

Dated: January 26, 1996.
 Susan G. Esserman,
*Assistant Secretary for Import
 Administration.*
 [FR Doc. 96-2910 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

[A-588-839]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Sodium Azide From Japan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 9, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Beck at (202) 482-3464 or Jennifer Stagner at (202) 482-1673, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., 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 January 16, 1996, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a petition filed in proper form by the American Azide Corporation (the petitioner), the sole U.S. producer of sodium azide. A supplement to the petition was filed on January 29, 1996.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioner alleges that imports of sodium azide 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.

The petitioner states that it has standing to file the petition because it is an interested party, as defined under section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act requires the Department to determine, prior to the initiation of an investigation, that a minimum percentage of the domestic industry supports an antidumping petition. A petition meets these minimum requirements if (1) the 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) the domestic producers or workers who support the petition 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.

A review of the data provided in the petition and other information readily available to the Department indicates that the petitioner is the sole producer of sodium azide in the United States. The Department received no expressions of opposition to the petition from any interested party. Accordingly, the Department determines that this petition is supported by the domestic industry.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is sodium azide (NaN_3) regardless of use, and whether or not combined with silicon oxide (SiO_2) or any other inert flow assisting agent. The merchandise under investigation is currently classifiable under item 2850.00.50.00 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)*. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Export Price and Normal Value

The petitioner based export price on delivered prices in the United States quoted by a Japanese producer. These prices were adjusted by the petitioner for U.S. and foreign inland freight, ocean freight, U.S. duties, and the U.S. trading company mark-up.

The petitioner based normal value on delivered prices in Japan quoted by a Japanese producer. The unit price quotes denominated in Japanese yen were converted by the petitioner to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the beginning of the third quarter of 1995. An adjustment was made for foreign inland freight.

Based on comparisons of export price to normal value, the estimated dumping margins for sodium azide from Japan range from 58.50 to 65.80 percent.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of sodium azide from Japan are being, or likely to be, sold at less than fair value. If it becomes necessary at a later date to consider this petition as a source of facts available under section

776 of the Act, we may review further the calculations.

Initiation of Investigation

We have examined the petition on sodium azide 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 domestic like product by reason of the complained-of imports, allegedly sold at less than fair value. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of sodium azide from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determination by June 24, 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 copies of the public versions of the petition to all the exporters 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 Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine by March 1, 1996, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of sodium azide 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, this investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Dated: February 5, 1996.

Susan G. Esserman,
*Assistant Secretary for Import
 Administration.*

[FR Doc. 96-2911 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[C-549-804]

Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Thailand; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: On November 22, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the Federal Register its preliminary results of administrative review of the countervailing duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand. The review covers the period January 1, 1992 through December 31, 1992. We have completed this review and determine the net subsidy to be *de minimis*. The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, all shipments of the subject merchandise from Thailand exported on or after January 1, 1992, and on or before December 31, 1992.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 9, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Albright or Cameron Cardozo, 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 November 22, 1995, the Department published in the Federal Register (60 FR 57849) the preliminary results of its administrative review of the countervailing duty order on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Thailand. The Department has now completed this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). We invited interested parties to comment on the preliminary results. We received no comments. The review covers the period January 1, 1992 through December 31, 1992. The review involves two companies, Awaji Sangyo (Thailand) Co. (AST), and TTU Industrial Corp. (TTU), which account for virtually all exports of the subject merchandise from Thailand, and fifteen programs.

Applicable Statute and Regulations

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department's regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

Scope of the Review

The merchandise subject to this review (hereinafter subject merchandise) is certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings, having an inside diameter of less than 360 millimeters (fourteen inches), imported in either finished or unfinished form. These formed or forged pipe fittings are used to join sections in piping systems where conditions require permanent, welded connections, as distinguished from fittings based on other fastening methods (e.g., threaded, grooved, or bolted fittings), as currently classifiable under the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule* (HTS). The products covered in this review are provided for under item number 7307.93.30 of the HTS. The HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes; our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Calculation Methodology for Assessment and Cash Deposit Purposes

We calculated the net subsidy on a country-wide basis by first calculating the subsidy rate for each company subject to the administrative review. We then weight-averaged the rate received by each company using as the weight its share of total Thai exports to the United States of subject merchandise, including all companies, even those with *de minimis* and zero rates. We then summed the individual companies' weight-averaged rates to determine the subsidy rate from all programs benefitting exports of subject merchandise to the United States.

Since the country-wide rate calculated using this methodology was *de minimis*, as defined by 19 CFR § 355.7(1994), no further calculations were necessary.

