be likely to lead to the continuation of dumping.

In addition, the Department notes that Micron affirmatively supports revocation of the order in this sunset review. Given that the Department no longer finds that revocation of the order would be likely to lead to the continuation of dumping, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and section 351.222(i)(1) of the Sunset Regulations, the Department hereby revokes the order on DRAMs from Korea.

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.

This five-year (“sunset”) review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Effective Date of Revocation

Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A)(iv) of the Act, the Department will instruct the United States to terminate the suspension of liquidation of the merchandise subject to this order entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after January 1, 2000. Entries of subject merchandise prior to the effective date of revocation will continue to be subject to suspension of liquidation and antidumping duty deposit requirements. The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of this order and will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed request for review.

Troy H. Cribb,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.
SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for the preliminary results of a new shipper review of certain stainless steel flanges from India. This review covers one Indian exporter, Snowdrop Trading PVT LTD (Snowdrop), and the period February 1, 1999 through February 29, 2000.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Killiam or Robert James, AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5222, or (202) 482–0649, respectively.

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute refer 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, all citations to the Department’s regulations are to the current regulations, codified at 19 CFR part 351 (1999).

Background

Based on a request from Snowdrop, and pursuant to section 351.214, on March 28, 2000 the Department initiated a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel flanges from India, covering the period February 1, 1999 through February 29, 2000 (65 FR 17485, April 3, 2000). The preliminary results are currently due no later than September 24, 2000.

Postponement of Preliminary Results

The Department has determined that the issues of this case are extraordinarily complicated and consequently, it is not practicable to issue the preliminary results of review within the original time limit. See Memorandum from Richard A. Weible to Joseph A. Spetrini, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Group III, September 22, 2000. Accordingly, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until January 22, 2001, in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act and section 351.214(i)(2) of the Department’s regulations. The deadline for the final results of this review will continue to be 90 days after date on which the preliminary results are issued, in accordance with section 351.214(i)(1).

Joseph A. Spetrini,
Deputy Assistant Secretary, AD/CVD Enforcement Group III.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

Industry Sector Advisory Committee on Lumber & Wood (ISAC 10) for Trade Policy Matters; Continuation of Federal Register Notice Dated December 30, 1999, Volume 64, Number 250, Pages 73518–73519; Request for Nominations

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Trade Development, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Continuation of request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce (Commerce) and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) continue to seek nominations for appointment of an environmental representatives to the Industry Sector Advisory Committee on Lumber and Wood Products for Trade Policy Matters (ISAC 10; see Federal Register Notice 73518–73519, Vol. 64, Number 250, dated December 30, 1999). Appointments will be effective for the charter term of this Committee, which expires March 17, 2002. In order to be considered for appointment to the Committee, a nominee must be a U.S. citizen, must represent a U.S. organization with an interest in environmental issues relevant to the work of the Committee, and may not be a registered foreign agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Nominees’ special interest in and knowledge of environmental, trade, and sectoral issues will be considered.

This notice will remain in effect for the duration of the current charter period; however, priority will be given to nominations received by November 3, 2000. Nominations will be considered as they are received. Recruitment information is available on the
International Trade Administration
Website at www.ita.doc.gov/itc.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Further inquiries may be directed to
Dominic Bianchi, Acting Assistant
USTR for Intergovernmental Affairs and
Public Liaison, Winder Building, Room
100, 600 17th Street NW, Washington,
DC 20230 or Ingrid V. Mitchem, Acting
Director, Industries Consultations
Program, U.S. Department of Commerce,
14th and Constitution Avenue, NW,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In section 135 of the 1974 Trade Act,
as amended (19 U.S.C. 2155), Congress
established a private-sector advisory
system to ensure that U.S. trade policy
and trade negotiation objectives
adequately reflect U.S. commercial
and economic interests. Section 135(a)(1) of
the 1974 Trade Act directs the President to
``seek information and advice from
representative elements of the private
sector and the non-Federal
governmental sector with respect to:

(A) Negotiating objectives and
bargaining positions before entering into
a trade agreement under [title I of the
1974 Trade Act and section 1102 of the
Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness
Act of 1988];

(B) The operation of any trade
agreement once entered into; including
preparation for dispute settlement panel
proceedings to which the United States
is a party; and

(C) Other matters arising in
connection with the development,
implementation, and administration of
the trade policy of the United States.

