

On May 13-14, 1996, the FBI provided additional evidence to the Review Board regarding 2 records (and

2 duplicates) that previously had been the subject of Review Board determinations. Upon receiving and

evaluating this additional evidence, the Review Board voted to sustain postponements as follows:

FROM ORIGINAL FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE: 96-11177, 61 FR 20211

Record No.	No. original releases	No. original postponements	No. revised releases	No. revised postponements	Date of revised re-review
124-10023-10230	3	0	2	1	05/2006
124-10091-10003	3	0	2	1	05/2006
124-10018-10380	1	0	0	1	05/2006
124-10170-10350	1	0	0	1	05/2006

Additional Notice

Technical corrections have been made in 104-10019-10022, as released by the Board on April 17, 1996, to bring it into conformity with an identical document, 104-10018-10040, as released by the Board on August 3, 1995. The record should have 9 releases and 7 postponements. Additionally, two documents were incorrectly reported in the April 6, 1996 Federal Register (96-8526, 61 FR 15760). Document 104-10004-10093 was reported as 7 releases and 1 postponement; the Board's action was 6 releases and 2 postponements. Document 104-10184-10001 was reported as 99 releases and 134 postponements; the Board's action was 41 releases and 189 postponements.

The Review Board also rescinded its earlier determination (noticed at 96-11177, 61 FR 20211), regarding the following FBI records, in order to provide the FBI additional time to submit evidence in support of its proposed postponements. These records are: 124-10011-10498, 124-10086-10157, 124-10173-10044, 124-10250-10245, 124-10252-10073.

Dated: May 29, 1996.

David G. Marwell,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 96-13838 Filed 6-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6118-01-P

Sunshine Act Meeting

DATES: June 4, 1996, 2:00 p.m. This notice changes the date and time of the open meeting noticed in Vol. 61 FR 27047, published on May 30, 1996.

PLACE: ARRB, 600 E Street, NW, Washington, DC.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Review and Accept Minutes of Last Open Meeting.
2. Amendment of Board Procedures.
3. Other Business.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Thomas Samoluk, Associate Director for Communications, 600 E Street, NW,

Second Floor, Washington, DC 20530.
Telephone: (202) 724-0088; Fax: (202) 724-0457.

David G. Marwell,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 96-14028 Filed 5-30-96; 5:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 6118-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Determination Not To Revoke Antidumping Duty Orders and Findings Nor To Terminate Suspended Investigations

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

ACTION: Determination Not to Revoke Antidumping Duty Orders and Findings Nor to Terminate Suspended Investigations.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is notifying the public of its determination not to revoke the antidumping duty orders and findings nor to terminate the suspended investigations listed below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Panfeld or the analyst listed under Antidumping Proceeding at: Office of Antidumping Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone (202) 482-4737.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Commerce (the Department) may revoke an antidumping duty order or finding or terminate a suspended investigation, pursuant to 19 CFR 353.25(d)(4)(iii), if no interested party has requested an administrative review for four consecutive annual anniversary months and no domestic interested party objects to the revocation or requests an administrative review.

We had not received a request to conduct an administrative review for the most recent four consecutive annual anniversary months. Therefore, pursuant to § 353.25(d)(4)(i) of the Department's regulations, on April 1, 1996, we published in the Federal Register a notice of intent to revoke these antidumping duty orders and findings and to terminate the suspended investigations and served written notice of the intent to each domestic interested party on the Department's service list in each case. Within the specified time frame, we received objections from domestic interested parties to our intent to revoke these antidumping duty orders and findings and to terminate the suspended investigations. Therefore, because domestic interested parties objected to our intent to revoke or terminate, we no longer intend to revoke these antidumping duty orders and findings or to terminate the suspended investigations.

Antidumping Proceeding

A-122-085

Canada

Sugar and Syrups

Objection Date: April 24, 1996; April 29, 1996

Objector: American Sugar Cane League et al., Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association, Inc., et al.

Contact: David Dirstine at (202) 482-4033

A-484-801

Greece

Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide

Objection Date: April 29, 1996

Objector: Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation, Chemetals Inc.

Contact: Thomas Barlow at (202) 482-0410

A-779-602

Kenya

Standard Carnations

Objection Date: April 26, 1996

Objector: Floral Trade Council

Contact: Michael Panfeld at (202) 482-0168

Dated: May 21, 1996.

