

Signed at Washington, DC, this 16th day of November 1998.

**Robert S. LaRussa,**

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

Attest:

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Acting Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 98-31551 Filed 11-24-98; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 53-98]

#### **Foreign-Trade Zone 216—Olympia, WA; Request for Export Manufacturing Authority, Darigold, Inc. (Dairy/Sugar Food Products)**

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Port of Olympia, grantee of FTZ 216, pursuant to § 400.32(b)(1) of the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400), requesting authority on behalf of Darigold, Inc. (Darigold), to manufacture dairy products for export under FTZ procedures within FTZ 216. It was formally filed on November 19, 1998.

Darigold operates a 74,000 square foot dairy product manufacturing facility (37 employees) within FTZ 216-Site 13 located at 67 S.W. Chehalis Avenue in Chehalis, Washington, which recently received FTZ Board authority to process foreign-origin liquid whey permeate under FTZ procedures for export (Board Order 986, 63 FR 35909, 7-1-98). The Port of Olympia is now requesting authority on behalf of Darigold to manufacture dry milk/honey blends, sweetened butter, butter/oil blends, dry coffee whiteners, and ice cream for export. In this activity, about 50 percent of all ingredients used will be sourced from abroad, including whey protein isolate, anhydrous milkfat, caseinate, butter, whey and whey protein concentrate-34, whole and skim milk powder, sugar, honey, glucose, lactose, wheat bran and flour, corn flour, soy flour, rice flour, coconut oil, milk calcium, calcium carbonate, niacin, cocoa, vanilla, tapioca, vegetable oil (soy, canola, corn), and corn sweeteners. All of the finished products would be exported, and none of the foreign ingredients noted above would be entered for U.S. consumption.

FTZ procedures would exempt Darigold from U.S. dairy product and sugar quota requirements and Customs duty payments on the foreign ingredients used in this export activity. The application indicates that the

savings from FTZ procedures would help improve the plant's international competitiveness.

The application has requested review under Section 400.32(b)(1) of the FTZ Board regulations based on the export only activity.

Public comment 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 for their receipt is January 25, 1999. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to February 8, 1999).

A copy of the application 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 Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: November 19, 1998.

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Acting Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 98-31554 Filed 11-24-98; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-549-502]

#### **Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Thailand: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand.

**SUMMARY:** On October 16, 1998 the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the final results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Thailand (63 FR 55578). This review covers the following manufacturer/exporter of the subject merchandise to the United States: Saha Thai Steel Pipe Company, Ltd. ("Saha Thai"), and its affiliated exporter S.A.F. Pipe Export Co., Ltd. ("SAF"). The period of review (POR) is March 1, 1996 through February 28, 1997.

On October 16, 1998, pursuant to section 353.28(a) of the Department's

regulations, Saha Thai, SAF, and two U.S. importers, Ferro Union, Inc., and Asoma Corporation (collectively, "Saha Thai") filed a ministerial error allegation regarding the Department's calculation of importer-specific assessment rates in the final results of the review. In addition, when reviewing Saha Thai's allegation, the Department identified a misstatement in the **Federal Register** notice of the final results. The Department is publishing these amended final results to correct these ministerial errors.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 25, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John Totaro, AD/CVD Enforcement Group III, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1374.

#### **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 (hereinafter, "the Act") by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the regulations codified at 19 CFR Part 353 (1997). Although the Department's new regulations, codified at 19 CFR Part 351 (1998) ("Final Regulations"), do not govern this administrative review, citations to those regulations are provided, where appropriate, as a statement of current Departmental practice.

#### **Ministerial Errors in the Final Results of Review**

Where U.S. sales are on an export price (EP) basis and the record does not contain entered value data, the Department's margin calculation program calculates the duty amount to be collected from each importer on a dollars-per-metric ton basis. Because Saha Thai's sales during the POR were all EP sales, the Department's margin calculation program intended to calculate the duty owed for assessment purposes using the methodology described above. Saha Thai alleged that the Department's margin calculation program contained a ministerial error because in calculating the unit duty for each importer, the Department inadvertently increased the quotient of its unit duty calculation by a factor of 100. We examined the margin calculation program, and we agree with Saha Thai that this is a clerical error