

Whereas, the Board's regulations require Board approval prior to commencement of new manufacturing/processing activity within existing zone facilities;

Whereas, the Rickenbacker Port Authority, grantee of FTZ 138, has requested authority under § 400.32(b)(1) of the Board's regulations on behalf of Columbus Industries, Inc., to manufacture air filters under zone procedures within FTZ 138, Columbus, Ohio (filed 4/29/94, FTZ Docket A(32b1)-1-94; amended 8/9/94; Doc. 11-95, assigned 3/29/95);

Whereas, pursuant to said provision, the Commerce Department's Assistant Secretary for Import Administration has the authority to act for the Board in making such decisions in situations where the incoming merchandise for the proposed activity is admitted in foreign-privileged status (§ 400.32(b)(1)(iii));

Whereas, the request, as amended, states that Columbus Industries will pay full duties on all merchandise admitted to the zone for its use in the manufacture of products for the domestic market (e.g., no duty exemption will be claimed for scrap and waste); and

Whereas, the FTZ Staff has reviewed the proposal, taking into account the criteria of § 400.31, and the Executive Secretary has recommended approval;

Now, Therefore, the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, acting for the Board pursuant to § 400.32(b)(1), concurs in the recommendation and hereby approves the request, as amended, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28, and subject to the further requirement that all merchandise admitted to the zone for the Columbus Industries operation shall be placed in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Signed at Washington, DC, this 5th day of May 1995.

**Susan G. Esserman,**

*Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.*

Attest:

**John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,**

*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 95-12196 Filed 5-17-95; 8:45 am]

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[Dockets 21-95; 22-95]

**Foreign-Trade Zone 168—Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas; Foreign-Trade Zone 196—Fort Worth, Texas; Requests for Expanded Manufacturing Authority Nokia Mobile Phones Manufacturing (USA), Inc. (Telecommunications Products)**

Applications have been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Foreign-Trade Zone Operating Company of Texas, operator of FTZ 168, and Alliance Corridor, Inc., grantee of FTZ 196, requesting authority on behalf of Nokia Mobile Phones Manufacturing (USA), Inc./Nokia Mobile Phones Trading (USA), Inc. (Nokia), to expand Nokia's authority to manufacture telecommunications products under zone procedures within FTZ 168 and FTZ 196. The applications were 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). They were formally filed on May 8, 1995.

The FTZ Board authorized Nokia to manufacture cellular phones using certain foreign components under zone procedures within FTZ 168 and FTZ 196 in late 1994 (Board Orders 728 and 729, 60 FR 2376, 1/9/95).

Nokia is now seeking authority to manufacture a broader range of telecommunications products at its plants within FTZ 168 and FTZ 196, including mobile/cellular phones, cellular phone systems equipment, office and cellular switching systems, telecommunications network equipment, and related signal and data processing equipment. Many of the components for the finished cellular phones are currently sourced from abroad, including printed circuits, integrated circuits, semiconductors, resistors, capacitors, diodes, crystals, liquid crystal display panels, switches, speakers, antennas, power supplies, transformers, batteries, pagers, leather and plastic cases, rubber and plastic parts, fasteners, iron and steel parts, and packaging materials. Other components that may also be sourced from abroad include signal reception and transmission equipment, sound recording equipment, electric motors, glass envelopes, propylene, cabinets, wire, cable, and computers/components.

Zone procedures would exempt Nokia from Customs duty payments on the foreign components used in export production. On its domestic sales, the company would be able to choose the duty rates that apply to finished products (free-8.7%). The duty rates on

components range from duty-free to 15 percent. The applications indicate that savings from zone procedures would help the international competitiveness of Nokia's domestic plants.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been appointed examiner to investigate the applications and report to the Board.

Public comment on the applications is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and three copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is July 17, 1995. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to August 1, 1995).

Copies of the applications and the accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce, District Office, 2050 N. Stemmons Freeway, Suite 170, Dallas, TX 75258  
Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3716, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: May 10, 1995.