Roland L. MacDonald,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 96-13967 Filed 6-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[A-588-840]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Engineered Process Gas Turbo-Compressor Systems, Whether Assembled or Unassembled, and Whether Complete or Incomplete, From Japan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Darzenta at (202) 482-6320 or Katherine Johnson at (202) 482-4929, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., 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").

The Petition

On May 8, 1996, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") received a petition filed in proper form by Dresser-Rand Company. On May 21, 1996, Dresser Rand Company provided supplemental data regarding specific issues relating to scope, industry support, and pricing information. On May 23, 1996, the United Steelworkers of America ("USW") entered an appearance as co-petitioners in this investigation. The USW represents turbo-compressor systems production workers for three domestic producers of the subject merchandise. In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioners allege that imports of engineered process gas turbo-compressor systems, whether assembled or unassembled, and whether complete or incomplete ("turbo-compressor systems") from Japan 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, a U.S. industry.

Since the petitioners are interested parties as defined under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, they have 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, that a minimum percentage of the domestic industry supports an antidumping petition. A petition meets the minimum requirements if (1) domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) those domestic producers or workers expressing support account for 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.

On May 24, 1996, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ("MHI") submitted a letter challenging the industry support for the petition. MHI argued that the turbo-compressor systems covered in the petition are comprised of numerous products, including steam turbines, lubrication systems, and seal systems, as such the petitioners are required to show industry support for domestic producers of these products. MHI further argued that because the petition contains no data showing industry support for these products, e.g., steam turbines, the Department must resort to polling of these producers. We have determined that MHI's challenge is without merit. The like product covered by this investigation is a complete system. The "products" identified by MHI are subcomponents which are included within the like product of systems only to the extent that they are designed and dedicated to a specific system, which is typically designed to contract specifications. Thus, for example, steam turbines by themselves are not covered by the scope of this investigation and as a result a showing of support by the steam turbine industry is not required. Rather, only steam turbines included in the contract for the initial system designed and dedicated for use in a complete system (the like product) are covered. Accordingly, it would be inappropriate to consider whether steam turbine producers support a petition on turbine-compressor systems.

A review of the production data provided in the petition and other information readily available to the Department indicates that the petitioners account for more than 50 percent of the total production of the like product. (See Office of Antidumping Investigation's Initiation checklist dated May 28, 1996). The Department received no expressions of

opposition to the petition from any U.S. producers or workers. Accordingly, the Department determines that the petition is filed on behalf of the domestic industry.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are turbo-compressor systems (i.e., one or more "assemblies" or "trains") which are comprised of various configurations of process gas compressors, drivers (i.e., steam turbines or motor-gear systems designed to drive such compressors), and auxiliary control systems and lubrication systems for use with such compressors and compressor drivers, whether assembled or unassembled. One or more of these turbo-compressor assemblies or trains, may be combined. The systems covered are only those used in the petrochemical and fertilizer industries, in the production of ethylene, propylene, ammonia, urea, or methanol. This petition does not encompass turbo-compressor systems incorporating gas turbine drivers, which are typically used in pipeline transmission, injection, gas processing, and liquid natural gas service.

Compressors are machines used to increase the pressure of a gas or vapor, or mixture of gases and vapors. Compressors are commonly classified as reciprocating, rotary, jet, centrifugal, or axial (classified by the mechanical means of compressing the fluid), or as positive-displacement or dynamic-type (classified by the manner in which the mechanical elements act on the fluid to be compressed). Subject compressors include only centrifugal compressors engineered for process gas compression, e.g., ammonia, urea, methanol, propylene, or ethylene service. Unassembled compressors for purposes of this investigation consist of (1) either half of the casing (in the case of a horizontally split casing) or the casing and end-caps, whether or not assembled, and whether or not mounted on a platform; or (2) the rotor, whether or not mounted in the casing. Compressors are often disassembled into such component parts for shipping.

Turbines are classified (1) as steam or gas; (2) by mechanical arrangement as single-casing, multiple shaft, or tandem-compound (more than one casing with a single shaft); (3) by flow direction (axial or radial); (4) by steam cycle, whether condensing, non-condensing, automatic extraction, or reheat; and (5) by number of exhaust flows of a condensing unit. Steam and gas turbines are used in various applications. Only steam turbines as dedicated for a turbo-

compressor system are subject to this investigation.

An "unassembled" steam turbine, for purposes of this investigation, includes (1) either half of the turbine casing, whether or not mounted on a platform; or (2) the turbine rotor, whether or not mounted in the casing. Steam turbines are commonly disassembled into major segments for shipping.

