LIST OF PETITION ACTION BY TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR PERIOD 12/16/94-01/18/95-Continued

Firm name	Address	Date petition accepted	Product
Bollman Hat Company	P.O. Box 517, Adamstown, PA 19501	01/03/95	Felt and cloth hats.
Franwall Optical Co., Inc	86 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, NY 14202.	01/03/95	Optical lenses and eyeglass frames.
Tieco-Unadilla Corp	14 Depot Steet, Unadilla, NY 13849	01/03/95	Ty-Up bundle and pallet ties and duo card pattern hangers.
Janis Research Company, Inc	Two Jewel Drive, Wilmington, NY 01887	01/05/95	Construction magnet systems, cryogenic systems and parts.
Montgomery Hosiery Mill, Inc	P.O. Box 69, Star, NC 27356	01/06/95	Socks for men, women and children.

The petitions were submitted pursuant to section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2341). Consequently, the United States Department of Commerce has initiated separate investigations to determine whether increased imports into the United States of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by each firm contributed importantly to total or partial separation of the firm's workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of each petitioning firm.

Any party having a substantial interest in the proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A request for a hearing must be received by the Trade Adjustment Assistance Division, Room 7023, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, no later than the close of business of the tenth calendar day following the publication of this notice.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance official program number and title of the program under which these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Dated: January 24, 1995.

### Lewis R. Podolske,

Acting Director, Trade Adjustment Assistance Division.

[FR Doc. 95–2234 Filed 1–27–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510–24–M

## International Trade Administration

[A-570-836]

# Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Glycine From the People's Republic of China

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 30, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sue Strumbel, Office of Countervailing Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1442.

Final Determination: We determine that imports of glycine from the People's Republic of China (PRC) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value, as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The estimated margin is shown in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section of this notice.

# **Case History**

Since the preliminary determination (59 FR 220, November 16, 1994) the following events have occurred:

On December 1, 1994, petitioners submitted an allegation of critical circumstances. On January 3, 1995, the Department made an affirmative preliminary determination that critical circumstances exist.

# Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is glycine which is a freeflowing crystalline material, like salt or sugar. Glycine is produced at varying levels of purity and is used as a sweetener/taste enhancer, a buffering agent, reabsorbable amino acid, chemical intermediate, and a metal complexing agent. Glycine is currently classified under subheading 2922.49.4020 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTSUS). The scope of this investigation includes glycine of all purity levels.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

### **Period of Investigation**

The period of investigation (POI) is February 1 through July 31, 1994.

#### **Best Information Available**

We sent an antidumping questionnaire to the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Trade and Cooperation (MOFTEC) and we met with the China Chamber of Commerce

for Metals, Minerals and Chemicals Importers and Exporters (the Chamber) and requested that they: (1) Furnish the questionnaire to any glycine producers and exporters with U.S. sales during the POI, and (2) provide a list of those companies that received the questionnaire. We received a response from the Chamber stating that no Chinese producers or exporters wanted to participate in the case. Accordingly, given that the respondents refused to cooperate in the investigation, we have based our final determination on the best information available (BIA), in accordance with section 776(c) of the Act.

The Department's BIA methodology is described in the notice of the preliminary determination. In this case, BIA is the information contained in the petition, as amended on July 22, 1994. See Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations: Glycine from the People's Republic of China (59 FR 38435, July 28, 1994). The amended petition provides a range of margins, from 86.43 to 155.89 percent for all PRC producers and exporters of glycine. Because there were no cooperative respondents in this investigation, we are assigning to all exporters, as BIA, a margin of 155.89 percent, the highest margin calculated in the petition.

### **Critical Circumstances**

Petitioners alleged that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of glycine from the PRC. In our determination on January 3, 1995, pursuant to section 733(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 353.16, we preliminarily determined that critical circumstances exist because the PRC producers and exporters failed to cooperate with this proceeding.

For purposes of this final determination, we have reconsidered our preliminary determination that failure to cooperate in the investigation warranted an automatic finding that imports were massive over a relatively short period. Section 733(e)(1) of the Act provides that the Department will