

Jordan, specifically, ITT Aviator Night Vision GEN III AN/AVS 6 systems, and engaging and attempting to engage in activity intended to promote such dealing, without first having obtained the authorization of the United States Department of Treasury, in violation of the embargo against Iraq contained in the Office of Foreign Assets Control's Iraqi Sanctions Regulations.

Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 U.S.C.A. app. §§ 2401–2420 (1991 & Supp. 1999)) (the Act),¹ provides that, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce,² no person convicted of violating the AECA or IEEPA, or certain other provisions of the United States Code, shall be eligible to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act or the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (1999)) (the Regulations), for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. In addition, any license issued pursuant to the Act in which such a person had any interest at the time of conviction may be revoked.

Pursuant to §§ 766.25 and 750.8(a) of the Regulations, upon notification that a person has been convicted of violating the AECA or IEEPA, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, shall determine whether to deny that person permission to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act and the Regulations, and shall also determine whether to revoke any license previously issued to such a person.

Having received notice of Boutros's conviction for violating the AECA and IEEPA, and following consultations with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, I have decided to deny Boutros permission to apply for or use any license, including any License Exception, issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act and the Regulations, for a period of 10 years from the date of his conviction. The 10-

year period ends on April 29, 2009. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act in which Boutros had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *Ordered*

I. Until April 29, 2009, Fadi Boutros, also known as Fadi E. Sitto, Fadi Jirjis, and Fred Boutros, currently incarcerated at: Federal Correction Institute, P.O. Box 9999, Milan, Michigan 48160, and with an address at: 1491 Fueta Heights Lane, El Cajon, California 92019, may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "item") exported or to be exported from the United States, that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefiting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

II. No person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the denied person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the denied person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the denied person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the denied person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the denied person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is

intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the denied person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the denied person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

III. After notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Boutros by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be subject to the provisions of this Order.

IV. This Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

V. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until April 29, 2009.

VI. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to Boutros. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: August 3, 1999.

Eileen M. Albanese,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 99–20911 Filed 8–11–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–805]

Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe From Mexico; Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Extension of Time Limit

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for the preliminary results of the antidumping duty administrative review of Circular Welded Non-alloy Steel Pipe from Mexico. This review covers the

¹ The Act expired on August 20, 1994. Executive Order 12924 (3 CFR, 1994 Comp. 917 (1995)), extended by Presidential Notices of August 15, 1995 (3 CFR, 1995 Comp. 501 (1996)), August 14, 1996 (3 CFR, 1996 Comp. 298 (1997)), August 13, 1997 (3 CFR 1997 Comp. 306 (1998)), and August 13, 1998 (3 CFR, 1998 Comp. 294 (1999)), continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

² Pursuant to appropriate delegations of authority that are reflected in the Regulations, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, exercises the authority granted to the Secretary by Section 11(h) of the Act.

period November 1, 1997 through October 31, 1998.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 12, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Drury or Linda Ludwig, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0195 or 482-3833, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the original time limit, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until November 30, 1999, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act") by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act of 1994 (19 U.S.C. 1675 (a)(3)(A)). See memorandum to Robert S. LaRossa from Joseph A. Spetrini regarding the extension of case deadline, dated July 30, 1999.

This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675 (a)(3)(A)).

Dated: July 30, 1999.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Group III.

[FR Doc. 99-20737 Filed 8-11-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-805]

Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Mexico; Termination of Anticircumvention Inquiry

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

ACTION: Notice of Termination of Anticircumvention Inquiry.

SUMMARY: On January 10, 1997, in response to a request from petitioners in this case,¹ the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated an inquiry to determine whether certain imports of (i) pipe certified to the American Petroleum Institute (API) 5L line pipe specifications (API 5L or line pipe) and (ii) pipe certified to both the API 5L line pipe specifications and the less-

stringent American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A53 standard pipe specifications (dual-certified pipe²) are circumventing the antidumping duty order on certain welded non-alloy carbon steel pipe from Mexico (57 FR 49453, November 2, 1992). The anticircumvention inquiry covered two manufacturers/exporters of the merchandise subject to this inquiry, Hylsa, S.A. de C.V. (Hylsa) and Tuberia Nacional, S.A. de C.V. (TUNA), and the period January 1, 1996 through December 31, 1996.

In response to rulings by the Court of International Trade (the Court) and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit) we are terminating the anticircumvention inquiry.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 12, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert M. James at (202) 482-5222, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Enforcement Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Applicable Statute and Regulations: Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Tariff Act), and to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 10, 1997, the Department initiated an anticircumvention inquiry in response to allegations that, following publication of the antidumping duty order, exporters of standard pipe from Mexico began circumventing the order by having pipe intended for use as standard pipe certified as line pipe or certified as both line and standard pipe. Following initiation Hylsa and TUNA brought suit before the Court (*Hylsa, S.A. de C.V. and Tuberia Nacional, S.A. de C.V. v. United States*, Court No. 97-01-00132) (*Hylsa I*) challenging the legality of the Department's anticircumvention inquiry, given the Department's March 1996 negative scope determination covering the very merchandise subject to the instant inquiry. After granting a temporary restraining order (TRO) enjoining the department from proceeding with its investigation, the Court subsequently vacated this TRO and dismissed the

case. *Hylsa v. United States*, 960 F. Supp. 320 (CIT 1997).³

On December 19, 1997, the Department released its "Notice of Affirmative preliminary Determination of Circumvention." Hylsa again sought a permanent injunction from the Court barring the completion of the investigation, the publication of the preliminary determination and any notification of the United States Customs Service. On February 3, 1998, the Court issued the requested permanent injunction in light of its earlier decision in a related case, *Wheatland Pipe Company v. United States*, 973 F. Supp. 149 (CIT 1997). See *Hylsa, S.A. de C.V. versus United States*, slip Op. 98-10 (CIT 1998) (*Hylsa II*).

The Department appealed the Court's decision in *Hylsa II* to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit). However, on November 23, 1998, the Federal Circuit affirmed the Court's July 18, 1997 decision in the earlier *Wheatland* litigation on virtually identical issues. *Wheatland Pipe Company versus United States*, 161 F.3d 1365 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

In light of the Federal Circuit's decision in *Wheatland*, on January 19, 1999, all parties moved the Federal Circuit to dismiss the appeal of *Hylsa II*. Accordingly, as the Department has been permanently enjoined from conducting this anticircumvention inquiry, we are hereby terminating this inquiry.

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d) (1994). Timely, written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials is hereby requested.

This notice is published in accordance with section 781(c) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1677j(c)) and 19 CFR 53.29.

Dated: August 5, 1999.

Richard O. Weible,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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¹ Petitioners are: Allied Tube & Conduit Corp., Sawhill Tubular Division of Tex-Tube Co., Century Tube Corp., Laclede Steel Co., LTV Tubular Products Co., Sharon Tube Co., Western Tube & Conduit Co., Wheatland Tube Co., and CSI Tubular Products, Inc.

² This merchandise, sometimes referred to as "dual-stenciled," may also include "multiple-stenciled" pipe.

³ The Federal Circuit affirmed the Court's dismissal of Hylsa's and TUNA's action in *Hylsa I* on February 12, 1998. See *Hylsa, S.A. de C.V. and Tuberia Nacional v. United States*, Appeal No. 97-1270 (Fed. Cir. 1998).