

incidents of family violence, and the provision of immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents; the projected service population of the program; the projected service area of the program; and the projected number of cases per month.

Funds will be distributed, subject to the availability of appropriations. In any fiscal year that the appropriation exceeds 50 percent of the level of funding authorized by the Act, 49 percent must be distributed equally to all tribes and tribal organizations and 49 percent must be distributed on a per capita basis according to the population of children residing in the service area. Two percent of the annual appropriation will be set aside for distribution to tribes demonstrating

special circumstances. Special circumstances include but are not limited to a high incidence of child sexual abuse, a high incidence of violent crimes, a high incidence of violent crimes against women, or the existence of a significant victim population within the community.

Any tribe not wishing to receive Indian child protection and family violence prevention funds must inform its respective area office in writing within 90 days after receiving notice of the allocation from the area office. Each area office may reallocate unused Indian child protection and family violence prevention program funds as provided in this section.

Burden Statement: Section 63.15 Background Investigations, as mandated by statute, require an average 40 hours per employee, with an estimated

employee base of 10,000, a total burden of 400,000 hours. Funding information is to be collected annually from each applicant. It is anticipated that the number of third party collection (background investigations) will be less in subsequent years.

Sections 63.33 and 63.34 Funding Applications require an annual reporting and record keeping burden of 30 hours for each response for 554 respondents, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and review collection of information. Thus, the total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection is estimated to be 16,620 hours, which is in addition to the background investigation burden.

CFR section	Number of respondents	Third party collection	Frequency of response	Total annual responses	Burden hours per response	Annual burden hours	Cost to respondents
63.15	554	10,000	1	10,000	40	400,000	\$8,000,000
63.33	554	0	1	554	20	11,080	221,600
63.34	554	0	1	554	10	5,540	110,800

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will not conduct or require tribes and tribal organizations to respond to a collection of information until 25 CFR 63.4, Information Collection, references a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

2. Request for Comments

The Department solicits comments to:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies' estimates of burden of the proposed collection of information, including the methodology and assumptions used.

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Tribes, organizations and individuals desiring to submit comments on the information collection requirement should direct them to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C.

20503; Attention: Desk Officer for the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Dated: June 17, 1996.

Ada E. Deer,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

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BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde; Community of Oregon Liquor Ordinance

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice is published in accordance with authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8, and in accordance with the Act of August 15, 1953, 67 Stat. 586, 18 U.S.C. 1161. I certify that the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon Liquor Ordinance was duly adopted by Resolution No. 022-96 of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon on April 10, 1996. The Ordinance provides for the regulation, sale, possession and use of alcoholic liquor on the Grand Ronde Reservation and other lands subject to Tribal jurisdiction.

DATES: This Ordinance is effective as of July 1, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Chief, Branch of Judicial Services, Division of Tribal Government Services, 1849 C Street, N.W., MS 4603 MIB, Washington, D.C. 20240-4001; telephone (202) 208-4401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon Liquor Ordinance is to read as follows:

(a) Authority and Purpose

(1) The authority for the Ordinance and its adoption by Tribal Council is found in the Tribal Constitution under Article III, Section 1, and in the Act of August 15, 1953, Public Law 83-277, 18 U.S.C. § 1161.

(2) This Ordinance is for the purpose of regulating the sale, possession and use of alcoholic liquor on the Grand Ronde Reservation and other lands subject to Tribal jurisdiction.

(b) Definitions

To the extent that definitions are consistent with tribal or federal law, terms used herein shall have the same meaning as defined in Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 471, and in Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 845.

(1) "Alcoholic liquor" shall mean any alcoholic beverage containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, and every liquid or solid, patented or not, containing alcohol and capable of being consumed by a human being.

(2) "Grand Ronde Reservation" shall mean all lands held in trust by the United States for the Tribe or its members and all lands owned by the Tribe, wherever located.

(3) Whenever the words "sell" or "to sell" refer to anything forbidden by this Chapter and related to alcoholic liquor, they include:

(A) To solicit or receive an order.

(B) To keep or expose for sale.

(C) To deliver for value or in any way other than purely gratuitously.

(D) To peddle.