A motor and gear box is used as a compressor driver in lieu of a steam turbine. A control system is used to monitor and control the operation of a turbo-compressor system. A lubrication system is engineered to support a subject compressor and steam turbine (or motor/gear box).

A typical turbo-compressor system consists of one or more compressors driven by a turbine (or in some cases a motor drive). A compressor is usually installed on a base plate and the drive is installed on a separate base plate. The turbine (or motor drive) base plate will typically also include any governing or safety systems, couplings, and a gearbox, if any. The lube and oil seal systems for the turbine and compressor(s) are usually mounted on a separate skid.

This scope covers only constituent parts of turbo-compressor systems that are integral to the original start-up and operation of the turbo-compressor system, whether shipped individually or in combination with other subject merchandise. This scope excludes spare parts that are sold separately from a contract for a turbo-compressor system.

Turbo-compressor systems imported from Japan as an assembly or train (*i.e.*, including turbines, compressors, motor and gear boxes, control systems and lubrication systems, and auxiliary equipment) may be classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") subheading 8414.80.2015, which provides for centrifugal and axial compressors. The U.S. Customs Service may view the combination of turbine driver and compressor as "more than" a compressor and, as a result, classify the combination under HTSUS subheading 8419.60.5000.

Compressors for use in turbo-compressor systems, if imported separately, may also be classified under HTSUS subheading 8414.80.2015. Parts for such compressors, including rotors or impellers and housing, are classified under HTSUS subheading 8414.90.4045 and 8414.90.4055.

Steam turbines for use in turbo-compressor systems, if imported separately, may be classified under the following HTSUS subheadings: 8406.81.1020: steam turbines, other than

marine turbines, stationary, condensing type, of an output exceeding 40MW; 8406.82.1010: Steam turbines, other than marine turbines, stationary, condensing type, exceeding 7,460 Kw; 8406.82.1020: Steam turbines, other than marine turbines, stationary, condensing type, exceeding 7,460 Kw, but not exceeding 40 MW; 8406.82.1050: Steam turbines, other than marine turbines, stationary, other than condensing type, not exceeding 7,460 Kw; 8406.82.1070: steam turbines, other than marine turbines, stationary, other than condensing type, exceeding 7,460 Kw, but not exceeding 40 MW. Parts for such turbines are classified under HTSUS subheading 8406.90.2000 through 8406.90.4580.

Control and other auxiliary systems may be classified under HTSUS 9032.89.6030, "automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus: complete process control systems."

Motor and gear box entries may be classified under HTSUS subheading 8501.53.4080, 8501.53.6000, 8501.53.8040, or 8501.53.8060. Gear speed changers used to match the speed of an electric motor to the shaft speed of a driven compressor, would be classified under HTSUS subheading 8483.40.5010.

Lubrication systems may be classified under HTSUS subheading 8414.90.4075.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Scope Comments

The scope of this investigation includes incomplete and unassembled systems. Given that systems may be shipped in different containers, it is important to ensure that the subject merchandise, in particular components and subassemblies, be readily identifiable to the U.S. Customs Service. To ensure that any antidumping order which may result is clear and enforceable, we are asking interested parties to submit comments to the Department by July 8, 1996. Reply comments will be due by July 22, 1996.

Export Price and Normal Value

The petitioners based export price on a foreign producer's 1995 contract price for the sale of: (1) A charge gas compressor train, (2) a propylene compressor train, and (3) an ethylene compressor sold as an entire package. The terms of the contract were based on a delivered price with duties paid to the nearest U.S. port. Deductions were made to export price for packing, inland freight, ocean freight, and customs duties.

The petitioners submitted three alternatives for determining normal value. Of the three alternatives, the Department, for initiation purposes, relied on the normal value calculated based on constructed value ("CV") using the U.S. producer's production costs, because the other calculations were based on non-contemporaneous prices. Since the CV calculation provided an adequate basis for initiation, we did not further analyze the remaining two normal value calculations submitted by the petitioners.

CV includes the cost of manufacturing ("COM"), selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A"), U.S. packing, and profit.

