or any other government entity. However, it is the Department’s practice with non-market economies (NMEs) to require information regarding de jure and de facto government control over a company’s export activities to establish its eligibility for an antidumping duty rate separate from the country-wide rate. Accordingly, we will issue a separate-rates questionnaire to Taiyuan and seek additional information from the government of the PRC, as appropriate.

If the responses from Taiyuan and the government of the PRC adequately demonstrate that Taiyuan is not subject to de jure and de facto government control with respect to its exports of pure magnesium, the review will proceed. If, on the other hand, the responses do not demonstrate Taiyuan’s eligibility for a separate rate, Taiyuan will be deemed to be affiliated with other companies that exported during the POI which did not establish their entitlement to a separate rate and we will terminate the new shipper review.

If this review proceeds normally, we will issue the preliminary results of this review not later than 180 days from the date on which this review is initiated and the final results within 90 days after issuance of the preliminary results, unless these time limits are extended in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act and section 353.22(h)(7)(ii) of the Interim Regulations.

The Department has concluded that the review is extraordinarily complicated.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** December 30, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Davina Hashmi, Office of Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5760.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

The Department of Commerce has received requests to conduct a new shippers review of the antidumping duty order on certain welded carbon steel standard pipes and tubes from India. On June 27, 1996, the Department initiated this new shippers review covering the period May 1, 1995, through April 31, 1996, in accordance with section 753.22(h) of the Department’s regulations (19 CFR 353.34(b)(1995)).

This initiation and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(2)(B)) and section 353.22(h) of the Interim Regulations.

Dated: December 17, 1996.

**Barbara R. Stafford,**

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 96-33177 Filed 12-27-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

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**[A-588-703]**

**Certain Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipes and Tubes From India: Extension of Time Limits of New Shippers Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of extension of time limits of new shippers review.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting administrative reviews of the countervailing duty order on Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Argentina for the periods 1992, 1993, and 1994, pursuant to section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The Department is conducting reviews of the countervailing duty order on Cold Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products (Cold Rolled Steel) from Argentina for the periods 1992 and 1993.

The Department is also conducting changed circumstances reviews of the orders on OCTG and Cold Rolled Steel from Argentina pursuant to section 751(b) of the Act. Initiation of Changed Circumstances Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews: Leather from Argentina, Wool from Argentina, Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, and Cold Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Argentina, 61 FR 14553 (April 2, 1996) (Changed Circumstances...
Suspending Liquidation

Indicated in the section below entitled deposit rate of zero for OCTG, as liquidation will continue at a cash rate of duties. If the final results of these administrative reviews cover periods after September 20, 1991, we have had to consider in these administrative reviews a question which is also at issue in the changed circumstances reviews — that is, whether the Department has the authority to assess countervailing duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise occurring after Argentina became a “country under the Agreement” and before January 1, 1995, the date that Argentina became a “Subsidies Agreement country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act.

The Department preliminarily determines that it lacks the authority to assess countervailing duties on entries of OCTG and Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina made on or after September 20, 1991 and on or before December 31, 1994. As a result, we intend to terminate the pending administrative reviews of the countervailing duty order on OCTG covering 1992, 1993, and 1994, as well as the pending administrative reviews of the countervailing duty order on Cold-Rolled Steel covering 1992 and 1993. The question of the Department’s authority to assess duties on unliquidated entries of the subject merchandise made on or after January 1, 1995 under these orders (and whether to revoke these orders) remains to be determined in the context of the ongoing changed circumstances reviews.

If the final results of these administrative reviews remain the same as these preliminary results, we will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate all entries of OCTG and Cold-Rolled Steel subject to these administrative reviews without regard to countervailing duties as detailed in the Preliminary Results of Reviews section of this notice. Suspension of liquidation will continue at a cash deposit rate of zero for OCTG, as indicated in the section below entitled Suspension of Liquidation. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. (See Public Comment section of this notice.)

