable to the prices for other kinds of seafood, and therefore, the Department should not value crawfish using Indian seafood prices. Petitioner chose Spain as the surrogate country for purposes of valuing crawfish, because Spain is a significant producer and processor of crawfish, is a market economy country, and, in relation to other crawfish producing and processing countries, has the level of economic development most comparable to that of the PRC. Petitioner used publicly available published information from official Spanish import data to value this input.

Since Chinese exporters sell crawfish tail meat to the United States at packed prices, petitioner added U.S. packing costs to NV.

Based on comparisons of export price to NV, the estimated dumping margins range from 274 to 427 percent. If it becomes necessary at a later date to consider the petition as a source of facts available under section 776 of the Act, we may further review the calculations.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of freshwater crawfish tail meat from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Initiation of Investigation

We have examined the petition on freshwater crawfish tail meat from the PRC and have found that it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act, including the requirements concerning allegations of the material injury or threat of material injury to a domestic industry of a like product by reason of the complained-of imports, allegedly sold at less than fair value. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of freshwater crawfish tail meat from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determination by February 27, 1997.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of the government of the PRC.

International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will determine by November 4, 1996, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of freshwater crawfish tail meat from the PRC are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, the investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published pursuant to section 732(c)(2) of the Act.

Dated: October 10, 1996.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96–26644 Filed 10–16–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

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: 96–098. *Applicant:* University of Arizona Foundation, 1111 N. Cherry Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85721. *Instrument:* Noble Gas Mass Spectrometer, Model 215–50. *Manufacturer:* Mass Analyser Products Ltd., United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used to determine noble gas abundances and isotopic compositions of helium, neon, argon, krypton and xenon extracted from terrestrial and extraterrestrial samples. The objectives of the research are to understand the early history of the solar system by analyzing the noble gas isotopic composition of meteorites and lunar samples to understand the temporal and thermal evolution of the Earth and planetary materials and to identify mantle and crustal materials using the noble gas isotopic method which requires helium abundance and isotopic composition. The instrument will also be used for the training of graduate students. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* September 18, 1996.

Docket Number: 96–099. *Applicant:* University of South Carolina, 730 S. Main Street, Columbia, SC 29208. *Instrument:* Stopped-Flow Spectrophotometer, Model SX.18MV. *Manufacturer:* Applied Photophysics Ltd., United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used to analyze the transient state kinetics of ligand binding to enzymes that are involved in the metabolism of chemotherapeutic agents. Recombinant enzymes will be rapidly mixed with ligands and the fluorescence or absorbance changes accompanying ligand binding will be monitored. The changes in spectrophotometric properties will be used to calculate rate constants governing specific reactions catalyzed by the enzyme of interest. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* September 18, 1996.

Docket Number: 96–100. *Applicant:* Johns Hopkins University, 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218. *Instrument:* Fast Correlation Spectrometer, Model ALV 5000/E. *Manufacturer:* ALV Laser, Germany. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used to investigate the dynamic motion of the polymers in solution during an experiment called diffusing wave spectroscopy. The objective of the investigation is to understand the relaxation of a network of polymer molecules which form a transiently elastic network. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* September 18, 1996.

Docket Number: 96–101. *Applicant:* University of Massachusetts Medical Center, 55 Lake Avenue North, Worcester, MA 01605. *Instrument:* Spectrophotometer System, Model SF–61 DX2/X. *Manufacturer:* Hi-Tech Scientific, United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used for studies of the glucose transport protein