The petitioners calculated COM based on the U.S. producer's own cost data as reflected in a recent bid proposal to produce a turbo-compressor system for a U.S. sale, adjusted for known differences between costs incurred in producing turbo-compressor systems in the United States and in Japan. The labor and engineering cost estimates were adjusted from one of the U.S. producer's cost models to reflect the higher compensation levels existing in Japan compared to those in the United States. The Japan/U.S. labor cost inflator used to adjust the labor and engineering cost estimates was based on data petitioners obtained from reports issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For SG&A and profit, the petitioners relied on the 1995 financial statements of a Japanese producer of turbo-compressor systems. We recalculated the SG&A and profit rates, revising the figures upward to account for an error in the petitioners' calculations. The petitioners did not separately report an amount for U.S. packing.

Based on comparison of export price to the Department's recalculation of CV, the estimated dumping margin is 90.05 percent.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of turbo-compressor systems from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value. 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.

Initiation of Investigation

We have examined the petition on turbo-compressor systems 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 the domestic producers of a like product by reason of the subject imports, allegedly sold at less than fair value. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of turbo-compressor systems from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value in the United States. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determination by October 15, 1996.

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 Japan. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the petition to each exporter of turbo-compressor systems named in the petition.

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 June 24, 1996, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of turbo-compressor systems from Japan 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.

Dated: May 28, 1996.

Paul L. Joffe,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-13966 Filed 6-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[A-201-601]

Fresh Cut Flowers From Mexico; Preliminary Results and Partial Termination of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, and Intent to Revoke Antidumping Duty Order in Part

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

ACTION: Notice of preliminary results and partial termination of antidumping duty administrative review, and intent to revoke antidumping duty order in part.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an

administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain fresh-cut flowers from Mexico, in response to a request by a respondent, Rancho El Aguaje (Aguaje). Although we initiated reviews for two other producers, Rancho El Toro (Toro) and Rancho Guacatay (Guacatay), we are terminating these reviews because Toro and Guacatay timely withdrew their requests for review. We preliminarily intend to revoke the antidumping duty order with respect to Aguaje, based on our preliminary determination that Aguaje has had a three-year period of sales at not less than normal value (NV). This review covers one producer/exporter and entries of the subject merchandise into the United States during the period April 1, 1994 through March 31, 1995.

We have preliminarily determined that sales have not been made below NV. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. Parties who submit comments are requested to submit with each comment (1) a statement of the issue and (2) a brief summary of the comment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rebecca Trainor or Maureen Flannery, Office of Antidumping Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4733.

Applicable Statutes and Regulations

Unless otherwise states, 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's regulations are to the current regulations, as amended by the interim regulations published in the Federal Register on May 11, 1995 (60 FR 25130).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 23, 1987, the Department published in the Federal Register an antidumping duty order on certain fresh cut flowers from Mexico (52 FR 13491).

On April 27, 1995, Toro and Guacatay requested that the Department conduct an administrative review in accordance with 19 CFR 353.22(a)(1). Toro and Guacatay also requested that the Department revoke the antidumping duty order as it pertains to them upon completion of the review. On April 28,

1995, Aguaje requested an administrative review and revocation of the order as it pertains to it upon completion of the review. We published a notice of initiation on May 15, 1995 (60 FR 25885), covering Toro, Guacatay, and Aguaje, and the period April 1, 1994 through March 31, 1995. On August 11, 1995, Toro and Guacatay timely withdrew their requests for review. Because there were no other requests for review for these two respondents from any other interested party, the Department is now terminating this review for Toro and Guacatay in accordance with section 353.22(a)(5) of the Department's regulations. We shall instruct the Customs Service to liquidate Toro's and Guacatay's entries of this period at the rates in effect at the time of entry. Because they are previously reviewed companies, the cash deposit rates will continue to be the company-specific rates currently in effect.

The Department is conducting this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Review

The products covered by this review are certain fresh cut flowers, defined as standard carnations, standard chrysanthemums, and pompon chrysanthemums. During the period of review, such merchandise was classifiable under *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTSUS) items 0603.10.7010 (pompon chrysanthemums), 0603.10.7020 (standard chrysanthemums), and 0603.10.7030 (standard carnations). The HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and Customs purposes only. The written description remains dispositive as to the scope of the order.

This review covers sales of the subject merchandise entered into the United States during the period April 1, 1994 through March 31, 1995.

Verification

From April 17 through April 19, 1996, the Department conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by Aguaje, as provided in section 782(i) of the Act. We used standard verification procedures, including onsite inspection of the manufacturer's facilities, the examination of relevant accounting, sales, and other financial records, and selection of original documentation containing relevant information. Our verification results are outlined in the public version of the verification report.