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 30, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dana Mermelstein or Megan Waters, Office CVD/AD Enforcement VI, 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 November 27, 1984, the Department published in the Federal Register (49 FR 46564) the countervailing duty order on OCTG from Argentina. The countervailing duty order on Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina was published in the Federal Register (49 FR 18006) on April 26, 1984.

On November 1, 1995, November 10, 1994, and November 3, 1993, the Department published its annual notice of “Opportunity to Request Administrative Review” (59 FR 55540, 59 FR 56034, and 58 FR 58682) regarding the OCTG countervailing duty order. We received timely requests for each of these administrative reviews and we initiated the reviews pursuant to section 751(a) of the Act. The review of OCTG covering the period January 1 through December 31, 1994, was initiated on December 15, 1995 (60 FR 64413). The review of OCTG covering the period January 1 through December 31, 1993, was initiated on December 15, 1994 (59 FR 64650). The review of OCTG covering the period January 1 through December 31, 1992, was initiated on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65964).

On April 7, 1994 and April 9, 1993, the Department published its annual notice of “Opportunity to Request Administrative Review” (59 FR 16615 and 58 FR 18374) regarding the countervailing duty order on Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina. We received timely requests for each of these administrative reviews and we initiated the reviews pursuant to section 751(a) of the Act. The review of Cold-Rolled Steel covering the period January 1 through December 31, 1993, was initiated on May 12, 1994 (59 FR 24683). The review of Cold-Rolled Steel covering the period January 1 through December 31, 1992, was initiated on May 27, 1993 (58 FR 30767).

The Ceramica Decision

On September 6, 1995, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) held, in a case involving imports of dutiable ceramic tile, that Mexico became a “country under the Agreement” within the meaning of 19 U.S.C. § 1303(a)(1) (1988; repealed 1994), as of September 20, 1991, on the date that it signed its “Subsidies Agreement” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act. The Department has had to consider in these administrative reviews a question which is also at issue in the changed circumstances reviews — that is, whether the Department has the authority to assess countervailing duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise occurring after Argentina became a “country under the Agreement” and before January 1, 1995, the date that Argentina became a “Subsidies Agreement country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act.

One of the prerequisites to the assessment of countervailing duties under 19 U.S.C. 1677(B) (1988) is an affirmative injury determination. See also Id. at § 1677(e). However, at the time the countervailing duty order on ceramic tile was issued, the requirement of an affirmative injury determination under U.S. law was not applicable. Therefore, the court looked to see whether the statute contained any means by which the order on tile could receive an injury test. Specifically, the court looked at section 104(b) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Public Law No. 96-39 (July 20, 1979) (1979 Act).

Section 104(b) was designed to provide an injury test for certain countervailing duty orders issued under former section 303 prior to the effective date of the 1979 Act (which established Title VII and, in particular, section 701 of the Act). However, in order to induce other countries to accede to the 1979 Subsidies Code (or substantially equivalent agreements), the window of opportunity was intentionally limited. In order to qualify (i) the exporting nation had to be a country under the Agreement (e.g., a signatory of the Subsidies Code) by January 1, 1980, (ii) the order had to be in existence on January 1, 1980 (i.e., the effective date of Title VII), and (iii) the exporting country (or in some instances its exporters) had to request the injury test on or before January 2, 1983.

The countervailing duty order on ceramic tile from Mexico was issued in 1982 and Mexico did not become a country under the Agreement until April 23, 1985. Therefore, the court held that, in the absence of an injury test and the statutory means to provide one, the Department could not assess countervailing duties on ceramic tile and ordered the Department to revoke the order effective April 23, 1985.

