

Notices

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

[Docket No. 95-031N]

National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods; Meeting

The National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods (NACMCF) will hold a meeting on July 18 through July 20 1995, at the Ramada Hotel Denver West, 14707 West Colfax, Golden, Colorado 80401, (303) 279-7611. The committee will meet on Tuesday, July 18, from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM and on Thursday, July 20, from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM. Subcommittees will meet Wednesday, July 19, from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM, and Thursday, July 20, from 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM.

The NACMCF provides advice and recommendations to the Secretaries of Agriculture, and Health and Human Services concerning the development of microbiological criteria by which the safety and wholesomeness of food can be assessed. This includes criteria pertaining to microorganisms that indicate whether food has been processed using good manufacturing practices. The meeting will include the following activities, as time permits:

- I. A critique and comment session on the International Committee on Microbiological Specifications for Foods' draft document, "Principles for Establishment and Application of Microbiological Specifications for Foods."
- II. A discussion on the role of the Food Safety and Inspection Service in animal production food safety.
- III. A session to review and propose modifications to the NACMCF document, "Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System."
- IV. A presentation and discussion about the terms and concepts of microbial risk assessment.
- V. A discussion on the microbiology of raw produce as related to public health issues.

VI. A presentation and discussion about pathogens other than *Vibrio vulnificus* in shellfish.

VII. A meeting and discussion on the use of microorganisms as indicators of the safety of meat, poultry, and egg products.

VIII. Meetings held by the subcommittees.

IX. Public comments.

The NACMCF meeting is open to the public on a space available basis. Interested persons may file comments relating to the activities listed above prior to and following the meeting. These comments should be addressed to: Mr. Craig Fedchock, Advisory Committee Specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Room 311, 1255 22nd Street, NW., Washington, DC 20250. Background materials are available for inspection by contacting Mr. Fedchock on (202) 254-2517.

Done at Washington, DC, on: July 5, 1995.

Michael R. Taylor,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-16939 Filed 7-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

Forest Service

Oregon Coast Provincial Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: The Oregon Coast Provincial Advisory Committee will meet on July 27, 1995, in Depoe Bay, Oregon, at the Surfriider (motel/restaurant), 3115 NW Highway 101 (2 miles north of Depoe Bay). The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. and continue until 3:30 p.m. Agenda items to be covered include: (1) Coastal Landscape Analysis and Modeling Study (CLAMS); (2) Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement (COPE); (3) watershed analysis: from President's Plan to projects; (4) North Coast Adaptive Management Area; (5) powerful questions (discuss/prioritize powerful questions developed at April 27, 1995, meeting), and (7) open public forum. All Oregon Coast Province Advisory Committee meetings are open to the public. The "open forum" is scheduled near the conclusion of the meeting. Interested citizens are encouraged to attend. The Committee welcomes the public's written comments on committee business at any time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Direct questions regarding this meeting to Harry Bonini, Public Affairs Officer, at (503) 750-7075, or write to Forest Supervisor, Siuslaw National Forest, P.O. Box 1148, Corvallis, Oregon 97339.

Dated: July 3, 1995.

José Linares,

Acting Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 95-16836 Filed 7-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-821-807]

Notice of Antidumping Order: Ferrovandium and Nitrided Vanadium From the Russian Federation

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 10, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David J. Goldberger or Louis Apple, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC, 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4136 or (202) 482-1769, respectively.

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department of Commerce (the Department) regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

Scope of Order

The products covered by this order are ferrovandium and nitrided vanadium, regardless of grade, chemistry, form or size, unless expressly excluded from the scope of this order. Ferrovandium includes alloys containing ferrovandium as the predominant element by weight (*i.e.*, more weight than any other element, except iron in some instances) and at least 4 percent by weight of iron. Nitrided vanadium includes compounds containing vanadium as the predominant element, by weight, and at least 5 percent, by weight, of nitrogen. Excluded from the scope of this order are vanadium additives other than

ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium, such as vanadium-aluminum master alloys, vanadium chemicals, vanadium waste and scrap, vanadium-bearing raw materials, such as slag, boiler residues, fly ash, and vanadium oxides.

