

market economy is at a level of economic development comparable to the NME country (see 19 CFR 351.408(b)). In recent antidumping cases involving China, the Department identified a group of countries at a level of economic development comparable to China based primarily on per capita GNI. This group includes India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Pakistan. Petitioners assert that India is the most appropriate surrogate. Based on the information provided by the Petitioners, we believe that the Petitioners' use of India as a surrogate country is appropriate for purposes of initiating this investigation.

In accordance with section 773(c)(4) of the Tariff Act, Petitioners valued FOP, where possible, on reasonably available, public surrogate data from India. Materials were valued based on the financial statements of Surya Roshni. See pages II-4 to II-5 and Exhibits II-7 and II-12 at page 33, and the amended petition dated March 15, 2004, at Exhibits A-13 and A-19. With regard to steel inputs, Petitioners used the per-metric ton price paid by Surya Roshni for the coil and strip used to produce subject merchandise. See amended petition dated March 15, 2004, at pages A-9 to A-10. Surya Roshni's financial statements identified the quantities and prices of electricity, furnace oil, and natural gas used in producing the subject merchandise. The updated labor rate was taken from the Department's web site. Surrogate values were not adjusted for inflation. Depreciation, overhead, SG&A, interest expense, packing, and profit ratios all came from Surya Roshni's financial statement. See Petition at pages II-4 to II-5 and Exhibits II-2, II-9, II-10, and II-12, and amended petition dated March 15, 2004, at pages A-9 to A-10 and Exhibit A-2.

The Department accepts Petitioners' calculation of NV based on the above arguments, which resulted in an estimated dumping margin of 67.24 percent for API 5LB, 12" OD, 0.280 Wall line pipe, and 43.53 percent for API 5LB, 4" OD, 0.280 Wall line pipe.

#### Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by Petitioners, there is reason to believe imports of Line Pipe from Mexico, Korea and China are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

#### Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

With respect to Mexico, Korea and China, Petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or

threatened with material injury, by reason of the individual and cumulated imports of the subject merchandise sold at less than NV. The Petition contains information on the evolution of the volume and prices of the allegedly dumped imports over the period beginning with 2001 and ending in 2003. See Petition at page I-16 and Exhibits I-12 and I-13. The Petition also contains evidence showing the effect of these import volumes and prices on the shipments and production of the domestic like product and of the consequent impact on the domestic industry. See Petition at pages I-15 to I-19 and Exhibits I-9, I-10, I-11, I-17, I-18, I-19, I-20, I-21, and I-23. This evidence shows lower AUVs of subject Line Pipe and price suppression of the domestic like product, resulting in declining value of sales, declining market share and lost sales. For a full discussion of the allegations and evidence of material injury, see Initiation Checklist at Attachment IV.

#### Initiation of Antidumping Investigations

Based on our examination of the Petition covering Line Pipe, we find it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping duty investigations to determine whether imports of Line Pipe from Mexico, Korea and China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless this deadline is extended pursuant to section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

#### Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to representatives of the governments of Mexico, Korea and China. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided in section 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

#### International Trade Commission Notification

The ITC will preliminarily determine no later than April 19, 2004, whether there is reasonable indication that imports of Line Pipe from Mexico, Korea and China are causing, or threatening, material injury to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country; otherwise, these

investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: March 23, 2004.

**James J. Jochum,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 04-7093 Filed 3-29-04; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### The New York Structural Biology Center, Inc., et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Electron Microscopes

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Suite 4100W, Franklin Court Building, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1099 14th Street, NW, Washington, DC.

*Docket Number:* 04-001. *Applicant:* The New York Structural Biology Center, Inc., New York, NY 10027. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model Tecnai G<sup>2</sup> F20 Twin Cryo. *Manufacturer:* FEI Company, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* See notice at 69 FR 9301, February 27, 2004. *Order Date:* October 7, 2003.

*Docket Number:* 04-004. *Applicant:* University of California, Santa Barbara 93106-5050. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model Tecnai G<sup>2</sup> F30 U-TWIN. *Manufacturer:* FEI Company, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* See notice at 69 FR 9301, February 27, 2004. *Order Date:* December 3, 2002.