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

[FR Doc. 95-12197 Filed 5-17-95; 8:45 am]

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[Order No. 740]

**Revision of Grant of Authority, Subzone 116A, Star Enterprise (Oil Refinery); Jefferson/Hardin Counties, Texas**

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board (the Board) authorized subzone status at the refinery complex of Star Enterprise in Jefferson/Hardin Counties (Port Arthur area), Texas, in 1993, subject to three conditions (Subzone 116A, Board Order 668, 59 FR 61, 1/3/94);

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade of Southeast Texas, grantee of FTZ 116, has requested pursuant to § 400.32(b)(1)(i), a revision (filed 3/27/95, A(32b1)-3-95; FTZ Doc. 19-95, assigned 5/2/95) of the grant of authority for FTZ Subzone 116A which would make its scope of authority identical to that recently granted for

FTZ Subzone 199A at the refinery complex of Amoco Oil Company, Texas City, Texas (Board Order 731, 60 FR 13118, 3/10/95); and,

Whereas, the request has been reviewed and the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, acting for the Board pursuant to § 400.32(b)(1), concurs in the recommendation of the Executive Secretary, and approves the request;

Now Therefore, the Board hereby orders that, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28, Board Order 668 is revised to replace the three conditions currently listed in the Order with the following conditions:

1. Foreign status (19 CFR 146.41, 146.42) products consumed as fuel for the refinery shall be subject to the applicable duty rate.

2. Privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41) shall be elected on all foreign merchandise admitted to the subzone, except that non-privileged foreign (NPF) status (19 CFR 146.42) may be elected on refinery inputs covered under HTSUS Subheadings # 2709.00.1000-# 2710.00.1050 and # 2710.00.2500 which are used in the production of:

—Petrochemical feedstocks and refinery by-products (FTZ staff report, Appendix B);  
—Products for export; and,  
—Products eligible for entry under HTSUS # 9808.00.30 and 9808.00.40 (U.S. Government purchases).

3. The authority with regard to the NPF option is initially granted until September 30, 2000, subject to extension.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 9th day of May 1995.

**Paul L. Joffe,**

Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

**John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,**

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-12198 Filed 5-17-95; 8:45 am]

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## International Trade Administration

[C-201-003]

### Ceramic Tile From Mexico; 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 Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on ceramic tile from Mexico. We have preliminarily

determined the total bounty or grant to be 0.48 percent *ad valorem* for all companies during the period January 1, 1993, through December 31, 1993. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.5 percent *ad valorem is de minimis*. If the final results remain the same as these preliminary results of administrative review, we will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties as indicated above.

Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 18, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gayle Longest or Kelly Parkhill, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2786.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On May 10, 1982, the Department published in the **Federal Register** (47 FR 20012) the countervailing duty order on ceramic tile from Mexico. On May 4, 1994, the Department published a notice of "Opportunity to Request Administrative Review" (59 FR 23051) of this duty order. We received a timely request for review from the Government of Mexico (GOM) and Ceramica Regiomontana, S.A., (Ceramica).

On June 15, 1994, we initiated the review, covering the period January 1, 1993, through December 31, 1993 (59 FR 30770). The review covers 40 manufacturers/exporters of the subject merchandise and four programs.

#### Applicable Statute and Regulations

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department's regulations are in reference to the provision as they existed on December 31, 1994. However, references to the Department's *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. See 60 FR 80 (Jan. 3, 1995).

#### Partial Revocation

On May 31, 1994, in its request for administrative review, the GOM submitted a request for partial revocation for 14 companies which included only the agreements required under 19 CFR 355.25(b)(3)(iii). On November 14, 1995, in its submission of the questionnaire response, the GOM submitted company and government certifications as required under 19 CFR 355.25(b)(3)(i) and (ii) to complete its request for partial revocation. After examining the record for each of the 14 companies identified in the requests for revocation, the Department has determined that none of them have met the minimum threshold requirements to be considered for revocation under 19 CFR 355.25(a)(3)(i). These companies did not participate in five consecutive administrative reviews in which they were found not to have received any net subsidy, including the review in which they are requesting revocation, and with no intervening period in which a review of the company was not conducted.

Moreover, under 19 CFR 355.25(b)(3), a company must request revocation in writing and, with its request, submit (1) government and company certifications that the company neither applied for nor received any net subsidy during the period of review and will not apply for or receive any net subsidy in the future; and (2) the agreement concerning revocation described in 19 CFR 355.25(a)(3)(iii). (According to 19 CFR 355.25(a)(3)(iii), producers or exporters must agree in writing to their immediate reinstatement in the order, as long as any producer or exporter is subject to the order, if the Secretary concludes that the producer or exporter, subsequent to the revocation, has received any net subsidy on the merchandise.) In this case, although the companies filed the agreements required under 19 CFR 355.25(a)(3)(iii) at the time of the revocation request, they did not submit government and company certifications required under 19 CFR 355.25(b)(3)(i) and (ii) until November 14, 1995, the deadline for submission of the questionnaire response.

All of the requirements for revocation are fully discussed in *Ceramic Tile From Mexico; Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Intent To Revoke in Part Countervailing Duty Order* (58 FR 31505; June 3, 1993) and *Ceramic Tile From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative*