

*Affected Public:* Individuals, businesses or other for-profit organizations and not-for-profit institutions.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 1,200.

*Estimated Time Per Response:* 30 minutes per response.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 600.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost:* No start-up capital expenditures.

#### IV. Request for Comments

*Comments are invited on:* (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they will also become a matter of public record.

Date: July 31, 2000.

**Madeleine Clayton,**

*Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 00-19717; 8-3-00; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 3510-JT-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1097]

##### Grant of Authority; Establishment of a Foreign-Trade Zone, Victorville, 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:

*Whereas*, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides 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," and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

*Whereas*, the Southern California Logistics Airport Authority (the Grantee), a California public corporation, has made application to the Board (FTZ Docket 65-99, filed 12/16/99), requesting the establishment of a foreign-trade zone in the Victorville, California area, at the Southern California Logistics Airport, a Customs user fee airport; and,

*Whereas*, notice inviting public comment has been given in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 72642, 12/28/99); 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 is in the public interest;

*Now, therefore*, the Board hereby grants to the Grantee the privilege of establishing a foreign-trade zone, designated on the records of the Board as Foreign-Trade Zone No. 243, at the site described in the application, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th day of July 2000.

Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

**Norman Y. Mineta,**

*Secretary of Commerce, Chairman and Executive Officer.*

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Acting Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 00-19824 Filed 8-3-00; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1112]

##### Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 21; Charleston, SC, Area

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*, the South Carolina State Ports Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 21, submitted an application to the Board for authority to expand FTZ 21 to include a site at the former Charleston Naval Base and Shipyard Park located in North Charleston, South Carolina (Site 14), within the Charleston Customs port of entry (FTZ Docket 54-99; filed 10/28/99);

*Whereas*, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 61820, 11/15/99) and the application has been processed

pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; 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 the proposal is in the public interest;

*Now, therefore*, the Board hereby orders:

The application to expand FTZ 21 is approved, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, and further subject to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 25th day of July 2000.

**Troy H. Cribb,**

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

Attest:

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 00-19826 Filed 8-3-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1111]

##### Approval for Expanded Manufacturing Authority; Fina Oil and Chemical Company (Petrochemical Complex), Jefferson County, Texas

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*, The Foreign-Trade Zone of Southeast Texas, Inc., grantee of FTZ 116, has requested authority on behalf of the Fina Oil and Chemical Company (Fina), to expand the scope of manufacturing activity conducted under zone procedures within Subzone 116B at the Fina oil refinery complex in Jefferson County, Texas. (FTZ Doc. 55-99, filed 11-8-99);

*Whereas*, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 63786, 11-22-99);

*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 would be in the public interest, if subject to the standard oil refinery restrictions;

*Now therefore*, the Board hereby approves the request subject to the FTZ

Act and the Board's regulations, including Sec. 400.28, and subject to the following conditions:

1. Foreign status (19 CFR 146.41, 146.42) products consumed as fuel for the petrochemical complex shall be subject to the applicable duty rate.
2. Privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41) shall be elected on all foreign merchandise admitted to the subzone, except that non-privileged foreign (NPF) status (19 CFR 146.42) may be elected on inputs covered under HTSUS Subheadings # 2710.00.05—# 2710.00.10, # 2710.00.25, and # 2710.00.4510 which are used in the production of:
  - Petrochemical feedstocks (examiners report, Appendix "C");
  - Products for export;
  - And, products eligible for entry under HTSUS #9808.00.30 and #9808.00.40 (U.S. Government purchases).
3. The authority is granted in accordance with Board Order 772, which established subzone 116B, and is subject to any restrictions or extensions of that authority.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 25th day of July 2000.

**Troy H. Cribb,**

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

Attest:

**Dennis Puccinelli,**

*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 00-19825 Filed 8-3-00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-122-835]

#### Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate From Canada

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 4, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Irina Itkin or Shawn Thompson at (202) 482-0656 and (202) 482-1776, respectively; Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

#### Initiation of Investigations

##### *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 (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions codified at 19 CFR Part 351 (1999).

##### *The Petition*

On July 10, 2000, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a petition filed in proper form by Cooper Natural Resources and IMC Chemicals, Inc. (hereinafter collectively, "the petitioners"). The Department received information supplementing the petition throughout the initiation period.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioners allege that imports of anhydrous sodium sulfate from Canada are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring an industry in the United States.

The Department finds that the petitioners filed this petition on behalf of the domestic industry because they are interested parties as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act and have demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the antidumping duty investigation that they are requesting the Department to initiate (*see Determination of Industry Support for the Petition*, below).

##### *Determination of Industry Support for the Petition*

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that the Department's industry support determination, which is to be made before the initiation of the investigation, be based on whether a minimum percentage of the relevant industry supports the petition. A petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (1) At least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product in the region, and (2) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition.

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as the producers of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether the petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs the Department to look to producers and workers who produce the

domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both the Department and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product (section 771(10) of the Act), they do so for different purposes and pursuant to separate and distinct authority. In addition, the Department's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to the law.<sup>1</sup>

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation," *i.e.*, the merchandise described in the scope of the petition.

The domestic like product referred to in the petition is the single domestic like product defined in the "Scope of Investigation" section, below. No party has commented on the petition's definition of the domestic like product, and there is nothing on the record to indicate that this definition is inaccurate. The Department, therefore, has adopted the domestic like product definition set forth in the petition.

Moreover, the Department has determined that the petition contains adequate evidence of industry support; therefore, polling is unnecessary. In this case, the petitioners represent over 50 percent of total production of the domestic like product in the United States. *See Initiation Checklist*, dated July 31, 2000 (*Initiation Checklist*), at page 3. Accordingly, the Department determines that this petition is filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act.

##### *Scope of Investigation*

For purposes of this investigation, the product covered is anhydrous sodium sulfate, also referred to as "salt cake" or "disodium sulfate," from Canada. Anhydrous sodium sulfate is an

<sup>1</sup> *See Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd., v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 642-44 (CIT 1988); *High Information Content Flat Panel Displays and Display Glass from Japan: Final Determination; Rescission of Investigation and Partial Dismissal of Petition*, 56 FR 32376, 32380-81 (July 16, 1991).