

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent loss of engine and fuel indications essential for safe flight and landing, accomplish the following:

Modification

(a) Within 6 months after the effective date of this AD, modify the wiring for the internal fuel/defuel panel, in accordance with Bombardier Service Bulletin S.B. GEN-28-010, Revision A, dated May 15, 2000.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, New York Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, New York ACO.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the New York ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in Canadian airworthiness directive CF-2000-24, dated August 15, 2000.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 17, 2001.

Vi L. Lipski,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate,
Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 01-12988 Filed 5-22-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 CFR Part 303

[Docket No. 991228350-1118-02]

RIN: 0625-AA57

Office of Insular Affairs; Proposed Changes in the Insular Possessions Watch, Watch Movement and Jewelry Program

AGENCIES: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce; Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Departments propose amending their regulations governing

watch duty-exemption allocations and the watch and jewelry duty-refund benefits for producers in the United States insular possessions (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). The proposed rule would amend ITA regulations by further clarifying the range of documents that may be needed for verification of duty-free shipments of jewelry into the United States and by clarifying which wages qualify as creditable and which do not for purposes of calculating the duty-refund for watches and jewelry. We also propose amending the regulations by making minor editorial changes within the definition of *new firm* for watches. Finally, we propose amending the duty refund process by dividing the amount of the annual duty refund certificate into two installments. These amendments are being proposed to make grammatical changes, clarify a portion of the regulations, update methods of documentation and help producers receive benefits in a more timely fashion.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before June 22, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Address written comments to Faye Robinson, Acting Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Faye Robinson, (202) 482-3526, same address as above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The insular possessions watch industry provision in section 110 of Pub. L. No. 97-446 (96 Stat. 2331) (1983), as amended by section 602 of Pub. L. No. 103-465 (108 Stat. 4991) (1994); additional U.S. Note 5 to chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"), as amended by Pub. L. 94-241 (90 Stat. 263) (1976) requires the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly, to establish a limit on the quantity of watches and watch movements which may be entered free of duty during each calendar year. The law also requires the Secretaries to establish the shares of this limited quantity which may be entered from the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ("CNMI"). After the Departments have verified the data submitted on the annual application (Form ITA-334P), the producers' duty-exemption allocations are calculated from the territorial share in accordance with 15 CFR 303.14 and each producer is issued a duty-exemption license. The law further requires the Secretaries to

issue duty-refund certificates to each territorial watch and watch movement producer based on the company's duty-free shipments and creditable wages paid during the previous calendar year.

Pub. L. 106-36 (113 Stat. 127) (1999) authorizes the issuance of a duty-refund certificate to each territorial jewelry producer for any article of jewelry provided for in heading 7113 of the HTSUS which is the product of any such territory. The value of the certificate is based on creditable wages paid and duty-free units shipped into the United States during the previous calendar year. Although the law specifically mentions the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa, the issuance of the duty-refund certificate would also apply to the CNMI due to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America (Pub. L. 94-241), which states that goods from the CNMI are entitled to the same tariff treatment as imports from Guam. *See also* 19 CFR 7.2(a). The law provides that during the first two years, beginning August 9, 1999, jewelry that is assembled in the territories shall be treated as a product of such territories. Thereafter, in order to be considered a product of such territories, the jewelry must meet the U.S. Customs Service substantial transformation requirements (the jewelry must become a new and different article of commerce as a result of production or manufacture performed in the territory). To receive duty-free treatment, the jewelry must also satisfy the requirements of General Note 3(a)(iv) of the HTSUS and applicable Customs Regulations (19 CFR 7.3).

The law specifies, in addition, that watch producer benefits shall not be diminished as a consequence of extending duty-refund benefits to jewelry manufacturers. In the event that the aggregate amount of the calculated duty refunds for both watches and jewelry exceeds the total amount available under Pub. L. 97-446, as amended by Pub. L. 103-465, the watch producers shall receive their calculated amounts; the jewelry producers would then receive amounts proportionately reduced from the remainder. *See* Pub. L. 106-36.

Proposed Amendments

We propose amending Subpart A § 303.2(a)(5), *see* 65 FR 8049 (Feb. 17, 2000), by making grammatical changes.