(E) To keep with intent to sell.

(F) To traffic in.

(G) For any consideration, promise or obtained directly or indirectly under any pretext or by any means or procure or allow to be procured for any other person.

(4) The word "sale" includes every act of selling as defined in subsection 2 of this section.

(c) Prohibited Activity

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, trade or manufacture any alcoholic liquor on the Grand Ronde Reservation except as provided for in this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any business establishment or person on the Grand Ronde Reservation to possess, transport or keep with intent to sell, barter or trade to another, any liquor, except for those commercial liquor establishments on the Grand Ronde Reservation licensed by the Tribe, provided, however, that a person may transport liquor from a licensed establishment consistent with the terms of the license.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to consume alcoholic liquor on a public highway.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to publicly consume any alcoholic liquor at any community function, or at or near any place of business, Indian celebration grounds, recreational areas, including ballparks, and public camping areas, the Tribal Headquarters area and any other area where minors gather for meetings or recreation, except within a tribally licensed establishment where alcohol is sold.

(5) It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to buy, attempt to buy or to misrepresent their age in attempting to buy, alcoholic liquor. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to transport, possess or consume any alcoholic liquor on the Grand Ronde Reservation, or to be under the influence of alcohol or to be at an established commercial liquor establishment, except as authorized under Section (e) of this Ordinance. No

person shall sell or furnish alcoholic liquor to any minor.

(6) Alcoholic liquor may not be given as a prize, premium or consideration for a lottery, contest, game of chance or skill, or competition of any kind.

(d) Procedure for License

(1) Any request for a license under this Ordinance must be presented to the Tribal Council at least 30 days prior to the requested effective date. Tribal Council shall set license conditions at least as strict as those required by federal law, including at a minimum:

(A) Liquor may only be served and handled in a manner no less strict than allowed under Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 471.

(B) Liquor may only be served by staff of the licensee; and

(C) Liquor may only be served in rooms where gambling is not taking place.

(2) Council action on a license request must be taken at a regular or special meeting. Unless the request is for a special event license, the Council shall give at least 14 days notice of the meeting at which the request will be considered. Notice shall be posted at the Tribal Council offices and at the establishment requesting the license, and will be sent by Certified Mail to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

(e) Sale or Service of Liquor by Licensee's Minor Employees

(1) The holder of a license issued under this Ordinance or Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 472 may employ persons 18, 19 and 20 years of age who may take orders for, serve and sell alcoholic liquor in any part of the licensed premises when that activity is incidental to the serving of food except in those areas classified by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission as being prohibited to the use of minors. However, no person who is 18, 19 or 20 years of age shall be permitted to mix, pour or draw alcoholic liquor except when pouring is done as a service to the patron at the patron's table or drawing is done in a portion of the premises not prohibited to minors.

(2) Except as stated in this section, it shall be unlawful to hire any person to work in connection with the sale and service of alcoholic beverages in a tribally licensed liquor establishment if such person is under the age of 21 years.

(f) Warning Signs Required

(1) Any person in possession of a valid retail liquor license, who sells liquor by the drink for consumption on the premises or sells for consumption off the premises, shall post a sign

informing the public of the effects and risks of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

(2) The sign shall:

(A) Contain the message: "Pregnancy and alcohol do not mix. Drinking alcoholic beverages, including wine, coolers and beer, during pregnancy can cause birth defects."

(B) Be either:

(i) A large sign, no smaller than eight and one-half inches by 11 inches in size with lettering no smaller than five-eighths of an inch in height; or

(ii) A reduced sign, five by seven inches in size with lettering of the same proportion as the large sign described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(C) Contain a graphic depiction of the message to assist nonreaders in understanding the message. The depiction of a pregnant female shall be universal and shall not reflect a specific race or culture.

(D) Be in English unless a significant number of the patrons of the retail premises use a language other than English as a primary language. In such cases, the sign shall be worded both in English and the primary language or languages of the patrons.

(E) Be displayed on the premises of all licensed retail liquor premises as either a large sign at the point of entry, or a reduced sized sign at points of sale.

(3) The person described in subsection (1) of this section shall also post signs of any size at places where alcoholic beverages are displayed.