Ceramica, 64 F.3d at 1583.
The Argentine Memorandum of Understanding

The effective date of the
Understanding Between the United
States of America and the Republic of
Argentina Regarding Subsidies and
Countervailing Duties (Argentina MOU),
under which Argentina attained the
status of a “country under the
Agreement” was September 20, 1991.
Therefore, in consideration of the
Ceramic decision, on April 2, 1996, the
Department initiated changed
circumstances reviews of the orders on
Leather, Wool, OCTG and Cold-Rolled
Steel from Argentina. Changed
Circumstances Reviews, 61 FR at 14553.
The Department initiated these reviews
to determine whether Argentina’s status as a
“country under the Agreement”
affects its authority to assess
countervailing duties on unliquidated
entries of subject merchandise occurring
after September 20, 1991. As part of this
inquiry, the Department will determine
whether requests for injury
investigations received by the U.S.
International Trade Commission under
section 753(a) of the Act in connection
with the countervailing duty orders
covering Leather, Wool, and OCTG from
Argentina have any bearing on the
Department’s authority to assess duties
on entries occurring on or after January
1, 1995.

Scope of the Reviews

OCTG from Argentina.

Imports covered by this order include
shipments of Argentine cold-rolled
steel flat products, whether or not
corrugated or crimped; whether or
not painted or varnished and whether or
not pickled; not cut, not pressed, and
not stamped to non-rectangular shape;
not coated or plated with metal; over 12
inches in width and under 0.1875
inches in thickness whether or not in
coils; as currently provided for under
the following item numbers of the HTS:
7209.11.00, 7209.12.00, 7209.13.00,
7209.14.00, 7209.21.00, 7209.22.00,
7209.23.00, 7209.24.00, 7209.31.00,
7209.32.00, 7209.33.00, 7209.34.00,
7209.41.00, 7209.42.00, 7209.43.00,
7209.44.00, 7209.90.00, 7210.70.00,
7211.30.50, 7211.41.70, 7211.49.50,
7211.90.00, 7212.40.50. The HTS item
numbers are provided for convenience
and Customs purposes. The written
description remains dispositive.

Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina. Imports covered by this order include
shipments of Argentine cold-rolled
carbon steel flat products, whether or
not corrugated or crimped; whether or
not painted or varnished and whether or
not pickled; not cut, not pressed, and
not stamped to non-rectangular shape;
not coated or plated with metal; over 12
inches in width and under 0.1875
inches in thickness whether or not in
coils; as currently provided for under
the following item numbers of the HTS:
7209.11.00, 7209.12.00, 7209.13.00,
7209.14.00, 7209.21.00, 7209.22.00,
7209.23.00, 7209.24.00, 7209.31.00,
7209.32.00, 7209.33.00, 7209.34.00,
7209.41.00, 7209.42.00, 7209.43.00,
7209.44.00, 7209.90.00, 7210.70.00,
7211.30.50, 7211.41.70, 7211.49.50,
7211.90.00, 7212.40.50. The HTS item
numbers are provided for convenience
and Customs purposes. The written
description remains dispositive.
issues raised in any case or rebuttal brief
or at a hearing.

These administrative reviews and
notice are in accordance with section
751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C.
1675(a)(1)).

Dated: December 20, 1996.
Robert S. LaRussa,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

World Wide Web (WWW) at http://

National Institute of Standards
and Technology

[FR Doc. 96–33175 Filed 12–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–06–P

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology
Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Technology
Administration’s National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
announces the availability of funding for two Focused Program competitions
under the Advanced Technology Program (ATP) for fiscal year 1997,
targeted on specific technology areas. The two Focused Program competitions
being held are: (1) Motor Vehicle
Manufacturing Technology (97–02) and (2) Information Infrastructure for
Healthcare (97–03). This notice provides general information for these Focused
Program competitions.

DATES: Proposal due dates and other
specific instructions will be published
in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD)
at the time the competitions are
announced. Dates, times, and locations
of Proposers’ Conferences held for
interested parties considering applying
for funding will also be announced in
the CBD.

ADDRESS: Information on the ATP
may be obtained from the following
address: National Institute of Standards
and Technology, Advanced Technology
Program, Administration Building
(Bldg. 101), Room A407, Quince
Orchard & Clopper Roads, Gaithersburg,
MD 20899–0001.