We also propose amending Subpart A § 303.2(a)(13) and Subpart B § 303.16(a)(9) to explain further what is meant by special services under the definition of wages excluded from being

creditable towards the duty-refund in response to requests for additional clarification of this language. The new language on wages not creditable towards the duty refund would include wages paid to any outside consultant or those persons not involved in the day to day assembly operations or administrative work directly related to the operation of the company. Examples of wages that would not be creditable toward the duty refund would be wages paid to gardeners, construction workers, electricians, plumbers or outside lawyers and accountants. A producer also wanted to know if two producers worked on the same single piece of jewelry, would each producer's wages for their portion of the work be creditable towards each producer's duty refund. The jewelry producer explained that the casting of precious metal is a highly technical process which is very capital intensive and expensive to set up. The producer explained that it would be very helpful if some companies could subcontract such work to a producer who was willing to make the capital investment. The producer also pointed out that having a local caster available would be an added inducement to other jewelry companies to locate in the insular possessions. We agree that given this unique two-step manufacturing process in the production of jewelry, that this request has merit. Therefore, we propose including specific language to address this situation. The proposed regulatory language would allow two separate jewelry producers to have their portion of the wages credited toward their own duty refund for work on a single piece of jewelry which had entered the U.S. free of duty under the program if the companies demonstrate that they worked on the same piece of jewelry, the jewelry received duty-free treatment into the U.S., the companies maintained production and payroll records for dutiable as well as duty-free jewelry shipments into the U.S. or other destinations so that creditable as well as non-creditable wages may be determined, and the records are sufficient for the Departments' verification of the creditable wages and duty-free units shipped into the United States.

We further propose adding alternative documents which may be needed or used during the verification of the amount of duty-free jewelry which entered the United States under the insular program. New shipping methods and the fact that jewelry, unlike watches, does not require a permit (Form ITA-340P), necessitate new ways

to document duty-free entry into the United States. Therefore, we propose amending Subpart B § 303.17(b)(4) to include methods of verification such as requiring the consignee (receiver of goods in the U.S.) to certify that shipments which are otherwise unsupported by Customs entry documents or a certificate of origin did, in fact, receive duty-free treatment. These alternative reporting requirements are necessary in order to provide the Departments' auditors with sufficient documentation to verify duty-free shipments.

Finally, we propose amending Subpart A, § 303.2(b)(1) and § 303.12(a), and Subpart B, § 303.16(b)(1) and § 303.19(a)(1) by providing for the issuance of an interim duty refund certificate which would authorize a producer to receive a portion of the total amount of the annual duty refund certificate. The interim amount would be based on reported duty-free shipments and creditable wages paid during the first six months of the same calendar year in which the wages were paid. The interim duty refund certificate would be issued after the required company data were received and the calculations for each company are completed. We propose requiring the receipt of each producer's data by the end of July if the producer wishes to receive an interim duty refund certificate. The interim duty refund certificate will be issued by the end of August to all producers who have provided the Departments with the data necessary to calculate the duty refund by the end of July. The verification process and the calculation for the annual duty refund certificate will remain the same. However, that portion of the duty refund that has already been issued via the interim duty free certificate to each producer will be deducted from each producer's annual total duty refund amount. This amendment is being proposed to provide duty refund benefits to producers in a more timely fashion.

Administrative Law Requirements

Regulatory Flexibility Act

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, the Chief Counsel for Regulation at the Department of Commerce has certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration, that the proposed rule, if promulgated as final, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rulemaking would make minor editorial changes and clarify current language regarding creditable

wages neither of which will impose any cost or have any other adverse economic effect on the producers. The rulemaking would also divide the total annual amount of the duty refund certificate into two installments, thereby allowing producers to receive benefits in a more timely fashion. Although the total amount of a duty refund certificate will not change, the proposed rule is intended to have a positive effect on the insular economies by helping the producers improve their cash flows. Finally, the proposed rulemaking would include an alternative method of verification of duty-free shipments of jewelry into the United States for those entries that did not receive Customs entry documents or a certificate of origin for each shipment. If producers want credit for these duty-free shipments, once a year the consignee (receiver of the jewelry shipped into the United States) or producer (if the producer knows that the shipment received duty-free entry into the United States) would prepare a written certification for the Departments' auditors that the shipments received duty-free treatment into the United States. Proposing such a certification is expected to have little, if any, economic impact on a company that did not receive Customs entry documentation. We estimate the certification statement, if used, would create a burden of about ten minutes to complete at a cost of approximately \$20 annually.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rulemaking involves new collection-of-information requirements subject to review and approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, which have been submitted to OMB for approval. Changing the duty refund certificate from an annual to a biannual basis will require the use of three of the current forms, modified to accommodate the change. The public reporting burden for these collection-of-information requirements includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data bases, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The issuance of payments under the duty refund certificate on a biannual basis will require the collection of data through the use of a modified version of the annual application, Form ITA-334P. We estimate this will involve a burden of about one hour per producer. One more certificate of entitlement to a duty refund, Form ITA-360P, would also need to be issued to each producer per

year. This form is completed by the Department of Commerce and imposes no burden hours on the producers. Form ITA-361P, the request for refund of duties, is currently used once or twice a year per producer and takes about 10 minutes to complete. Because of the proposed biannual duty refund, we anticipate that most producers would only complete the form between two to three times a year in order to receive such refunds in a more timely manner. We expect Form ITA-361P will only increase the burden by about 10 minutes per producer. Finally, the proposed rulemaking would include an alternative method of verification of the duty-free shipments of jewelry into the United States for those entries that did not receive Customs entry documents or the country of origin certificates for each shipment. This alternative would be in the form of a written certification by the consignee or, if he or she knows, by the producer, that the shipments received duty-free treatment. Because the jewelry portion of the program is new, it is difficult at this time to determine whether this alternative certification will be needed by the new companies or whether they will be able to produce standard Customs entry documents or certificates of origin. The certification by the consignee or producer would be in the form of an annual statement prepared for the auditor. We estimate that it will take about ten minutes to complete at a cost of approximately \$20. Collection activities are currently approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0625-0040 and 0625-0134. Public comment is sought regarding: Whether the proposed collection-of-information requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments regarding any of these burden estimates or any other aspect of the collection-of-information to U.S. Department of Commerce, ITA Information Officer, Washington, DC 20230 and Office of Information and Regulations Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503 (Att: OMB Desk Officer).

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be

subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Plain English

The President has directed Federal agencies to use plain language in their communications with the public, including regulations. To comply with this directive, we seek public comment on any ambiguity or unnecessary complexity arising from the language used in this proposed rule.

Executive Order 12866

It has been determined that the proposed rulemaking is not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 303

Administrative practice and procedure, American Samoa, Customs duties and inspection, Guam, Imports, Marketing quotas, Northern Mariana Islands, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Virgin Islands, Watches and jewelry.

For reasons set forth above, The Departments propose to amend 15 CFR part 303 as follows:

PART 303—WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS AND JEWELRY PROGRAM

1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 303 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 97-446, 96 Stat. 2331 (19 U.S.C. 1202, note); Pub. L. 103-465, 108 Stat. 4991; Pub. L. 94-241, 90 Stat. 263 (48 U.S.C. 1681, note); Pub. L. 106-36, 113 Stat. 127,167.

2. Section 303.2 is amended as follows:

A. The first sentence of § 303.2(a)(5) is amended by removing “which may not be” and adding in its place “not”.

B. The second sentence of § 303.2(a)(13) is revised as set forth below.

C. The last sentence of § 303.2(b)(1) is amended by adding “and by producers who wish to receive the duty refund in installments on a biannual basis” at the end of the sentence.

§ 303.2 Definitions and forms.

(a) * * *
 (13) * * * Excluded, however, are wages paid to any outside consultants or other professional personnel, such as lawyers and accountants, or to those persons not involved in the day-to-day assembly operations or administrative work directly related to the operations of the company, such as gardeners or construction workers, and for the repair of non-91/5 watches and movements to

the extent that such wages exceed the foregoing percentage. * * *

* * * * *

3. Section 303.12(a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 303.12 Issuance and use of production incentive certificates.

(a) *Issuance of certificates.* (1) The total annual amount of the Certificate of Entitlement, Form ITA-360, may be divided and issued on a biannual basis. The first portion of the total annual certificate amount will be based on reported duty-free shipments and creditable wages paid during the first six months of the calendar year, using the formula in § 303.14(c). The Departments require the receipt of the data by July 31 for each producer who wishes to receive an interim duty refund certificate. The interim duty refund certificate will be issued on or before August 31 of the same calendar year in which the wages were earned unless the Departments have unresolved questions. The process of determining the total annual amount of the duty refund will remain the same. The completed annual application (Form ITA-334P) shall be received by the Departments on or before January 31 and the annual verification of data and the calculation of each producer’s total annual duty refund, based on the verified data, will continue to take place in February. Once the calculations for each producer’s duty refund has been completed, the portion of the duty refund that has already been issued to each producer will be deducted from the total amount of each producer’s annual duty refund amount. The duty refund certificate will continue to be issued by March 1 unless the Departments have unresolved questions.

* * * * *

4. Section 303.16 is amended as follows:

A. The second sentence of § 303.16(a)(9) is removed and three sentences are added in its place as set forth below.

B. The last sentence of § 303.16(b)(1) is amended by adding “and, with special instructions for its completion, by producers who wish to receive the total annual amount of the duty refund in installments on a biannual basis” at the end of the sentence.

§ 303.16 Definitions and forms.

