

been annealed and pickled after this cold reduction process. The merchandise subject to these orders is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 7219.11.00.30, 7219.11.00.60, 7219.12.00.05, 7219.12.00.20, 7219.12.00.25, 7219.12.00.50, 7219.12.00.55, 7219.12.00.65, 7219.12.00.70, 7219.12.00.80, 7219.31.00.10, 7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20, 7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60, 7219.90.00.80, 7220.11.00.00, 7220.20.10.10, 7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60, 7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05, 7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15, 7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80, 7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15, 7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the orders is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this review are addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum" ("Decision Memorandum") from Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Director, Office of Policy, Import Administration, to James J. Jochum, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated October 28, 2004, which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the accompanying Decision Memorandum include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies and the net subsidy likely to prevail were the order revoked. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum which is on file in the Central Records Unit, room B-099, of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn>, under the heading "November 2004." The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Results of Review

We determine that revocation of the countervailing duty order on SSPC from Belgium would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the rate listed below:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy (percent)
Ugine and ALZ Belgium	1.13

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy (percent)
All Others	1.13

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing the results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: October 28, 2004.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E4-3009 Filed 11-3-04; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Denial of Commercial Availability Request Under the United States - Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)

October 29, 2004.

AGENCY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Denial of the request alleging that certain twill rayon/nylon/spandex warp stretch fabric, for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA.

SUMMARY: On August 31, 2004 the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Mast Industries, Inc. alleging that certain twill rayon/nylon/spandex warp stretch fabric, of specifications detailed below, classified in subheading 5516.22.0040 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. It requested that apparel of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the CBTPA. Based on

currently available information, CITA has determined that these subject fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and therefore denies the request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janet Heinzen, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as added by Section 211(a) of the CBTPA; Section 6 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001.

Background:

The CBTPA provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for qualifying textile and apparel products. Such treatment is generally limited to products manufactured from yarns and fabrics formed in the United States or a beneficiary country. The CBTPA also provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for apparel articles that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric or yarn that is not formed in the United States, if it has been determined that such fabric or yarn cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. In Executive Order No. 13191, the President delegated to CITA the authority to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA and directed CITA to establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. On March 6, 2001, CITA published procedures that it will follow in considering requests. (66 FR 13502).

On August 31, 2004, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Mast Industries, Inc. alleging that certain twill rayon/nylon/spandex warp stretch fabric, of specifications detailed below, classified in HTSUS subheading 5516.22.0040, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and requesting quota- and duty-free treatment under the CBTPA for apparel articles that are both cut and sewn in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from such fabrics.

Specifications:

HTSUS Sub- heading: 5516.22.0040

Fiber Content: 77% staple rayon/ 20% filament nylon/ 3% filament spandex
 Weight: 245 g/m2
 Construction: 2 X 1 twill weave
 Thread Count: 39.4 warp ends per centimeter and 29.9 filling picks per centimeter
 Yarn Number: Warp: 70 denier filament nylon yarns gimped around a core of 40 denier monofilament spandex; filling: 10/1 c.c. staple rayon yarn

On September 8, 2004, CITA solicited public comments regarding this petition (69 FR 54269), particularly with respect to whether these fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. On September 24, 2004, CITA and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative offered to hold consultations with the relevant Congressional committees. We also requested the advice of the U.S. International Trade Commission and the relevant Industry Trade Advisory Committees.

The petitioner emphasized that domestic mills do not have the processing capabilities or equipment to manufacture warp stretch woven fabrics. CITA found that there is domestic capacity to weave, dye and finish the subject fabric. A variety of stretch fabric programs are currently being manufactured in the United States. CITA concluded that the domestic industry is capable of supplying the subject fabric in commercial quantities in a timely manner.

Based on the information provided, including review of the petition, public comments and advice received, and our knowledge of the industry, CITA has determined that certain twill rayon/ nylon/spandex warp stretch fabric, described above, classified in HTSUS subheading 5516.22.0040, for use in apparel articles, can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. Mast Industries' request is denied.

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. E4-3013 Filed 11-3-04; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Denial of Commercial Availability Request under the United States - Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)

October 29, 2004.

AGENCY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Denial of the request alleging that certain woven fabrics, of the specifications detailed below, for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA.

SUMMARY: On August 24, 2004 the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Sharretts, Paley, Carter & Blauvelt, P.C., on behalf of Fishman & Tobin, alleging that certain woven fabrics, of the specifications detailed below, classified in the indicated subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. It requested that apparel of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the CBTPA. Based on currently available information, CITA has determined that these subject fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and therefore denies the request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martin J. Walsh, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-2818.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as added by Section 211(a) of the CBTPA; Section 6 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001.

Background

The CBTPA provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for qualifying textile and apparel products. Such treatment is generally limited to products manufactured from yarns and fabrics formed in the United States or a beneficiary country. The CBTPA also provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for apparel articles that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric or yarn that is not formed in the United States, if it has been determined that

such fabric or yarn cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. In Executive Order No. 13191, the President delegated to CITA the authority to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA and directed CITA to establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. On March 6, 2001, CITA published procedures that it will follow in considering requests. (66 FR 13502).

On August 24, 2004, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Sharretts, Paley, Carter & Blauvelt, P.C., on behalf of Fishman & Tobin, alleging that certain woven fabrics, of the specifications detailed below, classified in the indicated subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and requesting quota- and duty-free treatment under the CBTPA for apparel articles that are both cut and sewn in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from such fabrics.

Specifications:

Fabric 1	Fancy polyester/rayon blend suiting fabric
HTS Subheading:	5515.11.00.05
Fiber Content:	65% polyester/35% rayon
Width:	58/59 inches
Construction:	Made on the worsted wool system with two-ply combed and ring spun yarns in the warp and fill
Dyeing:	Yarns are made from dyed fibers
Fabric 2	Fancy polyester/rayon blend suiting fabric
HTS Subheading:	5515.11.00.05
Fiber Content:	65% polyester/35% rayon
Width:	58/59 inches
Construction:	Made on the synthetic system with two-ply carded and ring spun yarns in the warp and fill
Dyeing:	Yarns are made from dyed fibers

On August 31, 2004, CITA solicited public comments regarding this petition (69 FR 53047), particularly with respect to whether these fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. On September 16, 2004, CITA and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative offered to hold consultations with the relevant Congressional committees. We also requested the advice of the U.S. International Trade Commission and the