Additionally, information on the ATP
is available on the Internet through the
World Wide Web (WWW) at http://

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Requests for ATP information,
application materials, and/or to have
your name added to the ATP mailing
list for future mailings may also be
made by:

(a) Calling the ATP toll-free “hotline”
number at 1–800–ATP–FUND or 1–800–
287–3863. You will have the option of
hearing recorded messages regarding
the status of the ATP or speaking to one
of our customer representatives who will
take your name and address. If our
representatives are all busy when you
call, leave a message after the tone. To
ensure that the information is entered
correctly, please speak distinctly and
slowly and spell the words that might
cause confusion. Leave your phone
number as well as your name and
address;

(b) Sending a facsimile (fax) to 301–
926–9524 or 301–590–3053; or

(c) Sending electronic mail to
atp@nist.gov. Include your name, full
mailing address, and phone number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Background

The statutory authority for the ATP is
Section 5131 of the Omnibus Trade and
Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Pub. L.
100–418, 15 U.S.C. 278n), as modified
by Public Law 102–245. The ATP
implementing regulations are published
at 15 CFR Part 295. The Catalog of
Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)
number and program title for the ATP
are 11.612, Advanced Technology
Program (ATP).

The ATP is a rigorously competitive
cost-sharing program designed to assist
United States industry/businesses
pursue high-risk, enabling technologies
with significant commercial/economic
potential. The ATP provides multi-year
funding to single companies and to
industry-led joint ventures to pursue
research and development (R&D)
projects with high-payoff potential for
the nation. The ATP accelerates
enabling technologies that, because they
are risky, are unlikely to be developed
in time to compete in rapidly changing
world markets without such a
partnership between industry and the
Federal government. The ATP
challenges industry to take on projects
characterized by high technical risk but
commensurately high potential payoff to
the nation. Proposers must provide
credible arguments as to the project
feasibility.

The funding instrument used in ATP
awards is a “cooperative agreement.”
Through the cooperative agreement, the
ATP fosters a government-industry
partnership to accomplish a public
purpose of support or stimulation. NIST
plays a substantial role in these awards
by providing technical assistance and
monitoring the technical work and
business progress.

Funding Availability

An estimated $10 million to $15
million in first year funding is available
for each of the two Focused Program
Competitions. The ATP reserves the
right to utilize for any competition more
or less funding than the amounts stated
above. The actual number of proposals
funded will depend on the quality of the
proposals received and the amount of
funding requested in the highest ranked
proposals. Outyear funding beyond the
first year is contingent on the approval
of future Congressional appropriations
and satisfactory project performance.

Eligibility Requirements, Selection
Criteria, and Proposal Review Process

The eligibility requirements, selection
criteria, and the proposal review process
are discussed in detail in the ATP
implementing regulations published at

Funding Amounts, Award Period
and Cost Sharing (Matching)
Requirements

(a) Single companies can receive up to
$2 million of ATP funds for up to 3
years. Single companies do not have to
provide matching funds, but they are
rebursed for direct costs only. Single
companies are responsible for securing
funding for all overhead/indirect costs.

(b) Joint ventures can receive a
minority share of the total project costs
for up to 5 years. Joint ventures must
provide matching funds, more than 50
percent of the total project costs
(direct plus indirect costs) for each
quarter that the ATP funds the project.
Subcontractors funded under an ATP
cost-sharing agreement may not
contribute towards the matching-fund
requirement.

Application Forms and Proposal
Preparation Kit

A new November 1996 version of the
ATP Proposal Preparation Kit is
available upon request from the ATP at
the address and phone numbers noted
in this notice. Note that the ATP mailed
the Kit to all those individuals whose
names are currently on the ATP mailing
list. The Kit contains proposal cover
sheets, other required forms,
background material, and instructions
for submission of proposals. All
proposals must be prepared in
accordance with the instructions in the
Kit.

Submission of Revised Proposals

An applicant may submit a full
proposals that is a revised version of a