(a) * * *
 (9) * * * Excluded, however, are wages paid for outside consultants or other professional personnel, such as lawyers and accountants, or those persons not involved in the day-to-day assembly operations or the

administrative work directly related to the operations of the company, such as gardeners or construction workers, plus any wages paid for the assembly of dutiable jewelry or for the repair of dutiable jewelry to the extent that such wages exceed the percentage set forth above. No more than two insular producers may have their wages credited for their portion of the wages paid for work on a single piece of jewelry which entered the U.S. free of duty under the program. Wages paid by the two producers will be credited proportionally provided both producers demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretaries that they worked on the same piece of jewelry, the jewelry received duty-free treatment into the U.S., and the producers maintained production and payroll records sufficient for the Departments' verification of the creditable wage portion (*see* § 303.17(b)). * * *

* * * * *

§ 303.17 [Amended]

5. Section 303.17(b)(4) is amended by adding “, or the certificate of origin for the shipment, or, if a company did not receive such documents from Customs, a certification from the consignee that the jewelry shipment received duty-free treatment, or a certification from the producer, if the producer can attest that the jewelry shipment received duty-free treatment” at the end of the paragraph.

6. Section 303.19(a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 303.19 Issuance and use of production incentive certificates.

(a) *Issuance of certificates.* (1) The total annual amount of the Certificate of Entitlement, Form ITA-360, may be divided and issued on a biannual basis. The first portion of the total annual certificate amount will be based on reported duty-free shipments and creditable wages paid during the first six months of the calendar year, using the formula in § 303.20(b). The Departments require the receipt of the data by July 31 for each producer who wishes to receive an interim duty refund certificate. The interim duty refund certificate will be issued on or before August 31 of the same year in which the wages were earned unless the Departments have unresolved questions. The process of determining the total annual amount of the duty refund will remain the same. The completed annual application (Form ITA-334P) shall be received by the Departments on or before January 31 and the annual verification of data and calculation of each producer's total annual duty refund, based on the verified data, will

continue to take place in February. Once the calculations for each producer's duty refund has been completed, the portion of the duty refund that has already been issued to each producer will be deducted from the total amount of each producer's annual duty refund amount. The duty refund certificate will continue to be issued by March 1 unless the Departments have unresolved questions.

* * * * *

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Department of Commerce.

Nikolao Pula,

Acting Director, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 01-12861 Filed 5-22-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG-125237-00]

RIN 1545-AY60

Debt Instruments With Original Issue Discount; Annuity Contracts; Hearing Cancellation

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Cancellation of notice of public hearing on proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document cancels the public hearing on proposed regulations relating to the federal income tax treatment of annuity contracts issued by certain insurance companies.

DATES: The public hearing originally scheduled for Wednesday, May 30, 2001, at 10 a.m., is cancelled.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LaNita Van Dyke of the Regulations Unit, Office of Special Counsel (Modernization & Strategic Planning), (202) 622-7190 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing that appeared in the **Federal Register** on Friday, January 12, 2001 (66 FR 2852), announced that a public hearing was scheduled for Wednesday, May 30, 2001, at 10 a.m., in room 4718, Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. The subject of the public hearing is proposed regulations under sections 163(e) and 1271 through 1275 of the Internal Revenue Code. The public comment period for these

proposed regulations expired on April 12, 2001.

The notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing, instructed those interested in testifying at the public hearing to submit a request to speak and an outline of the topics to be addressed. As of Wednesday, May 16, 2001, no one has requested to speak. Therefore, the public hearing scheduled for Wednesday, May 30, 2001, is cancelled.

LaNita Van Dyke,

Acting Chief, Regulations Unit, Office of Special Counsel (Modernization & Strategic Planning).

[FR Doc. 01-12736 Filed 5-22-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG-106791-00]

RIN 1545-AY55

Liabilities Assumed in Certain Corporate Transactions

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Cancellation of notice of public hearing on proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice of cancellation of a public hearing on proposed regulations relating to liabilities assumed in certain corporate transactions.

DATES: The public hearing originally scheduled for Thursday, May 31, 2001, at 10 a.m., is cancelled.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Guy R. Traynor of the Regulations Unit, Office of Special Counsel, (202) 622-7180 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing that appeared in the **Federal Register** on January 4, 2001 (66 FR 748), announced that a public hearing was scheduled for May 31, 2001 at 10 a.m., in room 4718, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. The subject of the public hearing is proposed regulations under section 301 of the Internal Revenue Code. The public comment period for these regulations expired on May 10, 2001.

The notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing, instructed those interested in testifying at the public hearing to submit a request to speak and an outline of the topics to be addressed. As of May 15, 2001, no one