

A-201-504

Porcelain on Steel Cookware From Mexico; Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Extension of Time Limits for Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit for antidumping duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit of the preliminary and final results of the ninth antidumping duty administrative review of the antidumping duty order on porcelain on steel cookware from Mexico. The review covers the period December 1, 1994 through November 30, 1995.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 6, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Todd Peterson or Thomas F. Futtner, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4195 or (202) 482-3814, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the original time limit, the Department is extending the time limits for the preliminary results until January 2, 1997, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. (See Memorandum to Robert S. LaRussa dated July 29, 1996.) We will issue our final results for this review 120 days from the publication of our preliminary results.

These extensions are in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(3)(A)).

Dated: July 29, 1996.

Jeffrey P. Bialos,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-20001 Filed 8-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[A-533-808]

Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rods From India; Initiation of New Shipper Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of initiation of new shipper antidumping duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) has received a request to conduct a new shipper administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel wire rods from India, which has a December anniversary date. In accordance with 19 CFR 353.22(h)(1995), we are initiating this new shipper administrative review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 6, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald Little or Maureen Flannery, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4733.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The Department received a timely request on June 28, 1996, in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 353.22(h) of the Department's Interim Regulations (60 FR 25130, 25134 (May 11, 1995)) (Interim Regulations) for a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel wire rod from India, which has a December anniversary date. *Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rods from India*, 58 FR 63335, (December 1, 1993). See also memorandum to the file dated July 30, 1996.

Initiation of Review

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act, and section 19 CFR 353.22(h)(6), we are initiating a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel wire rod from India. We will issue the preliminary results of these reviews not later than 180 days from the date of publication of this notice and the final results within 90 days after issuance of the preliminary results, unless these time limits are extended in accordance with section 751 (a) (2) (B) (iv) of the Act.

Antidumping duty proceeding	Period to be reviewed
India: Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rod, A-533-808 Isibars Limited.	1/01/96-6/30/96

We will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to allow, at the option of the importer, the posting, until the completion of the review, of a bond or

security in lieu of a cash deposit for each entry of the merchandise exported by the above listed companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 353.22(h)(4)(1995).

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective orders in accordance with Section 353.34(b) of the Department's regulations (19 CFR 353.34(b) (1995)).

This initiation and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(2)(B)) and section 353.22(h) of the Interim Regulations.

Dated: July 31, 1996.

Roland L. MacDonald,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Enforcement Group III.

[FR Doc. 96-19998 Filed 8-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 020696C]

Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Team Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of establishment of a Large Whale Take Reduction Team.

SUMMARY: The following individuals have been invited to participate on a Take Reduction Team (TRT) to address bycatch of large baleen whales, specifically the northern right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*) and the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the following fisheries: The Gulf of Maine/ U.S. mid-Atlantic lobster trap/pot fishery, the mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery, the southeastern U.S. Atlantic shark gillnet fishery, and the Gulf of Maine sink-gillnet fishery. These large whale marine mammal stocks are considered strategic under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) because they are listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and because the level of human-caused mortality is greater than their Potential Biological Removal (PBR) levels.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Kathy Wang, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, (813) 570-5312, or Dr. Sal Testaverde, Northeast Regional Office, NMFS, (508) 281-9254, or Michael Payne, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 713-2322.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 30, 1994, the 1994 Amendments to the MMPA were signed into law. Section 117 of the MMPA requires that NMFS complete stock assessment reports for all marine mammal stocks within U.S. waters. Each stock assessment report is required to categorize the status of the stock as one that either has a level of human-caused mortality and serious injury that is not likely to cause the stock to be reduced below its optimum sustainable population; or is a strategic stock, with a description of the reasons therefore; and estimate the PBR level for the stock, describing the information used to calculate it, including the recovery factor. Stock Assessment Reports and the calculated PBR were published by NMFS in July 1995.

The MMPA defines a "strategic stock" as a marine mammal stock for which the level of direct human-caused mortality exceeds the PBR level; which, based on the best available scientific information, is declining and is likely to be listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) within the foreseeable future; which is listed as a threatened species or endangered species under the ESA, or is designated as depleted under the MMPA. The MMPA further defines the term "potential biological removal," or PBR, as "the maximum number of animals, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a marine mammal stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population."

Description of Fisheries to be Reviewed by Large Whale TRT

Gulf of Maine, U.S. mid-Atlantic lobster trap/pot fishery: Based on a review of 1990–1994 large whale entanglement reports received by the agency and new information received about the prosecution of the lobster fishery, the inshore and offshore fisheries were proposed to be combined into a single fishery, the Gulf of Maine/U.S. mid-Atlantic lobster trap/pot fishery, and proposed to be placed in Category I in the 1997 List of Fisheries (LOF) (see 61 FR 37035, July 16, 1996). Serious injuries and/or mortalities to large whales are known to occur in this fishery. An examination of large whale entanglement records were reviewed at 61 FR 37035, July 16, 1996. Based on this analysis the annual serious injury and mortality across all fisheries for humpback and northern right whale stocks interacting with this fishery exceeded 10 percent of the PBR for both of these species. The single record of a serious injury and/or mortality of a northern right whale, and 11 records of

serious injury and/or mortality of humpback whales, were reported for this fishery from 1990–1994.

These records represent a minimum serious injury and/or mortality rate (from a 5-year average) of 0.2 per year for northern right whales, and 2.2 per year for humpback whales. This rate is greater than 1 percent but less than 50 percent of the PBR for humpback whales, which would have resulted in a proposed reclassification of this fishery to a Category II fishery under the MMPA. However, the rate is equal to 50 percent of the PBR for northern right whales; therefore this fishery was proposed to be placed in Category I in the 1997 LOF.

In addition to the one right whale entanglement used in the above analysis, the agency has received several reports of right whale entanglements prior to 1990 and after 1994 which are or may be attributable to the lobster fishery.

U.S. mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery: Between 1989 and 1992, 31 humpback whales stranded from New Jersey through Virginia (Wiley et. al, 1995). Most of these strandings occurred between the Chesapeake Bay and Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Strandings increased from February through April, and 25 percent had scars consistent with net entanglement. Between 1990 and 1996, 10 humpbacks stranded in Virginia; three animals had rope abrasion injuries consistent with entanglement in gillnets.

This fishery includes, but is not limited to, Atlantic croaker, Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic sturgeon, black drum, bluefish, herring, menhaden, scup, shad, striped bass, sturgeon, weakfish, white perch, yellow perch, dogfish, and monkfish (see 61 FR 37035, July 16, 1996). NMFS proposed that the geographic definition for the mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery to be bounded on the east by the 72°30' W. long. line, running south from the southern Long Island shoreline, and on the south by a line drawn from the North Carolina-South Carolina border east to the 72°30' line (61 FR 37035, July 16, 1996).

New England multispecies sink-gillnet fishery: Strategic marine mammal species/stocks seriously injured/killed in this fishery (fishery defined in the New England Multispecies Fisheries Management Plan) include several humpback whales and a northern right whale (see 60 FR 67063, December 28, 1995).

The geographic definition for the southern boundary of the Northeast Multispecies sink gillnet fishery has been proposed to be changed from

71°40' W. long. to 72°30' W. long. (61 FR 37035, July 16, 1996).

Southeastern U.S. Atlantic shark gillnet fishery: A right whale calf was observed in February, 1994, about ten miles off of Jacksonville, Florida, with cuts nearly severing each fluke from the leading edge, back. Additional injuries across the blowhole and head area were similar to injuries observed on right whales entangled in gillnet gear in New England. Researchers believe that the calf was entangled in gillnet gear, and then hauled back into the fishing vessel's props as the gear was being retrieved. Trent and Parshley's 1995 description of net retrieval in the shark gillnet fishery over the stern of gillnet vessels is consistent with this theory. The gillnets are set and retrieved at night, they are set in an east-west direction crossing whale pathways, and the vessels are large enough to tow a small calf. Given these data, and the precarious status of the northern right whale, this fishery will be reviewed by this TRT.

List of invited participants: Section 118(f) of the MMPA requires NMFS to establish a TRT to prepare a draft Take Reduction Plan (TRP) designed to assist in the recovery or prevent the depletion of each strategic marine mammal stock that interacts with certain fisheries. Section 118(f)(6)(C) requires that members of the TRTs have expertise regarding the conservation or biology of the marine mammal species that the TRP will address, or the fishing practices that result in the incidental mortality and serious injury of such species. The MMPA further specifies that members of the TRT shall include representatives of Federal agencies, each coastal state with fisheries that interact with the species or stock, appropriate regional fishery management councils, interstate fisheries commissions, academic and scientific organizations, environmental groups, all commercial and recreational fisheries groups and gear types which incidentally take the species or stock, Alaska Native organizations, or Indian tribal organizations, and others as deemed appropriate.

As a result of stock assessment reports developed under section 117 of the MMPA, and an extended interview process conducted by a NMFS-contracted facilitator, NMFS has asked the following individuals to be a member of the TRT, which will focus on reducing bycatch of northern right whales and humpback whales taken as bycatch in the Gulf of Maine/U.S. mid-Atlantic lobster trap/pot fishery, the mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery, the southeastern U.S. Atlantic shark gillnet

fishery, and the Gulf of Maine sink-gillnet fishery:

Kathy Wang, NMFS, SER; Sal Testaverde, NMFS, NER; Michael Payne, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources; Bill Brooks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection; Philip Coates, Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries; Chris Finlayson, Maine Department of Marine Resources; Mike Harris, Georgia Department of Natural Resources; William (Pete) Jensen, Maryland Department of Natural Resources; Jack Travelstead, Virginia Marine Resources Commission; Mike Street, North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries; Jeff Goodyear, University of British Columbia; Robert Kenney, University of Rhode Island; Scott Kraus, New England Aquarium; David Laist, Marine Mammal Commission; David Mattila and Charles Mayo, Center for Coastal Studies; Mark Swingle, Virginia Marine Science Museum; Chris Croft, Environmental Solutions International; Ellie Dorsey, Conservation Law Foundation; Hans Neuhauser, Georgia Land Trust Service Center; David Wiley, International Wildlife Coalition; Nina Young, Center for Marine Conservation; Sharon Young, The Humane Society of the U.S.; Patricia Fiorelli, New England Fishery Management Council; Tom Hoff, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Bill Adler, Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association; Dick Allen, Atlantic Offshore Fishermen's Association; Ron Hauck, southeast gillnet representative; Mike Baker, Southeast Shark Gillnet Association; Chris Hickman, mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet representative; Bill Foster, mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet representative; Bob MacKinnon, Massachusetts Netters Association; John Our, Jr., Cape Cod Gillnetters Association; Terry Stockwell, Maine Gillnetters Association; and Pat White, Maine Lobstermen's Association.

Other individuals from NMFS, state and Federal agencies, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans-Canada, may be present as observers, or for their scientific expertise. The TRT will be facilitated by Abby Dille, The Keystone Center, Washington, D.C. This Take Reduction Team will hold its first meeting to develop a TRP as described in the MMPA focusing on reducing bycatch in these fisheries in September in Boston, Massachusetts. The date, time and location of this meeting will be announced in a subsequent notice published in the *Federal Register* and each person invited to participate will be notified by the facilitator by letter.

NMFS fully intends to convene a TRT process in a way that provides for national consistency yet accommodates

the unique regional needs and characteristics of any one team. TRTs are not subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.). Meetings are open to the public.

References

Wiley, D. N., R. A. Asmutis, T. D. Pitchford and D. R. Gammon. 1994. Stranding and mortality of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the mid-Atlantic and southeast United States, 1985–1992. *Fishery Bulletin* 93: 196–205.

Trent, L. and D. Parshley. 1995. The shark drift gillnet fishery off the east coasts of Florida and Georgia, 1993–1995. Draft report prepared for Marine Fisheries Review.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1387

Dated: August 1, 1996.

Rennie S. Holt,

Acting Director, Office of Protected Resources.

[FR Doc. 96–20026 Filed 8–1–96; 3:37 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

[I.D. 072996A]

Endangered Species; Permits

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

ACTION: Receipt of an application for modification 5 to scientific research permit 818 (P211C).

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in La Grande, OR (ODFW) has applied in due form for a modification to a permit authorizing takes of a threatened species for the purpose of scientific research.

DATES: Written comments or requests for a public hearing on this application must be received on or before September 5, 1996.

ADDRESSES: The application and related documents are available for review in the following offices, by appointment:

Office of Protected Resources, F/PR8, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3226 (301–713–1401); and

Environmental and Technical Services Division, 525 NE Oregon Street, Suite 500, Portland, OR 97232–4169 (503–230–5400).

Written comments or requests for a public hearing should be submitted to the Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: ODFW requests a modification to a permit under the authority of section 10 of the

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543) and the NMFS regulations governing ESA-listed fish and wildlife permits (50 CFR parts 217–227).

ODFW (P211C) requests modification 5 to permit 818. Permit 818 authorizes takes of adult and juvenile, threatened, Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) for scientific research. For modification 5, ODFW requests that permit 818 be extended through June of 1998, for a total duration of approximately five years. Permit 818 was issued by NMFS on April 22, 1993 (58 FR 25811, April 28, 1993) and is currently set to expire on December 31, 1996.

Also for modification 5, ODFW requests an increase in the takes of adult and juvenile, ESA-listed salmon associated with new studies in the Wallowa River Basin. ODFW proposes to determine the migration timing, survival rates, seasonal distribution, relative abundance, and habitat utilization of spring chinook salmon juveniles produced within the Wallowa River Basin. In addition, ODFW will investigate the significance of cold-water refugia in the life histories of juvenile salmonids. A greater number of ESA-listed fish are proposed to be observed or captured and handled. ODFW also proposes to tag/mark a greater number of ESA-listed fish with passive integrated transponders or pigment inoculation. The new research will provide essential information on the life history and critical habitat of the spring chinook salmon populations in the Wallowa River Basin. The information collected will enable managers to make more effective decisions concerning the protection and enhancement of critical habitat.

Those individuals requesting a hearing (see **ADDRESSES**) should set out the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate. The holding of such hearing is at the discretion of the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA. All statements and opinions contained in this application summary are those of the applicant and do not necessarily reflect the views of NMFS.

Dated: July 30, 1996.

Eric H. Ostrovsky,

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

[FR Doc. 96–19894 Filed 8–5–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F