

Manufacturer/producer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Sinochem Shandong Import and Export Corporation .....	43.54
All Others .....	45.27
Thailand:	
Indo-Rama Chemicals Ltd. (Thailand)(“IRCT”) .....	7.82
All Others .....	7.82

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (“APO”) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: August 29, 2000.

**Troy H. Cribb,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00–22676 Filed 9–1–00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

[C–475–823]

**Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from Italy; Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Rescission of the First Countervailing Duty Administration Review.

**SUMMARY:** In response to a May 31, 2000, request made by Acciai Speciali Terni S.p.A, a producer/exporter of stainless steel plate in coils from Italy, on July 7, 2000 (65 FR 41944), the Department of Commerce published the initiation of an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on stainless steel plate in coils from Italy, covering the period January 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999. This review has now been rescinded as a result of the timely withdrawal of the request for review by Acciai Speciali Terni S.p.A.

**EFFECTIVE DATES:** September 5, 2000.  
**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Greg Campbell or Suresh Maniam, AD/CVD Enforcement, Group I, Office 1, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2239 and (202) 482–0176, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Applicable Statute**

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. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce’s (Department) regulations refer to 19 CFR part 351 (1999).

**Background**

On May 11, 1999, the Department published a countervailing duty order on stainless steel plate in coils from Italy (64 FR 25288). On May 31, 2000, Acciai Speciali Terni S.p.A. (AST), an Italian producer/exporter of stainless steel plate in coils, requested an administration review of the countervailing duty order on stainless steel plate in coils from Italy covering the period of January 1, 1999, through December 1, 1999. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we published the initiation of the review on July 7, 2000 (65 FR 41944). On August 3, 2000, AST withdrew its request for review.

**Rescission of Review**

The Department’s regulations, at 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), provide that the Department will rescind an administrative review if a party that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. AST withdrew its request for an administrative review on August 3, 2000, which is within the 90-day deadline. No other party requested a review of AST’s sales. Therefore, the Department is rescinding this administrative review with respect to AST.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply

with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Dated: August 29, 2000.

**Richard W. Moreland,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00–22675 Filed 9–1–00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Approval Decision on Puerto Rico Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program**

**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, and The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of Intent to Approve the Puerto Rico Coastal Nonpoint Program.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given of the intent to fully approve the Puerto Rico Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (coastal nonpoint program) and of the availability of the draft Approval Decisions on conditions for the Puerto Rico coastal nonpoint program. Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA), 16 U.S.C. section 1455b, requires states and territories with coastal zone management programs that have received approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act to develop and implement coastal nonpoint programs. Coastal states and territories were required to submit their coastal nonpoint programs to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval in July 1995. NOAA and EPA conditionally approved the Puerto Rico coastal nonpoint program on November 18, 1997. NOAA and EPA have drafted approval decisions describing how Puerto Rico has satisfied the conditions placed on its program and therefore has a fully approved coastal nonpoint program.

NOAA and EPA are making the draft decisions for the Puerto Rico coastal nonpoint program available for a 30-day public comment period. If no comments are received, the Puerto Rico program

will be approved. If comments are received, NOAA and EPA will consider whether such comments are significant enough to affect the decision to fully approve the program.

Copies of the draft Approval Decisions can be found on the NOAA web site at <http://www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/> or may be obtained upon request from: Joseph P. Flanagan, Coastal Programs Division (N/ORM3), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOS, NOAA, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910, tel. 301-713-3121, extension 201, e-mail [joseph.flanagan@noaa.gov](mailto:joseph.flanagan@noaa.gov).

**DATES:** Individuals or organizations wishing to submit comments on the draft Approval Decisions should do so by October 5, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be made to Joseph A. Uravitch, Chief, Coastal Programs Division (N/ORM3), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOS, NOAA, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, tel. 301-713-3155 extension 195, e-mail [joseph.uravitch@noaa.gov](mailto:joseph.uravitch@noaa.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Josh Lott, Coastal Program Division (N/ORM3), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOS, NOAA, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910, tel. 301-713-3155, extension 178, e-mail [josh.lott@noaa.gov](mailto:josh.lott@noaa.gov) or Katie Lynch, EPA Region 2—2WMWSP, Water Programs Branch, 24th Floor, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007, tel. 212-637-3840, e-mail [lynch.katie@epa.gov](mailto:lynch.katie@epa.gov).

Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog 11.419 Coastal Zone Management Program Administration.

**Ted I. Lillestolen,**

*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.*

**J. Charles Fox,**

*Assistant Administrator, Office of Water, Environmental Protection Agency.*

[FR Doc. 00-22627 Filed 9-1-00; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[I.D. 072100A]

**Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of changes in status of intermediary nations.

**SUMMARY:** The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, (Assistant Administrator) made changes in the intermediary nation status for the Governments of Costa Rica, Italy, and Japan under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) on August 19, 2000. This allows the importation into the United States from these nations of yellowfin tuna and yellowfin tuna products harvested in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP) after March 3, 1999. The change in intermediary nation status is based on the lack of sufficient documentary evidence that Costa Rica, Japan, or Italy import yellowfin tuna or tuna products from nations subject to a direct ban under the MMPA. This determination remains in effect until the Assistant Administrator has sufficient evidence that a nation is importing yellowfin tuna or tuna products subject to a direct ban under the MMPA.

**DATES:** Effective August 19, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of this notice may be obtained by writing to Nicole R. Le Boeuf, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 90210.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Nicole R. Le Boeuf; Phone 301-713-2322; Fax 301-713-4060.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS imposed the current intermediary nation embargoes as a result of a court order dated February 3, 1992 by Judge Thelton Henderson of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. NMFS was ordered to impose embargoes on certain intermediary nations under section 101(a)(2)(C) of the MMPA. At that time, section 101(a)(2)(C) mandated that NMFS and the U.S. Customs Service “. . . require the government of any intermediary nation, from which yellowfin tuna or yellowfin tuna products will be exported to the United States to certify and provide reasonable proof. . . .” Based on the phrase “from which yellowfin tuna or yellowfin tuna products will be exported”, Judge Henderson determined that Congress had intended the scope of the intermediary nation embargoes to cover “all yellowfin tuna and tuna products.” *Earth Island Institute v. Mosbacher* 785 F. Supp. 826, 833 (N. D. Cal. 1992)

On November 2, 1992, after Judge Henderson’s decision, Congress amended the MMPA and revised paragraph 101(a)(2)(C) to require that an

intermediary nation “...certify and provide reasonable proof to the Secretary that it has not imported, within the preceding 6 months, any yellowfin tuna or yellowfin tuna products that are subject to a direct ban on importation into the United States under subparagraph (B).” (from Pub. L. 102-582)

Under the current intermediary nation embargo provisions (which the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act (IDCPA) recodified as section 101(a)(2)(B)), an intermediary embargo applies only to that yellowfin tuna harvested by purse seine in the ETP. The regulations to implement the IDCPA also specify that the intermediary and primary nation embargoes apply only to yellowfin tuna harvested by purse seine vessels greater than 400 short tons carrying capacity in the ETP. Although NMFS had sufficient evidence to determine these nations to be intermediary nations under the original standard as interpreted in Judge Henderson’s ruling, the evidence was not sufficient to indicate that Costa Rica, Japan, and Italy were intermediary nations under the amended definition.

This action removes the intermediary nation status of Costa Rica, Italy, and Japan, which have been embargoed since January 31, 1992. This change in intermediary nation status is based on the lack of sufficient documentary evidence that Costa Rica, Japan, or Italy import, or have ever imported, yellowfin tuna or tuna products from nations subject to a direct ban under section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA. This determination remains in effect for these nations until NMFS has sufficient evidence that they are importing yellowfin tuna or tuna products subject to the direct ban.

The MMPA, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, as amended by the IDCPA (Pub. L. 105-42), prohibits the entry into the United States of yellowfin tuna and tuna products from “intermediary nations.” An intermediary nation is a nation that exports yellowfin tuna or yellowfin tuna products to the United States and that imports yellowfin tuna or yellowfin tuna products that are subject to a direct ban on importation into the United States pursuant to section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, will review the status of intermediary nation determinations at the request of such nations or if the Assistant Administrator otherwise has evidence that a nation is importing yellowfin tuna or tuna products subject to a direct ban under section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA. Such requests must be accompanied by specific and detailed supporting