other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefiting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the denied person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the denied person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the denied person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the denied person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the denied person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and that is owned, possessed or controlled by the denied person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the denied person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to the denied person by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

Fourth, that this Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

Fifth, that this Order shall be served on Alkadi and on BXA, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective immediately.

Dated: February 20, 1998.

William A. Reinsch,

Under Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–5261 Filed 2–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DT–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 957]

Grant of Authority for Subzone Status the Gymboree Corporation; Apparel and Toys Warehousing/Distribution Dixon, CA

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:

Wheras, by an Act of Congress approved June 18, 1934, an Act ''To provide for the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,'' as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u) (the Act), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) is authorized to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved;

Whereas, an application from the Sacramento-Yolo Port District (the Port of Sacramento), grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 143, for authority to establish special-purpose subzone status at the warehousing/distribution (non-manufacturing) facility of The Gymboree Corporation, located in Dixon, California, was filed by the Board on October 24, 1997, and notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (FTZ Docket 76–97, 62 FR 58939, 10–31–97); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby authorizes the establishment of a subzone (Subzone 143C) at the Gymboree Corporation facility in Dixon, California, at the location described in the application, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28. All quota merchandise shipped to the U.S. market from the subzone shall be subject to U.S. visa and quota requirements, as indicated in the application record.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 19th day of February 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

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

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–5311 Filed 2–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 958]

Grant of Authority for Subzone Status; Bayer Corporation (Rubber Chemicals); Goose Creek, SC

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, by an Act of Congress approved June 18, 1934, an Act ''To provide for the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,'' as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u) (the Act), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) is authorized to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved;

Whereas, an application from the South Carolina State Ports Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 21, for authority to establish special-purpose subzone status at the rubber chemicals manufacturing plant of Bayer Corporation, in Goose Creek, South Carolina, was filed by the Board on February 18, 1997, and notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (FTZ Docket 9–97, 62 FR 9159, 2/28/97; amended, 62 FR 26773, 5/15/97); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the

examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application, as amended, is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants authority for subzone status at the rubber chemicals manufacturing plant of Bayer Corporation, located in Goose Creek, South Carolina (Subzone 21C), at the location described in the application, as amended, and subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 19th day of February 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

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

Attest:

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–5310 Filed 2–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–401–805]

Court Decision: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From Sweden

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

ACTION: Notice of court decision.

SUMMARY: On January 13, 1998, the United States Court of International Trade (''CIT'') affirmed the determination made by the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') pursuant to a voluntary remand of the final results of administrative review in the case of certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate from Sweden. *SSAB Svenkst Stal AB* v. *United States*, Slip Op. 98–3 (CIT January 13, 1998). In the remand determination, the Department determined that three types of rebates given to certain home market customers should be treated as direct selling expenses for which a circumstance-of-sale (''COS'') adjustment is appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 23, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carrie Blozy or Stephen Jacques, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0374 or 482–1391, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 9, 1996, the Department published its final results of administrative review in the case of *Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Sweden; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 61 FR 15772 (''*Final Results*''). The review covered one manufacturer/exporter, SSAB Svenskt Stal AB (''SSAB''), of the subject merchandise for the period February 4, 1993, through July 31, 1994. In the final results, the Department reclassified SSAB's reported rebates as post-sale price adjustments (''PSPAs'') as there was no evidence that the buyer was aware of the conditions to be fulfilled and the approximate amount of the rebates at the time of sale. Further, because information on the record for this review indicated that these PSPAs were made and reported on a customer-specific, not transaction-specific, basis, the Department disallowed these PSPAs as direct adjustments and treated them, instead, as indirect expenses.

Based on the decision in *Torrington Co.* v. *United States*, 82 F.3d 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1996), the Department requested a remand to reconsider the propriety of making a COS adjustment for these PSPAs. Through an examination of the record, the Department found that all rebates were made on either a fixed or constant percentage-of-sales value or on a fixed and constant Swedish Kroner-per-ton of total tonnage sold. Therefore, the Department determined that these PSPAs qualified as direct selling expenses warranting a COS adjustment to foreign market value.

The Department filed its redetermination with the CIT on October 29, 1997. *See Final Results of Redetermination on Remand, SSAB Svenskt Stal AB* v. *United States, Court No. 96–05–01372, Slip Op. 97–123 (August 29, 1997)* (''*Remand Results*''). In its *Remand Results*, the Department stated that it would ''instruct the Customs Service to collect cash deposits at the above rate [of 7.25%] for entries from SSAB of cut-to-length carbon steel plate from Sweden'' (*Remand Results* at 4). Since then, parties and the CIT have agreed that such instructions would be incorrect because the Department has published subsequent administrative reviews that govern future cash deposits. Therefore, cash deposit rates will be governed not by the rate published in the *Remand Results*, but by the most recently completed administrative review, according to the Department's normal procedures. *See Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Sweden; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 62 FR 46947 (September 5, 1997). On January 13, 1998, the CIT affirmed the Department's remand determination (with the exception noted above).

As a result of the remand determination, the final dumping margin for the period February 4, 1993, through July 31, 1994 is as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
SSAB	7.25

In its decision in *Timken Co.* v. *United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (''*Timken*''), the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. section 1516a(e), the Department must publish a notice of a court decision which is not ''in harmony'' with a Department determination, and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a ''conclusive'' court decision. The CIT's decision in SSAB Svenskt Stal AB on January 13, 1998, constitutes a decision not in harmony with the Department's final results of review. Publication of this notice fulfills the *Timken* requirement. Accordingly, the Department will continue to suspend liquidation pending the expiration of the period of appeal, or, if appealed, until a ''conclusive'' court decision.

Dated: February 23, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–5309 Filed 2–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Exporters' Textile Advisory Committee; Notice of Open Meeting

A meeting of the Exporters' Textile Advisory Committee will be held on April 7, 1998. The meeting will be from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in room 1863, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

The Committee provides advice and guidance to Department officials on the identification and surmounting of barriers to the expansion of textile exports, and on methods of encouraging textile firms to participate in export expansion.

The Committee functions solely as an advisory body in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

The meeting will be open to the public with a limited number of seats