Analysis of Programs

Based upon our analysis of the questionnaire response and verification we determine the following:

I. Programs Conferring Subsidies

Tax Exemptions Under Section 31 of the 1977 Investment Promotions Act (IPA)

In the preliminary results, we found that this program conferred countervailable benefits on the subject merchandise. Since we received no comments on our preliminary results, our findings remain unchanged in these final results.

II. Programs Not Conferring Subsidies
Duty Drawback

In the preliminary results, we found that this program did not confer countervailable benefits on the subject

merchandise. Since we received no comments on our preliminary results, our findings remain unchanged in these final results.

III. Programs Found Not to be Used

In the preliminary results, we found that neither AST nor TTU applied for or received benefits under the following programs during the period of review (POR):

- A. Tax Certificates for Exporters
- B. Export Packing Credits
- C. Tax and Duty Exemptions Under Section 28 of the (IPA)
- D. Electricity Discounts for Exporters
- E. Rediscount of Industrial Bills
- F. International Trade Promotion Fund
- G. Export Processing Zones
- H. Reduced Business Taxes for Producers of Intermediate Goods for Export Industries
- I. Additional Incentives under the IPA
 - 1. Goodwill and Royalties Tax Exemption
 - 2. Tax Deduction of Foreign Marketing Expenses and Foreign Taxes
 - 3. Exemption of Sales Taxes for Promoted Industries
 - 4. Exemption on Export Duties and Business Taxes on Products Produced or Assembled by Promoted Firms
 - 5. Deduction from Assessable Income of an Amount Equal to 5% of the Increase over the Previous Year of Income Derived from Exports

Since we received no comments on our preliminary results, our findings remain unchanged in these final results.

Final Results of Review

For the period January 1, 1992 through December 31, 1992, we determine the net subsidy to be 0.22 percent *ad valorem* for all companies. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.5 percent *ad valorem* is *de minimis*.

The Department will instruct the Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, all shipments of the subject merchandise from Thailand exported on or after January 1, 1992, and on or before December 31, 1992.

This countervailing duty order was determined to be subject to section 753 of the Act (as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act of 1994). *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 40,568 (August 9, 1995). Accordingly, this notice assesses duties for the period of review and does not issue further cash deposit instructions.

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 C.F.R. 355.34(d). Timely written notification of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 355.22.

Dated: January 31, 1996.

Susan G. Esserman,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration
[FR Doc. 96-2912 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Additions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Additions to the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action adds to the Procurement List commodities to be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 11, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Crystal Square 3, Suite 403, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3461.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Milkman (703) 603-7740.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 6 and December 15, 1995, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notices (60 F.R. 52388 and 64421) of proposed additions to the Procurement List.

After consideration of the material presented to it concerning capability of qualified nonprofit agencies to provide the commodities, fair market price, and impact of the additions on the current or most recent contractors, the Committee has determined that the commodities listed below are suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 46-48c and 41 CFR 51-2.4.

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the commodities to the Government.

2. The action will not have a severe economic impact on current contractors for the commodities.

3. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the commodities to the Government.

4. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46-48c) in connection with the commodities proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

Accordingly, the following commodities are hereby added to the Procurement List:

Stamp, Custom, Pre-inked

7520-01-381-8057
7520-01-381-8075
7520-01-381-8012
7520-01-381-8054
7520-01-381-8037
7520-01-381-8074
7520-01-381-8063
7520-01-352-7312
7520-01-368-7774
7520-01-381-7995
7520-01-381-7993
7520-01-381-8017
7520-01-357-6847
7520-01-357-6846
7510-01-381-8032
7510-01-368-3504
7510-01-381-8062
7510-01-381-8041
7510-01-381-8070
7510-01-381-8072
7520-01-419-6746
7520-01-419-6743
7520-01-419-6740
7520-01-419-6744
(Requirements for the GSA Customer Service Centers)

Sponge, Olive Drab

7920-01-383-7936

This action does not affect current contracts awarded prior to the effective

date of this addition or options exercised under those contracts.

E.R. Alley, Jr.,

Deputy Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 96-2883 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-33-P

Procurement List; Proposed additions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed additions to procurement list.

SUMMARY: The Committee has received proposals to add to the Procurement List commodities and services to be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

COMMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE: March 11, 1996.

ADDRESS: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Crystal Square 3, Suite 403, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3461.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Milkman (703) 603-7740.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 47(a) (2) and 41 CFR 51-2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the possible impact of the proposed actions.

If the Committee approves the proposed additions, all entities of the Federal Government (except as otherwise indicated) will be required to procure the commodities and services listed below from nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities. I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the commodities and services to the Government.

2. The action does not appear to have a severe economic impact on current contractors for the commodities and services.

3. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the commodities and services to the Government.

4. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish