DOC Position

We agree with respondent that this program is not countervailable because it provides a non-excessive rebate of the levies on imported inputs that are used in the production of subsequently exported finished products. We confirmed at the Israeli Customs Department that its personnel monitor company reports regarding which imports are physically incorporated into the end product and the total amount of levies paid on such inputs. We also note that a rebate is only given on physically incorporated inputs. Consequently, waste is not an issue here. For this reason, we do not find anything in the remarks of the Customs official at verification that is inconsistent with our finding here, or in *OCTG*.

Comment 5: With respect to the Fund for the Promotion of Marketing Abroad, Carmiel states that the record is clear that it received funds for this program in 1992 (which is outside the POI), and that the company must refund the money to the government since it did not fulfill its obligations under the program. Accordingly, Carmiel maintains the money it received does not constitute a countervailable subsidy during the POI.

DOC Position

We confirmed at verification that the company is obligated to repay the benefit, has not yet done so. Therefore, during the POI, Carmiel had use of money to which it would not have otherwise had access. Consequently, we have found that this amount constituted a countervailable interest-free loan during the POI.

Comment 6: Petitioner notes that according to the verification report, Carmiel receives ''certain advantages'' if 90 percent of its sales represent its own production. The exact nature of these advantages is not, unfortunately, further explained in the verification report. However, the fact that these otherwise undefined advantages are only available to a specific class of sellers in Israel demonstrates that the ''advantages'' are not generally available within the country.

Respondent argues that, as outlined in the verification report, producing companies in Israel are eligible for certain benefits while trading companies are not. Hence, in order to preserve its status as a producing company, Carmiel formed a trading company. There are, however, no additional subsidies available to production companies other than the ones already investigated in this case.

DOC Position

We agree with respondent. We found no evidence at verification to suggest that Carmiel received any additional benefits than those already noted above. The company explained that it formed a trading company in order to preserve its ''producing company status.'' Consequently, we find no reason to pursue this issue any further.

Verification

In accordance with section 776(b) of the Act, we verified the information used in making our final determination. We followed standard verification procedures, including meeting with government and company officials, and examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents. Our verification results are outlined in detail in the public versions of the verification reports, which are on file in the Central Records Unit (Room B–099 of the Main Commerce Building).

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with our affirmative preliminary determination, we instructed the U.S. Customs Service to suspend liquidation of all entries of carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Israel, which were entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after June 1, 1994, the date our preliminary determination was published in the Federal Register. This final countervailing duty determination was aligned with the final antidumping duty determination of certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Israel, pursuant to section 705(a)(1) of the Act.

Under Article 5, paragraph 3 of the GATT Subsidies Code, provisional measures cannot be imposed for more than 120 days without final affirmative determinations of subsidization and injury. Therefore, we instructed the U.S. Customs Service to discontinue suspension of liquidation on the subject merchandise beginning September 30, 1994, but to continue suspension of liquidation of all entries, or withdrawals from warehouse, for consumption of the subject merchandise entered from June 1 through September 29, 1994. We will reinstate suspension of liquidation under section 703(d) of the Act, if the ITC issues a final affirmative injury determination, and will require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of merchandise in the amount indicated below.

Certain Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings

Country-Wide *Ad Valorem* Rate: 4.93 percent

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(c) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all nonprivileged and nonproprietary information relating to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under administrative protective order, without the written consent of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Investigations, Import Administration.

If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, these proceedings will be terminated and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled. If, however, the ITC determines that such injury does exist, we will issue a countervailing duty order directing Customs officers to assess countervailing duties on carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Israel.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to Administrative Protective Order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 355.34(d). Failure to comply is a violation of the APO.

This determination is published pursuant to section 705(d) of the Act and 19 CFR 355.20(a)(4).

Dated: February 16, 1995.

Barbara R. Stafford,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95–4718 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews; Notice of Decision of Panel

AGENCY: North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Decision of Binational Panel.

SUMMARY: By a decision dated February 13, 1995, the Binational Panel reviewing the final affirmative injury determination made by the Canadian

International Trade Tribunal (CITT) respecting Certain Solder Joint Pressure Pipe Fittings and Solder Joint Drainage, Waste and Vent Pipe Fittings, made of Cast Copper Alloy, Wrought Copper Alloy or Wrought Copper, Originating in or Exported from the United States of America (Secretariat File No. CDA–93–1904–11) affirmed the determination of the CITT. A copy of the complete panel decision is available from the NAFTA Secretariat.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James R. Holbein, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482–5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Chapter 19 of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (''Agreement'') establishes a mechanism to replace domestic judicial review of final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty cases involving imports from the other country with review by independent binational panels. When a Request for Panel Review is filed, a panel is established to act in place of national courts to review expeditiously the final determination to determine whether it conforms with the antidumping or countervailing duty law of the country that made the determination.

Under Article 1904 of the Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1989, the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada established Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews (''Rules''). The Rules were published in the Federal Register on December 30, 1988 (53 FR 53212). The Rules were amended by Amendments to the Rules of Procedures for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews, published in the Federal Register on December 27, 1989 (54 FR 53165). A consolidated version of the amended Rules was published in the Federal Register on June 15, 1992 (57 FR 26698). The Rules were further amended and published in the Federal Register on February 8, 1994 (59 FR 5892). The panel review in this matter was conducted in accordance with the Rules, as amended.

PANEL DECISION: In the February 13, 1995 decision, the Binational Panel affirmed the investigating authority's determination respecting Certain Solder Joint Pressure Pipe Fittings and Solder Joint Drainage, Waste and Vent Pipe Fittings, made of Cast Copper Alloy, Wrought Copper Alloy or Wrought Copper, Originating in or Exported from the United States of America made by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal.

A Notice of Final Panel Action will be issued on the eleventh (11) day following the issuance of the decision (February 24, 1995).

Dated: February 21, 1995.

James R. Holbein,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 95–4751 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–GT–M

Minority Business Development Agency

Business Development Center Applications: Alaska

AGENCY: Minority Business Development Agency.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: On page 8636 in the issue dated Wednesday, February 15, 1995, third column, first paragraph, the award number is corrected to read, ''10–10–95005–01''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Steven Saho at (415) 744–3001.

11.800 Minority Business Development Center

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance)

Dated: February 22, 1995

Frances B. Douglas,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Minority Business Development Agency.

[FR Doc. 95–4729 Filed 2–4–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–21–P

Business Development Center Applications: Portland, Oregon

AGENCY: Minority Business Development Agency, Commerce.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: On page 8633 in the issue dated Wednesday, February 15, 1995, third column, second paragraph, the award number is corrected to read, ''10–10–95013–01''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Steven Saho at (415) 744–3001.

11.800 Minority Business Development Center

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance)

Dated: February 22, 1995.

Frances B. Douglas,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Minority Business Development Agency.

[FR Doc. 95–4833 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–21–P

Business Development Center Applications: Seattle, WA

AGENCY: Minority Business Development Agency.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: On page 8641 in the issue dated Wednesday, February 15, 1995, second column, second paragraph, the award number is corrected to read, ''10–10–95014–01''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Steven Saho at (415) 744–3001.

11.800 Minority Business Development Center

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance)

Dated: February 22, 1995

Frances B. Douglas,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Minority Business Development Agency.

[FR Doc. 95–4832 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–21–P

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. 950210047–5047–01; I.D. 011195B]

RIN 0648–XX08

Atlantic Monkfish Fishery; Control Date

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of control date for entry into the Atlantic monkfish fishery.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that anyone entering the Atlantic monkfish fishery after February 27, 1995 (control date), will not be assured of future access to the Atlantic monkfish resource in Federal waters if a management regime is developed and implemented under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Act) that limits the number of participants in the fishery. This announcement is intended to promote awareness of potential eligibility criteria for future access to the Atlantic monkfish resource and to discourage new entries into this fishery based on economic speculation, while the New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Councils (Councils) contemplate whether and how access to the Atlantic monkfish fishery should be controlled. The potential eligibility criteria may be based on historical participation, defined as any number of trips having any documented amount of monkfish landings. This announcement, therefore, gives the public notice that they should locate and preserve records that substantiate and verify their participation in the monkfish fishery.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 27, 1995.