*Comments:* None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as these instruments are intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instruments were ordered. *Reasons:* Each foreign instrument is a conventional transmission electron microscope (CTEM) and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring a CTEM. We know of no CTEM, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being

manufactured in the United States at the time of order of each instrument.

**Gerald A. Zerdy,**

*Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. 04-7092 Filed 3-29-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 032204G]

#### Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee; Charter Renewal

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

**ACTION:** Notice of renewal.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given of the renewal of the charter of the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC) for 2 years.

**DATES:** The term of the existing Charter is from March 8, 2004 to March 8, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** A copy of the Charter is available from the Office of Constituent Services, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or online at [www.nmfs.noaa.gov/mafac/htm](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/mafac/htm).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Laurel Bryant, Outreach and Education Coordinator; telephone: (301) 713-2379.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App.2, and the General Services Administration (GSA) rule on Federal Advisory Committee Management, 41 CFR part 101-6, and after consultation with GSA, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) has determined that the renewal of the MAFAC Charter is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department by law.

#### History

MAFAC was first established in February 1971 to advise the Secretary on all living marine resource matters to ensure that the Nation's living marine resource policies and programs meet the needs of commercial and recreational fishermen and environmental, state, consumer, academic, and other national interests. The Secretary continues to rely on the expertise of MAFAC for the development of national fisheries policy and program initiatives. This advice is essential to meet the needs of the

fisheries and of those concerned with the fisheries.

#### Membership

MAFAC will consist of at least 15, but not more than 21 members to be appointed by the Secretary to assure a balanced representation among commercial and recreational fishermen and environmental, state, consumer, academic, and other national interests.

#### Function

MAFAC will function solely as an advisory body and in compliance with provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Copies of MAFAC's revised charter have been filed with the appropriate committees of the Congress and with the Library of Congress.

Dated: March 23, 2004.

**Rebecca Lent,**

*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 04-7085 Filed 3-29-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-S**

## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

### Proposed Collection of Information; Comment Request—Safety Standard for Multi-Purpose Lighters

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Consumer Product Safety Commission requests comments on a proposed request for an extension of approval of a collection of information from manufacturers and importers of multi-purpose lighters. Multi-purpose lighters are hand-held flame-producing products that operate on fuel and have an ignition mechanism. They typically are used to light devices such as charcoal and gas grills and fireplaces. Devices intended primarily for igniting smoking materials are excluded from the multi-purpose lighter category.

This collection of information consists of testing and recordkeeping requirements in certification regulations implementing the Safety Standard for Multi-Purpose Lighters. 16 CFR part 1212. The Commission will consider all comments received in response to this notice before requesting an extension of approval of this collection of information from the Office of Management and Budget.

**DATES:** The Office of the Secretary must receive written comments not later than June 1, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be captioned "Multi-Purpose Lighters" and mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207, or delivered to that office, room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Written comments may also be sent to the Office of the Secretary by facsimile at (301) 504-0127 or by e-mail to [cpssc-os@cpssc.gov](mailto:cpssc-os@cpssc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information about this proposed extension of approval of the collection of information, or to obtain a copy of 16 CFR part 1212, call or write Linda L. Glatz, Office of Planning and Evaluation, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504-7671.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In 1999, the Commission issued the Safety Standard for Multi-Purpose Lighters (16 CFR part 1212) under provisions of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) (15 U.S.C. 2051-2084) to eliminate or reduce risks of death and burn injury from fires accidentally started by children playing with these lighters. The standard contains performance requirements for multi-purpose lighters that are intended to make lighters subject to the standard resist operation by children younger than five years of age.

#### A. Certification Requirements

Section 14(a) of the CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2063(a)) requires manufacturers, importers, and private labelers of a consumer product subject to a consumer product safety standard to issue a certificate stating that the product complies with all applicable consumer product safety standards. Section 14(a) of the CPSA also requires that the certificate of compliance must be based on a test of each product or upon a reasonable testing program.

Section 14(b) of the CPSA authorizes the Commission to issue regulations to prescribe a reasonable testing program to support certificates of compliance with a consumer product safety standard. Section 16(b) of the CPSA (15 U.S.C. 2065(b)) authorizes the Commission to issue rules to require that firms "establish and maintain" records to permit the Commission to determine compliance with rules issued under the authority of the CPSA.

The Commission has issued regulations prescribing requirements for a reasonable testing program to support certificates of compliance with the