Section 135(c)(2) of the 1974 Trade
Act provides:

(2) The President shall establish such
sectoral or functional advisory
committees as may be appropriate. Such
committees shall, insofar as is
practicable, be representative of all
industry, labor, agricultural, or service
interests (including small business
interests) in the sector or functional
areas concerned. In organizing such
committees, the United States Trade
Representative and the Secretaries of
Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, the
Treasury, or other executive
departments, as appropriate, shall:

(A) Consult with interested private
organizations; and

(B) Take into account such factors as:

(i) Patterns of actual and potential
competition between United States
industry and agriculture and foreign
enterprise in international trade,
(ii) The character of the nontariff
barriers and other distortions affecting
such competition,
(iii) The necessity for reasonable
limits on the number of such advisory
committees,
(iv) The necessity that each committee
be reasonably limited in size, and
(v) In the case of each sectoral
commitee, that the product lines
covered by each committee be
reasonably related.

Pursuant to this provision, Commerce
and USTR have established and co-chair
seventeen Industry Sector Advisory
Committees (ISACs) and four Industry
Functional Advisory Committees
(IFACs). The Committees' efforts have
resulted in strengthening U.S.
negotiating positions by enabling the
United States to display a united front
when it negotiates trade agreements with
other nations. Committees meet an
average of four times a year in
Washington, D.C. Members serve
without compensation and are
responsible for all expenses incurred in
attending Committee meetings. For
additional information regarding the
functions and membership of these
committees, and general qualifications
for membership, see 64 FR 10448–
10449, March 4, 1999 (Volume 64,
Number 42).

Eligibility

Eligibility to serve as an
environmental representative on ISAC
10 is limited to U.S. citizens who are
not full-time employees of a
governmental entity, who represent a
``U.S. entity'', and who are not
registered with the Department of
Justice under the Foreign Agents
Registration Act. For purposes of the
preceding sentence, a “U.S. entity" is an
organization incorporated in the United
States (or, if unincorporated, having its
headquarters in the United States):

(1) That is controlled by U.S. citizens
or by another U.S. entity. An entity is
not a U.S. entity if more than 50
percent of its Board of Directors or membership
is made up of non-U.S. citizens. If the
nominee is to represent an organization
more than 10 percent of whose Board
of Directors or membership is made up of
non-U.S. citizens, or non-U.S. entities,
the nominee must demonstrate at the
time of nomination that this non-U.S.
interest does not constitute control and
will not adversely affect his or her
ability to serve as a trade advisor to the
United States; and

(2) at least 50 percent of whose annual
revenue is attributable to non-
governmental, U.S. sources.

Selection Criteria

USTR and Commerce will select
environmental representatives eligible for
appointment to ISAC 10 based upon the
following:

(1) The organization to be represented
will be considered based on
environmental interest in trade policies
in the sector relevant to the work of the
Committee; and

(2) The nominee should demonstrate
special interest in and knowledge of the
formulation of environmental policies
in the sector relevant to the work of the
Committee, and the ability to work with
governmental officials and industry
representatives to reach consensus on
complex environmental and trade issues
affecting the relevant industry sectors.

(3) Preference will be accorded
nominees who also demonstrate
knowledge of and familiarity with the
relevant industry sectors, as well as
with international trade matters,
including trade policy development
relevant to those sectors.

Environmental representatives, as
members of the Committee, will be
required to have a security clearance.
Members serve without compensation
and are responsible for all expenses
incurred in attending committee
meetings.

Application Procedures

Requests for applications should be
sent to the Director of the Industry
Consultations Program, U.S. Department
of Commerce, 14th and Constitution
Avenue, NW, Room 2015–B,
Washington, D.C. 20230. This notice is
issued under the Federal Advisory
Committee Act (5 U.S.C., app. 2) and 21
CFR part 14 relating to advisory
committees.

Michael J. Copps,
Assistant Secretary for Trade Development.

[FR Doc. 00–25566 Filed 10–4–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

[LD. 100200A]

New England Fishery Management
Council; Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries
Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),
Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery
Management Council (Council) is