

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

Agricultural Marketing Service

[TM-00-06]

Notice of Meeting of the National Organic Standards Board

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) announces a forthcoming meeting of the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB).

DATES: June 6, 2000, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and June 7, 2000, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time each day).

PLACE: Hilton Crystal City at National Airport, 2399 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, Telephone: (703) 418-6800.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keith Jones, Program Manager, National Organic Program, USDA-AMS-TMP-NOP, Room 2945-So., Ag Stop 0268, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, D.C. 20090-6456, Telephone: (202) 720-3252.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 2119 (7 U.S.C. 6518) of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (OFPA), as amended (7 U.S.C. Section 6501 *et seq.*) requires the establishment of the NOSB. The purpose of the NOSB is to assist in the development of standards for substances to be used in organic production and to advise the Secretary on any other aspects of the implementation of OFPA. The NOSB met for the first time in Washington, D.C., in March 1992 and currently has six committees working on various aspects of the program. The committees are: Crops Standards; Processing, Labeling and Packaging Standards; Livestock Standards; Accreditation; Materials; and International Issues.

In August of 1994, the NOSB provided its initial recommendations for the National Organic Program (NOP) to the Secretary of Agriculture. Since that time the NOSB has submitted 30 addenda to its recommendations and reviewed more than 170 substances for inclusion on the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances. The last meeting of the NOSB was held on March 21-22, 2000, in Buena Park, California.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) published its re-proposed National Organic Program regulation in the **Federal Register** on March 13, 2000 (65 FR 13512). Comments are being accepted until June 12, 2000. Comments may be submitted to: Keith Jones, Program Manager, National Organic Program, USDA-AMS-TMP-NOP, Room 2945-So., Ag Stop 0275, PO Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456. Comments also may be sent by fax to (703) 365-0760 or filed via the Internet through the NOP's homepage at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop>. Comments should be identified with docket number TMD-00-02-PR.

Purpose and Agenda

The principal purposes of this meeting are to provide an opportunity for the NOSB to receive committee reports; approve the NOSB's comment to the re-proposed National Organic Program regulation; vote on whether to recommend the addition of ethylene gas and amino acids to the National List; elect new officers of the NOSB; and receive an update regarding certification of aquatic animals from the USDA. Copies of the NOSB final meeting agenda can be requested from Mrs. Toni Strother, USDA-AMS-TMP-NOP, Room 2510-So., Ag Stop 0268, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, D.C. 20090-6456; by phone at (202) 720-3252; or by accessing the NOP website at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop> after May 23, 2000.

Type of Meeting

This meeting is open to the public. The NOSB has scheduled time for public input on Tuesday, June 6, 2000, from 1:30 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. at the Hilton Crystal City at National Airport, 2399 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. Telephone: (703) 418-6800. Individuals and organizations wishing to make an oral presentation at the meeting should

forward the request to Mrs. Strother at the above address or by FAX to (202) 205-7808 by close of business June 2, 2000. While persons wishing to make a presentation may sign up at the door, advance registration will ensure an opportunity to speak during the allotted time period and will help the NOSB to better manage the meeting and accomplish its agenda. Individuals or organizations will be given approximately 5 minutes to present their views. All persons making an oral presentation are requested to provide their comments in writing, if possible. Written submissions may supplement the oral presentation with additional material. Written comments may be submitted to the NOSB at the meeting or to Mrs. Strother after the meeting at the above address.

Dated: May 23, 2000.

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen

Acting Deputy Administrator, Transportation and Marketing

[FR Doc. 00-13289 Filed 5-23-00; 1:35 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 2-2000]

Foreign-Trade Zone 193-Pinellas County, FL; Application for Subzone Status, Amendment of Application—RP Scherer Corporation (Gelatin Capsules)

Notice is hereby given that the application of the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners, grantee of FTZ 193, requesting authority for special-purpose subzone status for the gelatin capsule manufacturing facilities of RP Scherer Corporation (Scherer) located in the St. Petersburg/Clearwater area, Pinellas County, Florida (65 FR 5308, 2/3/00), has been amended to expand the proposed use of zone procedures at the Scherer plant to include the manufacture of a new anti-AIDS drug, using foreign and domestic ingredients. The foreign ingredients include Lopinavir (HTSUS 2933.59.7000—9.3% duty rate). The finished product is classified under HTSUS 3004.70.9010 and is duty free. Scherer will be finishing and encapsulating the finished drug under contract for Abbott Laboratories, Inc.,

which has authority from the FTZ Board to produce the drug under zone procedures at its Chicago, Illinois, plant.