The products subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 2850.00.20, 7202.92.00, 7202.99.5040, 8112.40.3000, and 8112.40.6000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Order

In accordance with sections 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department of Commerce ("the Department") made its final determination that ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from the Russian Federation ("Russia") is being sold at less than fair value (60 FR 27957, May 26, 1995). On July 3, 1995, the International Trade Commission (ITC) notified the Department of its final determination, pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise from Russia.

Therefore, all unliquidated entries of ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 4, 1995, the date of publication of the Department's preliminary determination (60 FR 438), are liable for the assessment of antidumping duties.

In accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the foreign market exceeds the United States price for all relevant entries of ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia. Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below.

The ad valorem weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Manufacturer/Producer/Exporter	Weighted-Average Margin
Galt Alloys, Inc	3.75

Manufacturer/Producer/Exporter	Weighted-Average Margin
Gesellschaft far Elektrometallurgie m.b.H. (and its related companies Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation, and Metallurg, Inc.) ..	11.72
Odermet	10.10
Russia-wide Rate	108.00

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia. Interested parties may contact the Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the Main Commerce Building, for copies of an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect.

This order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 353.21.

Dated: July 3, 1995.

Barbara R. Stafford,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-16839 Filed 7-7-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[A-357-804]

Notice of Amendment to Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order: Silicon Metal From Argentina

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 10, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristin Heim or Elizabeth Graham, Office of Countervailing Investigations, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room B099, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-3798 and 482-4105, respectively.

Summary

On May 30, 1995, the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) affirmed the Department of Commerce's (the Department) April 7, 1995, remand determination and entered Final Judgment. See *American Alloys, Inc. et al. v. United States of America*, Slip-Op 95-98, Court No. 91-10-00782 (CIT May 30, 1995).

On September 26, 1991, the Department published the Antidumping Duty Order of Silicon Metal from Argentina (56 FR 48779, September 26, 1991). The weight-averaged margin was determined to be 8.65 percent.

The Department prepared the final results of redetermination pursuant to a remand order dated December 9, 1994,

from the Court of International Trade, which was based upon the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's opinion in *American Alloys, Inc. et al. v. United States*, 30 F.3d 1469 (Fed.Cir. 1994). In accordance with the Federal Circuit's order, the Department attempted to analyze whether indirect taxes rebated under Argentina's Reembolso program should be accounted for in the calculation of U.S. price (USP), pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677a(d)(1)(C), when determining the dumping margin. Because the respondent refused to allow verification, the Department made its remand determination on the basis of best information available (BIA) which resulted in a dumping margin of 17.87 percent.

Background

The Reembolso is a program through which the Government of Argentina provided tax and duty rebates to silicon metal exporters that purchased domestically produced and imported inputs. In the antidumping investigation, the Department determined that the USP should be adjusted upward by the amount of the rebated taxes which the respondent, Electrometalurgica Andina S.A.I.C. (Andina), received upon export of the subject merchandise to the United States. Petitioners challenged the methodology the Department used to make this determination, arguing that the Department had failed to investigate whether the taxes rebated under Reembolso were imposed directly upon silicon metal or inputs physically incorporated into silicon metal. In petitioners' view, this inquiry was necessary to determine which of the taxes rebated under the Reembolso program were directly related to the exported merchandise or components physically incorporated therein.

The CIT affirmed the Department's determination that this type of inquiry was relevant to a countervailing investigation, but not an antidumping investigation. The CIT also instructed the Department to examine more closely the tax pass-through issue. *American Alloys, Inc. v. United States*, 810 F. Supp. 1294, 1296 (CIT 1993). Petitioners subsequently appealed and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed and remanded the lower court's decision, holding that the Department must undertake a directly-related inquiry in the antidumping investigation of silicon metal from Argentina. *American Alloys, Inc. v. United States*, 30 F.3d 1469 (Fed.Cir. 1994). In addition, the Federal Circuit reversed the Court of International