

**Foreign-Trade Zones Board**

[Docket 33-96]

**Foreign-Trade Zone 27—Boston, Massachusetts; Application for Expansion**

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport), grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 27, requesting authority to expand its zone in Boston, Massachusetts, within the Boston Customs port of entry. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally filed on April 23, 1996.

FTZ 27 was approved on April 5, 1977 (Board Order 116, 42 FR 18901, 4/11/77) and expanded on March 23, 1979 (Board Order 144, 44 FR 19502, 4/3/79) and September 13, 1983 (Board Order 224, 48 FR 41802, 9/19/83). The zone currently consists of 4 sites (84.1 acres): *Site 1* (5.1 acres)—within the 163-acre Boston Marine Industrial Park; *Site 2* (11 acres)—Commonwealth Pier #5 on Northern Avenue; *Site 3* (48 acres)—Commonwealth Storage Yards, across from *Site 2*; and, *Site 4* (20 acres)—within the Mass Tech Center (90 acres) at Logan International Airport.

The applicant is now requesting authority to expand the general-purpose zone to include the jet fuel storage and distribution system (*Proposed Site 5*, 39 acres) at and adjacent to Logan International Airport. The Airport fuel system consists of facilities owned by Mobil Corporation, Mobil Pipe Line Company and Massport, including: the Mobil Oil Corporation petroleum terminal (92 tanks, 29 acres) and the Mobil Pipe Line Company pipeline; the Airport fuel storage and distribution facilities (7 acres) including the North Fuel Farm, the International Terminal Tank System, fuel transmission pipelines and hydrants; and, the proposed Airport fuel facilities (3 acres), transmission pipelines and hydrants that are scheduled to become operational in 1998. The Mobil facilities will receive, store and distribute products of all qualified suppliers, including domestic oil refineries operating under FTZ procedures.

No specific manufacturing requests are being made at this time. Such requests would be made to the Board on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to

investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is July 1, 1996. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to July 15, 1996).

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Export Assistance Center, World Trade Center, Suite 307, 164 Northern Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210  
Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 3716, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230

Dated: April 23, 1996.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,  
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-10826 Filed 4-30-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

### **International Trade Administration [C-791-001]**

#### **Ferrochrome From South Africa; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** The countervailing duty order on ferrochrome from South Africa was revoked effective January 1, 1995, pursuant to section 753 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (the Act) (60 FR 40568). The Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an administrative review of this order to determine the appropriate assessment rate for entries made during the last review period prior to the revocation of the order (January 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994). We preliminarily determine the net subsidy to be *de minimis* or zero for all companies for the period January 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994 (see "Preliminary Results of Review" section). If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the

Department intends to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, shipments of the subject merchandise from all companies exported on or after January 1, 1994 and entered on or before December 31, 1994. Because this order has been revoked, the Department will not issue further instructions with respect to cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 1, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Melanie Brown or Dana Mermelstein, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2786.

### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Background**

On April 9, 1981, the Department published in the Federal Register (46 FR 21155) the countervailing duty order on ferrochrome from South Africa. On March 7, 1995, the Department published a notice of "Opportunity to Request an Administrative Review" (60 FR 12540) of this countervailing duty order. We received a timely request for review from Chrome Resources (Pty) Ltd. (Chrome Resources), Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited (CMI), Feralloys Limited (Feralloys), and Samancor Limited (Samancor), South African manufacturers/exporters of ferrochrome to the United States. In accordance with section 355.22 of the Department's Interim Regulations, this review covers only those producers or exporters of the subject merchandise for which a review was specifically requested (*see Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Interim Regulations; Request for Comments*, 60 FR 25130 (May 11, 1995) (*Interim Regulations*). Therefore, this review covers the following companies: Chrome Resources, CMI, Feralloys, and Samancor.

On November 22, 1995, we extended the period for completion of the preliminary and final results pursuant to section 751(a)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. *See Extension of the Time Limit for Certain Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 60 FR 55699. As explained in the memoranda from the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration dated November 22, 1995, and January 11, 1996, all deadlines were further extended to take into account the partial shutdowns of the Federal Government from November 15 through November 21, 1995, and

December 15, 1995, through January 6, 1996. Therefore, the deadline for these preliminary results is no later than April 30, 1996, and the deadline for the final results of this review is no later than October 28, 1996.

#### Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions of the Act. The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. References to the *Countervailing Duties; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Request for Public Comments*, 54 FR 23366 (May 31, 1989) (*Proposed Regulations*), are provided solely for further explanation of the Department's countervailing duty practice. Although the Department has withdrawn the particular rulemaking proceeding pursuant to which the *Proposed Regulations* were issued, the subject matter of these regulations is being considered in connection with an ongoing rulemaking proceeding which, among other things, is intended to conform the Department's regulations to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). See 60 FR 80 (January 3, 1995).

#### Scope of the Review

Imported products covered by this review are South African ferrochrome, which is currently classifiable under items 7202.41.00, 7202.49.10 and 7202.49.50 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule* (HTS). The HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

#### Analysis of Programs

##### I. Program Previously Determined To Confer Subsidies

##### Regional Industrial Development Incentives

The Government of South Africa offered several incentives to companies located in geographically remote areas, designated as industrial development points. We determined in our previous review of this order that, as regional subsidies, these incentives constitute countervailable subsidies within the meaning of the Act. See *Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; Ferrochrome from South Africa*, 56 FR 12170 (March 22, 1991) (*Ferrochrome Preliminary Results*); *Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; Ferrochrome from South Africa*, 56 FR 33254 (July 19, 1991) (*Ferrochrome Final Results*). No new information or evidence of changed circumstances has

been submitted in this proceeding to warrant reconsideration of this finding.

A. *Subsidy on Housing for Key Personnel*: The Regional Industrial Development Authorities subsidize housing for key personnel at industrial development points for a maximum of 20 years on new mortgage loans and the outstanding principal of existing loans. The government subsidizes the interest paid at a rate of 4.25 percent, allowing the company to pay interest at the interest rate charged by the largest building society minus 4.25 percent. There is a proviso that the recipient company must pay interest at the rate of at least six percent; the Regional Industrial Development Authorities pay the interest differential monthly. Chrome Resources and Samancor reported having worker housing loans with the Industrial Development Corporation which were subsidized by the Regional Industrial Development Authorities.

Chrome Resources reported the amount of the government's payments toward the interest accrued on the housing loans during the review period. Consistent with *Ferrochrome Preliminary Results*, we treated this amount as an annually recurring grant, and calculated Chrome Resources' benefit by dividing this amount by Chrome Resources' total sales during this period.

Rather than reporting the government's payments on its behalf, Samancor reported the loan information. Thus, in accordance with the *Proposed Regulations* (sections 355.49(d)(1) and 355.44(b)(5)) we calculated the interest differential, using as our benchmark the Official Building Society Rate, as reported in the questionnaire response. Because the amount of interest actually paid during the review period was less than the interest which would have been paid at the benchmark rate, we calculated the difference, and divided this amount by the company's total sales during the review period. On these bases, we preliminarily determine the net subsidy from this program to be 0.01 percent *ad valorem* for Chrome Resources and 0.001 percent *ad valorem* for Samancor.

B. *Labor Incentive*: This incentive is offered as an annual cash grant for seven years to approved regional development industries. The incentive is calculated on the basis of the number of employees directly involved in the manufacturing process at the industrial development point, and is granted as a percentage of the average salary/wage per employee. Chrome Resources received an incentive under this program. In *Ferrochrome Preliminary Results*, we determined that

this incentive is an annually recurring grant (56 FR at 12171). As such, we expense the benefit in the year of receipt, consistent with our practice as described the *General Issues Appendix* appended to the *Final Countervailing Duty Determination; Certain Steel Products from Austria* (58 FR 37217, 37226 (July 9, 1993)) (*General Issues Appendix*) and section 355.48(a) of the *Proposed Regulations*. To calculate the benefit resulting from this program, we divided the amount of the grant received during the review period by the company's total sales during the same period. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the net subsidy from this program to be 0.08 percent *ad valorem* for Chrome Resources.

C. *Interest Concession*: An interest concession is paid quarterly as a cash grant to approved industries at industrial development points, for a period of ten years, on 100 percent of the company's investment on land and buildings (excluding residential accommodations), and on 50 percent of their investment in other assets. The value of the grant is based on the interest cost as reflected in the company's financial statements and is calculated on the basis of a pre-determined market-related interest rate. Chrome Resources received benefits under this program. In *Ferrochrome Preliminary Results* (56 FR at 12171), we determined that this grant is recurring. Thus, to calculate the benefit attributable to this program, we divided the amount of the grant received during the review period by the company's total sales during the review period. See the *General Issues Appendix* (58 FR at 37226); see also *Proposed Regulations* (54 FR 23384). On this basis, we preliminarily determine the net subsidy from this program to be 0.11 percent *ad valorem* for Chrome Resources.

##### II. Programs Preliminarily Determined To Be Not Used

We examined the following programs and preliminarily find that the producers and/or exporters of the subject merchandise did not apply for or receive benefits under these programs during the period of review.

- A. Export Incentive Program
- B. General Export Incentive Scheme
- C. Industrial Development Corporation Export Loans
- D. Preferential Rail Rates
- E. Beneficiation Allowance/Electricity Rebate
- F. Government Loan Guarantees

##### Preliminary Results of Review

For the period January 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994, we

preliminarily determine the net subsidies to be as follows:

| Manufacturer/exporter                               | Rate<br>(percent) |
|---|-------------------|
| Chrome Resources (Pty) Ltd. ....                    | 00.20             |
| Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited ..... | 00.00             |
| Feralloys Limited .....                             | 00.00             |
| Samancor Limited .....                              | 00.001            |

In accordance with the Act, any rate less than 0.5 percent *ad valorem* in an administrative review is *de minimis*.

The URAA replaced the general rule in favor of a country-wide rate with a general rule in favor of individual rates for investigated and reviewed companies. The procedures for countervailing duty cases are now essentially the same as those in antidumping cases, except as provided for in section 777(e)(2)(B) of the Act. Requests for administrative reviews must now specify the companies to be reviewed. See 19 CFR § 355.22(a). The requested review will normally cover only those companies specifically named. Pursuant to 19 CFR § 355.22(g), for all companies for which a review was not requested, duties must be assessed at the cash deposit rate previously ordered. Accordingly, for the period January 1 through December 31, 1994, the assessment rates applicable to all non-reviewed companies covered by this order are the cash deposit rates in effect at the time of entry.

If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department intends to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, shipments of the subject merchandise from Chrome Resources (Pty) Ltd., Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited, Feralloys Limited, and Samancor Limited exported on or after January 1, 1994 and entered on or before December 31, 1994.

This countervailing duty order was subject to section 753 of the Act. See *Countervailing Duty Order; Opportunity to Request a Section 753 Injury Investigation*, 60 FR 27,963 (May 26, 1995). Because no domestic interested parties exercised their right under section 753(a) of the Act to request an injury investigation, the International Trade Commission made a negative injury determination with respect to this order, pursuant to section 753(b)(4) of the Act. As a result, the Department revoked this countervailing duty order, effective January 1, 1995, pursuant to section 753(b)(3)(B) of the Act. *Revocation of Countervailing Duty Orders*, 60 FR 40568 (August 9, 1995).

Accordingly, the Department will not issue further instructions with respect to cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties.

#### Public Comment

Parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of the calculation methodology and interested parties may request a hearing not later than 10 days after the date of publication of this notice. Interested parties may submit written arguments in case briefs on these preliminary results within 30 days of the date of publication. Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, may be submitted seven days after the time limit for filing the case brief. Parties who submit argument in this proceeding are requested to submit with the argument (1) a statement of the issue and (2) a brief summary of the argument. Any hearing, if requested, will be held seven days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs. Copies of case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with section 355.38 of the Department's *Interim Regulations*.

Representatives of parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of proprietary information under administrative protective order no later than 10 days after the representative's client or employer becomes a party to the proceeding, but in no event later than the date the case briefs, under 19 CFR § 355.38, are due. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any case or rebuttal brief or at a hearing. This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)).

Dated: April 25, 1996.

Susan G. Esserman,  
Assistant Secretary for Import  
Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-10827 Filed 4-30-96; 8:45 am]

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#### [C-122-404]

#### Live Swine From Canada; Extension of Time Limit for Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Countervailing Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time

limit for preliminary and final results of the tenth administrative review of the countervailing duty order on live swine from Canada. This extension is made pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (hereinafter, "the Act").

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 1, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Stephanie Moore or Brian Albright, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2786.

#### Postponement

Under the Act, the Department may extend the deadline for completion of an administrative review if it determines that it is not practicable to complete the review within the statutory time limit of 365 days. The Department finds that it is not practicable to complete the tenth administrative review of live swine from Canada within this time limit. See *Decision Memorandum on Live Swine from Canada—Extension of Deadlines for the 10th Review* dated April 1, 1996.

In accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department will extend the time for completion of the preliminary results of this review from a 245-day period to no later than a 365-day period and for completion of the final results of this review from a 120-day period to no later than a 180-day period.

Dated: April 25, 1996.

Joseph A. Spetrini,  
Deputy Assistance Secretary for Compliance.  
[FR Doc. 96-10828 Filed 4-30-96; 8:45 am]

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#### Patent and Trademark Office

#### Fastener Insignia Processing

**ACTION:** Proposed Collection; Comment Request.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the proposed information collection as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). The collection of this information is required in the performance of the Patent and Trademark Office's (Office) statutory and regulatory functions under section