The application remains otherwise unchanged.

The comment period is reopened until June 26, 2000.

Dated: May 17, 2000.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-13098 Filed 5-24-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-851-802]

Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Small Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From the Czech Republic

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 25, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Brinkmann or Dennis McClure, AD/CVD Enforcement, Office 6, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4126 or 482-0984, respectively.

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions codified at 19 CFR part 351 (April 1999).

Background

On February 4, 2000, the Department published the preliminary affirmative determination in the antidumping duty investigation on certain small diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe (seamless pipe) from the Czech Republic, 65 FR 5599. On April 18, 2000, the petitioners alleged that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of seamless pipe from the Czech Republic.

Critical Circumstances

Section 733(e)(1) of the Act provides that the Department will preliminarily

determine that critical circumstances exist if there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that: (A)(i) There is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or (ii) the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales, and (B) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period. Section 351.206(h)(1) of the Department's regulations provides that, in determining whether imports of the subject merchandise have been "massive," the Department normally will examine: (i) The volume and value of the imports; (ii) seasonal trends; and (iii) the share of domestic consumption accounted for by the imports. In addition, section 351.206(h)(2) of the Department's regulations provides that an increase in imports of 15 percent during the "relatively short period" of time may be considered "massive."

Section 351.206(i) of the Department's regulations defines "relatively short period" as normally being the period beginning on the date the proceeding begins (*i.e.*, the date the petition is filed) and ending at least three months later. The regulations also provide, however, that if the Department finds that importers, or exporters or producers, had reason to believe, at some time prior to the beginning of the proceeding, that a proceeding was likely, the Department may consider a period of not less than three months from that earlier time.

History of Dumping and Importer Knowledge

Because we are aware of the European Union's (EU's) November 17, 1997, finding that the Czech Republic had sold similar products (*e.g.*, seamless pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel) at less than fair value and had caused injury to the domestic industry, we find that a reasonable basis exists to believe or suspect that there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, pursuant to section 733(e)(1)(A)(i) of the Act. Although the products investigated by the EU are not all identical to those covered by the scope of this investigation, we do not require the scope of our proceedings to match exactly the scope of the foreign proceeding. *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Disposable Pocket Lighters*

From the People's Republic of China, 60 FR 22359, 22368 (May 5, 1995). In addition, the Department may look to the second criterion for determining importer knowledge of dumping.

In determining whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that an importer knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the seamless pipe at less than fair value, pursuant to section 733(e)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act, the Department's normal practice is to consider margins of 25 percent or more for export price (EP) sales sufficient to impute knowledge of dumping. *See Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From the People's Republic of China*, 62 FR 31972, 31978 (June 11, 1997). In the instant case, the respondent, Nova Hut, received a margin of 32.26 percent in the amended preliminary determination, 65 FR 12971. Therefore, we have imputed knowledge of dumping to importers of subject merchandise from Nova Hut.

In determining whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that an importer knew or should have known that there was likely to be material injury by reason of dumped imports, under section 733(e)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act, the Department normally will look to the preliminary injury determination of the International Trade Commission (ITC). If the ITC finds a reasonable indication of present material injury to the relevant U.S. industry, the Department will determine that a reasonable basis exists to impute importer knowledge that there was likely to be material injury by reason of dumped imports. In this case, the ITC has found that a reasonable indication of present material injury due to dumping exists for all imports of seamless pipe from the Czech Republic. *See Certain Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from the Czech Republic, Japan, Mexico, Romania and South Africa*, 64 FR 46953 (August 27, 1999). As a result, the Department has determined that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that importers knew or should have known that there was likely to be material injury by reason of dumped imports of subject merchandise from the Czech Republic.

Massive Imports

In determining whether there are "massive imports" over a "relatively short period," pursuant to 733(e)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department normally compares the import volume of the subject merchandise for three months immediately preceding and following the filing of the petition. Imports normally will be considered massive