(g) Civil Penalty

(1) Any person who violates the provisions of this Ordinance is deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of the Tribal Court and may be subject to a civil penalty in Tribal Court for a civil infraction. Such civil penalty shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000 for each such infraction, provided, however, that the penalty shall not exceed \$5,000 if it involves minors.

(2) The procedures governing the adjudication in Tribal Court of such civil infractions shall be those set out in the Tribal Court rules.

(3) The Tribal Council hereby specifically finds that such civil penalties are reasonably necessary and are related to the expense of governmental administration necessary in maintaining law and order and public safety on the Reservation and in managing, protecting and developing the natural resources on the Reservation. It is the legislative intent of the Tribal Council that all violations of this Chapter, whether committed by tribal members, non-member Indians, or

non-Indians, be considered civil in nature rather than criminal.

(h) Severability

(1) If a court of competent jurisdiction finds any provision of this Ordinance to be invalid or illegal under applicable Federal or Tribal law, such provision shall be severed from this Ordinance and the remainder of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

(i) Consistency With State Law

(1) The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde agrees to perform in the same manner as any other Oregon business entity for the purpose of liquor licensing and regulations, including but not limited to licensing, compliance with the regulations of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, maintenance of liquor liability insurance, as more specifically set forth in a certain "Memorandum of Understanding Governing Liquor Licensing and Regulation," negotiated under the approved terms of the Tribal/State Compact for the regulation of Class III gaming, entered into between The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the State of Oregon, which is incorporated as if specifically set forth herein, as it may be amended from time to time.

(j) Effective Date

(1) This Ordinance shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register after approval by the Secretary of the Interior or his designee.

Dated: June 25, 1996.

Ada E. Deer,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 96-16635 Filed 6-28-96; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-378]

Certain Asian-Style Kamaboko Fish Cakes; Notice of Commission Determinations Not To Review Two Initial Determinations Finding a Violation of Section 337 and Two Respondents in Default, and of the Schedule for Filing Written Submissions on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to

review two initial determinations (IDs) issued in Order No. 15 on May 21, 1996, by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) in the above-captioned investigation. The first found a violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the importation and sale of certain Asian-style kamaboko fish cakes and the second found two respondents in default.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay H. Reiziss, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-205-3116. Copies of the nonconfidential versions of the IDs and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on September 12, 1995, based on a complaint filed by Yamasa Enterprises of Los Angeles, California. 60 *Fed Reg.* 48722. The following six firms were names as respondents: Yamasa Kamaboko Co., Ltd. (YKCL); Alpha Oriental Foods, Inc. (Alpha); N.A. Sales, Inc.; New Japan Food Corp.; Rhee Brothers, Inc.; and Rokko Trading Co., Inc. Respondents N.A. Sales and Rokko Trading Co. were subsequently terminated from the investigation on the basis of a settlement agreement. Respondent Alpha is believed to have gone out of business.

On May 21, 1996, the presiding ALJ issued Order No. 15 which included two IDs. In one ID the ALJ granted complainant's motion for summary determination on each substantive issue in the investigation. In the other ID the ALJ granted complainant's motion that respondents New Japan Food Corp. and Rhee Brothers be found in default. Respondent YKCL filed a petition for review of the IDs, and complainant and the Commission investigative attorney filed oppositions to YKCL's petition. On June 6, 1996, the ALJ also issued a recommended determination on the issues of remedy and bonding.

In connection with final disposition of this investigation, the Commission may issue (1) an order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States, and/

or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in respondents New Japan Food Corp. and Rhee Brothers being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or are likely to do so. For background, see the Commission Opinion, *In the Matter of Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines*, Inv. No. 337-TA-360.

If the Commission contemplates some form of remedy, it must consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and/or cease and desist orders would have on (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the President has 60 days to approve or disapprove the Commission's action. During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under a bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed, if remedial orders are issued.

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS: The parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested persons are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. Such submissions should address the June 6, 1996, recommended determination by the ALJ. Complainant and the Commission investigative attorney are also requested to submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission's consideration. The written submissions and proposed remedial orders must be filed no later than the close of business on July 15, 1996. Reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of