

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 of Commerce's (the Department's) regulations refer to 19 CFR Part 351 (2000).

Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results

The Department initiated these administrative reviews on August 25, 2000 (65 FR 53980 (September 6, 2000)). Under section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is required to make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. However, if it is not practicable to do so, section 751(a)(3)(A) allows the Department to extend this deadline by a maximum of 120 days. Due to the large number of responding companies in these reviews and the administrative constraints resulting from other ongoing administrative reviews and investigations assigned to the office handling this case, it is not practicable to issue the preliminary results of these reviews within the time limit currently mandated by section 751(a)(3)(A) (i.e., April 2, 2001). Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2), the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results of these reviews by 120 days (i.e., until July 31, 2001).

Dated: March 28, 2001.

Richard W. Moreland,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 01-8168 Filed 4-2-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Export Trade Certificate of Review

ACTION: Notice of application to amend an export trade certificate of review.

SUMMARY: The Office of Export Trading Company Affairs ("OETCA"), International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, has received an application to amend an Export Trade Certificate of Review ("Certificate"). This notice summarizes the proposed amendment and requests

comments relevant to whether the Certificate should be issued.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Vanessa M. Bachman, Acting Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, at telephone (202) 482-5131 (this is not a toll-free number) or E-mail at oetca@ita.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S.C. 4001-21) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue Export Trade Certificates of Review. An Export Trade Certificate of Review protects the holder and the members identified in the Certificate from state and federal government antitrust actions and from private treble damage antitrust actions for the export conduct specified in the Certificate and carried out in compliance with its terms and conditions. Section 302(b)(1) of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 and 15 CFR 325.6(a) require the Secretary to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** identifying the applicant and summarizing its proposed export conduct.

Request for Public Comments

Interested parties may submit written comments relevant to the determination whether an amended Certificate should be issued. If the comments include any privileged or confidential business information, it must be clearly marked and a nonconfidential version of the comments (identified as such) should be included. Any comments not marked privileged or confidential business information will be deemed to be nonconfidential. An original and five (5) copies, plus two (2) copies of the nonconfidential version, should be submitted no later than 20 days after the date of this notice to: Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, Room 1104, Washington, DC 20230. Information submitted by any person is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). However, nonconfidential versions of the comments will be made available to the applicant if necessary for determining whether or not to issue the Certificate. Comments should refer to this application as "Export Trade Certificate of Review, application number 99-1A005."

California Almond Export Association, L.L.C. original Certificate was issued on December 27, 1999 (65 FR 760, January 6, 2000). A summary of the application for an amendment follows.

Summary of the Application:

Applicant: CAEA—California Almond Export Association, L.L.C., 4800 Sisk Road, Modesto, California 95356.

Contact: Doug Youngdahl, Chairman, Telephone: (916) 446-8595.

Application No.: 99-1A005.

Date Deemed Submitted: March 26, 2001.

Proposed Amendment: CAEA seeks to amend its Certificate to:

1. Add each of the following companies as a new "Member" of the Certificate within the meaning of section 325.2(1) of the Regulations (15 C.F.R. 325.2(1)): Fisher Nut Company, Modesto, California; Minturn Nut Company, LeGrand, California; Quality Nut Company, Escalon, California; and Ryan*Parreira Almond Company, Los Banos, California; and
2. Delete Dole Nut Company, Bakersfield, California, as a "Member" of the Certificate:

Dated: March 28, 2001.

Vanessa M. Bachman,

Acting Director, Office of Export Trading, Company Affairs.

[FR Doc. 01-8102 Filed 4-2-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-U

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D.032301D]

Endangered and Threatened Species; Take of Anadromous Fish

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

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has submitted four Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (HGMP) for Salmon Creek, Chimacum Creek, Jimmycomelately Creek, and Big Beef Creek summer chum salmon pursuant to the protective regulations promulgated for Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has submitted four HGMPs for Quilcene River, Hamma Hamma River, Lilliwaup Creek, and Union River summer chum salmon pursuant to the same ESA rule. The WDFW and USFWS HGMPs describe artificial propagation programs designed to increase the abundance of listed, indigenous summer chum salmon stocks. The WDFW HGMPs include two programs designed to reintroduce

summer chum salmon into watersheds where populations have been extirpated. This document serves to notify the public of the availability of the HGMPs for review and comment before a final approval or disapproval is made by NMFS.

DATES: Written comments on the draft HGMPs must be received no later than 5 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on May 3, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests for copies of the draft HGMPs should be addressed to Tim Tynan, Sustainable Fisheries Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, 510 Desmond Drive, Suite 103, Lacey, Washington 98503. Comments may also be sent via fax to 360/753-9517. The documents are also available on the internet at <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/>, Sustainable Fisheries Division site. Comments will not be accepted if submitted via e-mail or the internet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Tynan at phone number: 360/753-9579, or e-mail: tim.tynan@noaa.gov regarding the HGMPs.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is relevant to the Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) and Puget Sound chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU).

Background

The Salmon Creek HGMP submitted by WDFW describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to take up to 130 natural and hatchery-origin summer chum salmon adults as broodstock and produce 123,000 juvenile fish of the native stock for rearing in Salmon Creek and release into adjacent marine waters annually. The program also proposes to take up to 110 additional adult summer chum salmon as broodstock to provide gametes for summer chum salmon reintroduction into Chimacum Creek, a neighboring watershed where summer chum salmon have been extirpated. The purposes of the program are: (1) to preserve and increase the abundance of the local, indigenous stock of summer chum salmon; (2) to assist in restoring natural spawning escapement to historical levels; (3) to provide broodstock for the reintroduction of summer chum salmon into Chimacum Creek; and (4) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the supplementation program.

The Chimacum Creek HGMP submitted by WDFW describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to use gametes spawned from 110 Salmon Creek stock natural and

hatchery-origin summer chum salmon to produce 86,000 juvenile fish of the transferred stock for rearing in the Chimacum Creek watershed and release into adjacent marine waters annually. The purposes of the program are: (1) to reintroduce summer chum salmon into a watershed where the native population has been extirpated, using transferred local stock; (2) to restore a healthy, natural, self-sustaining population of summer chum salmon in Chimacum Creek that will maintain the genetic characteristic of the native donor stock; and (3) to monitor adult returns from the initial releases and evaluate the natural spawning success of these adults.

The Jimmycomelately Creek HGMP submitted by WDFW describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to take 100 percent of the returning summer chum salmon adults as broodstock for artificial propagation as an emergency measure for an extremely small population identified as at immediate risk of extinction. This emergency measure will be continued until the population rebounds to annual return levels greater than 100 spawners. Up to 86,000 juvenile fish of the native stock are proposed to be released in Jimmycomelately Creek annually. The purposes of the program are: (1) to initiate a supplementation program using the indigenous summer chum broodstock, thus retaining future options for recovery of the population; (2) to increase the numbers of naturally produced fish by developing and maintaining a population comprised of supplemented and naturally spawning fish using hatchery and wild-origin broodstock; and (3) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the supplementation program.

The Big Beef Creek HGMP submitted by WDFW describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to use gametes spawned from 100 Quilcene stock natural and hatchery-origin summer chum salmon adults to produce 103,000 juvenile fish for release into Big Beef Creek annually. An artificial spawning channel is also proposed to enhance the productivity of naturally spawning adults returning to the creek as a result of transferred fish releases. The purposes of the program are: (1) to reintroduce summer chum salmon into a watershed where the native population has been extirpated, using transferred local stock; (2) to restore a healthy, natural, self-sustaining population of summer chum salmon in Big Beef Creek that will maintain the genetic characteristic of the native donor stock; (3) to identify and compare wild and hatchery-origin chum spawner

productivity, and survival from out-migration to adult return; and (4) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the reintroduction program.

The Quilcene River HGMP submitted by USFWS describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to take up to 400 natural and hatchery-origin summer chum salmon adults as broodstock and produce 373,000 juvenile fish of the native stock for release into the Big Quilcene River annually. The program also proposes to take up to 100 additional summer chum salmon as broodstock to provide gametes for reintroduction into Big Beef Creek, a neighboring Hood Canal watershed where summer chum salmon have been extirpated. The purposes of the program are: (1) to preserve and increase the abundance of the local, indigenous stock of summer chum salmon; (2) to assist in restoring natural spawning escapement to historical levels; (3) to provide broodstock for the reintroduction of summer chum salmon into Big Beef Creek; (4) to identify and compare wild and hatchery-origin chum spawner productivity, and survival from out-migration to adult return; and (5) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

The Hamma Hamma River HGMP submitted by USFWS describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to take up to 100 natural and hatchery-origin summer chum salmon adults as broodstock and produce up to 125,000 juvenile fish of the native stock for release into the Hamma Hamma River annually. The purposes of the program are: (1) to preserve and increase the abundance of the local, indigenous stock of summer chum salmon; (2) to assist in restoring natural spawning escapement to historical levels; and (3) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the supplementation program.

The Lilliwaup Creek HGMP submitted by USFWS describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to take 100 percent of the returning adult summer chum as broodstock for artificial propagation as an emergency measure for an extremely small population identified as at immediate risk of extinction. This emergency measure will be continued until the population rebounds to annual return levels greater than 100 spawners. Up to 50,000 juvenile fish of the native stock will be produced for release in Lilliwaup Creek annually. The purposes of the program are: (1) to conduct a supplementation program using the indigenous summer chum broodstock, thus retaining future options for recovery of the population; (2) to

increase the numbers of naturally produced fish by developing and maintaining a population comprised of supplemented and naturally spawning fish using hatchery and wild-origin broodstock; and (3) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the supplementation program.

The Union River HGMP submitted by USFWS describes an artificial propagation program that proposes to take up to 97 natural and hatchery-origin summer chum salmon adults as broodstock and produce 86,000 juvenile fish of the native stock for release into the Union River annually. The purposes of the program are: (1) to initiate a supplementation program using the indigenous summer chum broodstock; (2) to increase the numbers of naturally produced fish by developing and maintaining a population comprised of supplemented and naturally spawning fish using hatchery and wild-origin broodstock; (3) to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the supplementation program; and (4) (when adult returns have been increased to appropriate levels) to provide broodstock for the reintroduction of summer chum salmon into the Tahuya River, a neighboring Hood Canal watershed where summer chum salmon have been extirpated.

As specified in § 223.203 (b)(5) of the ESA 4(d) rule, NMFS may approve an HGMP if it meets criteria set forth in § 223.203 (b)(5)(i)(A) through (K). Prior to final approval of an HGMP, NMFS must publish notification announcing its availability for public review and comment.

Authority

Under section 4 of the ESA, the Secretary of Commerce is required to adopt such regulations as he deems necessary and advisable for the conservation of species listed as threatened. The ESA salmon and steelhead 4(d) rule (65 FR 42422, July 10, 2000) specifies categories of activities that contribute to the conservation of listed salmonids and sets out the criteria for such activities. The rule further provides that the prohibitions of paragraph (a) of the rule do not apply to activity associated with artificial propagation provided that a state or Federal HGMP has been approved by NMFS to be in accordance with the salmon and steelhead 4(d) rule (65 FR 42422, July 10, 2000).

Dated: March 28, 2001.

Phil Williams,

*Acting Chief, Endangered Species Division,
Office of Protected Resources, National
Marine Fisheries Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[Docket No. 000410098-1077-02]

RIN 0660-ZA12

Market for Satellite Communications and the Role of Intergovernmental Satellite Organizations

AGENCY: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice, request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce requests comments regarding the advantages accorded signatories of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), in terms of immunities, market access, or otherwise, in the countries or regions served by INTELSAT, the reason for such advantages, and an assessment of progress toward fulfilling a pro-competitive privatization of that organization. The Department notes that Inmarsat privatized on April 15, 1999 and INTELSAT plans to privatize by July 18, 2001. The International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, Public Law 105-366, implements the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (the OECD Convention). In that legislation, the U.S. Congress imposed certain reporting requirements for the Department of Commerce to begin in 1999 and to continue annually for the next five years. The Secretary of Commerce issued the first report in July 1999¹ and the second in July 2000.²

The House report on the legislation expresses an expectation for extensive fact-findings on the nature of the market

for satellite communications and, in particular, the role of the then intergovernmental satellite organizations (ISOs) INTELSAT and Inmarsat. The report required by the legislation monitors the implementation and enforcement of other nations' commitments under the OECD Convention and tracks the reduction of privileges and immunities for the ISOs. This Request for Comments (RFC) will assist the Secretary of Commerce in responding to those reporting requirements.

Moreover, on March 17, 2000, the President signed into law the Open-Market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications (ORBIT) Act, Pub. L. 106-180. This legislation seeks to "promote a fully competitive global market for satellite communications services for the benefit of consumers and providers of satellite services and equipment by fully privatizing the intergovernmental satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat." Id. at sec. 2. In addition, the ORBIT Act requires the President to provide an annual report to Congress on the progress of privatization in relation to the objectives, purposes, and provisions of the Act, including the "[v]iews of the industry and consumers on privatization" and the "[i]mpact privatization has had on United States industry, United States jobs, and United States industry's access to the global marketplace." See id. at sec. 646(b)(3) and (4). The first such report was released on February 27, 2001.³ By this public notice and RFC, we are also soliciting the views of the industry and consumers on such privatization.

DATES: Comments must be received by May 3, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The Department invites the public to submit written comments in paper or electronic form. Comments may be mailed to Milton Brown, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Room 4713, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20230. Paper submissions should include a version on diskette in ASCII, Word Perfect (please specify version), or Microsoft Word (please specify version) format.

Comments submitted in electronic form may be sent to [privatization@ntia.doc.gov](mailto:<privatization@ntia.doc.gov>).

³ See Department of State, Report to Congress, Report Pursuant to Section 646(a) of Section 3 of the Open-Market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act (Pub. L. 106-180), (Feb. 2001) ["ORBIT Report"].

¹ See Addressing the Challenges of International Bribery and Fair Competition—The First Annual Report Under Section 6 of the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, July 1999 (available at http://www.mac.doc.gov/TCC/BRIBERY/oecd_report/).

² See Addressing the Challenges of International Bribery and Fair Competition—The Second Annual Report Under Section 6 of the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, July 2000 (available at http://www.mac.doc.gov/TCC/BRIBERY/oecd_report_2000/).