Office of Procurement and Property Management

Title: Progress Reporting Clause.

OMB Control Number: 0505–0016.

Summary of Collection: In order to obtain goods or services, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), like other Federal agencies, has established agency contracting offices to enter into Federal contracts. These offices employ contracting officers, who request bids or offers for work from businesses in the private sector using solicitations. In order to administer contracts for research and development services (R&D), or for advisory and assistance services (AAS), contracting officers need information about contractor progress in performing the contracts. The Agriculture Acquisition Regulation (AGAR) (48 CFR ch.4) (48 CFR 437.270(a)) and (48 CFR 452.237–76) prescribe the Progress Reporting Clause to collect information about contractor progress. Contracting officers include the Progress Reporting Clause in R&D and AAS contracts to obtain information from the contractors about their performance.

Need and Use of the Information: The Office of Procurement and Property Management (OPPM) will collect information to compare actual progress and expenditures to anticipated performance and contractor representations on which the award was based. The information alerts the agency of technical problems; to the need for additional staff resources or finding; and to the probability of timely completion within the contract cost or price. If the contracting officers could not obtain progress report information, they would have to physically monitor the contractor's operation on a day to day basis throughout the performance period.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit; non-for-profit institutions; State, Local, or Tribal Government.

Number of Repondents: 200.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Quarterly; monthly.

Total Burden Hours: 3,600.

Rural Housing Service

Title: 7 CFR 1940–G, Enviromental Program.

OMB Control Number: 0575–0094.

Summary of Collection: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies, prior to the approval of proposed actions, to consider the potential environmental impacts of these actions. Consequently, for the Agencies to comply with NEPA, it is necessary that they have information on the types of environmental resources on site or in the vicinity that might be impacted by the proposed action, as well as information on the nature of the project selected by the applicant (the activities to be carried out at the site; any air, liquid and solid wastes produced by these activities, etc.). The agency will collect environmental data using form RD 1940–20.

Need and Use of the Information: The agency will collect information on the proposed project site and the activities to be conducted there. This will enable the Agency official to determine the magnitude of the potential environmental impacts and whether the project is controversial for environmental reasons.

Description of Respondents: Farms; individuals or households; Business or other for-profit; not-for-profit institutions; State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 3,050.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 15,320.

Barbara Lacour,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 00–14412 Filed 6–7–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–01–M

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, June 16, 2000, 8 a.m.

PLACE: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Room 540, Washington, DC 20425.

STATUS:

Agenda

I. Approval of Agenda
II. Approval of Minutes of May 12, 2000 Meeting
III. Announcements
IV. Staff Director's Report
V. Police Practices and Civil Rights in New York City Report
VI. Future Agenda Items
9 a.m. Briefing on National Police Practices and Civil Rights

CONTACT PERSON FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: David Aronson, Press and Communications (202) 376–8312.

Edward A. Hailes, Jr.,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 00–14597 Filed 6–6–00; 12:38 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–00–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–815, A–533–807, C–533–806]

Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders: Sulfanilic Acid From People's Republic of China and India; and Continuation of Countervailing Duty Order: Sulfanilic Acid From India

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

ACTION: Notices of continuation of antidumping duty orders: Sulfanilic acid from People's Republic of China and India; and countervailing duty order, sulfanilic acid from India.

SUMMARY: On February 8, 2000 and on April 6, 2000 (as amended, with respect to the countervailing duty order), the Department of Commerce (''the Department''), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on sulfanilic acid from the People's Republic of China (''PRC'') and India, and the countervailing duty order on sulfanilic acid from India, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (65 FR 6156, 65 FR 6171 (as amended, 65 FR18070), respectively). On May 26, 2000, the International Trade Commission (''the Commission''), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, determined that revocation of these antidumping and countervailing duty orders on sulfanilic acid would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (65 FR 34232). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4), the Department is publishing notice of the continuation of antidumping duty orders on sulfanilic acid from the PRC and India, and the countervailing duty order on sulfanilic acid from India.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 8, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eun W. Cho or James Maeder, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1698 or (202) 482–3330, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 1, 1999, the Department initiated, and the Commission

instituted, sunset reviews (64 FR 53320 and 64 FR 53412, respectively) of the antidumping duty orders on sulfanilic acid from the PRC and India, and the countervailing duty order on sulfanilic acid from India, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of its reviews, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked.[1] In addition, the Department determined that revocation of the countervailing duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies and notified the Commission of the net countervailable subsidies likely to prevail were the order revoked.[2]

On May 26, 2000, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on sulfanilic acid from the PRC and India, and the countervailing duty order on sulfanilic acid from India, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (*see Sulfanilic Acid from China and India,* 65 FR 34232 (May 26, 2000) and USITC Publication 3301, Investigations Nos. 701–TA–318 (Review), and 731–TA–538 and 561 (Review) (May 2000)).

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are all grades of sulfanilic acid from the PRC and India, which include technical (or crude) sulfanilic acid, refined (or purified) sulfanilic acid and sodium salt of sulfanilic acid (sodium sulfanilate). The principal differences between the grades are the undesirable quantities of residual aniline and alkali insoluble materials present in the sulfanilic acid. All grades are available as dry free flowing powders. Technical sulfanilic acid contains 96 percent minimum sulfanilic acid, 1.0 percent maximum aniline, and 1.0 percent maximum alkali insoluble materials. Refined sulfanilic acid contains 98 percent minimum sulfanilic acid, 0.5 percent maximum aniline, and 0.25 percent maximum alkali insoluble materials. Sodium salt of sulfanilic acid (sodium sulfanilate) is a granular or crystalline material containing 75 percent minimum sulfanilic acid, 0.5 percent maximum aniline, and 0.25 percent maximum alkali insoluble materials based on the equivalent sulfanilic acid content. The merchandise is classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS'') subheadings 2921.42.22 and 2921. 42.24.20.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these orders are dispositive.

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the Commission that revocation of these antidumping and countervailing duty orders would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty orders on sulfanilic acid from the PRC and India, and the countervailing duty order on sulfanilic acid from India. The Department will instruct the Customs Service to continue to collect antidumping and countervailing duty deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of continuation of these orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) and 751(c)(6) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of these orders not later than May 2005.

Dated: June 2, 2000.

Troy H. Cribb,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–14499 Filed 6–7–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[1] See Sulfanilic Acid From India and The People's Republic of China, 65 FR 6156 (February 8, 2000).

[2] See Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Sulfanilic Acid From India, 65 FR 6171 (February 8, 2000), as amended, Notice of Correction to Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Sulfanilic Acid From India, 65 FR 18070 (April 6, 2000).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–836]

Glycine From the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of expedited sunset review: Glycine from the People's Republic of China.

SUMMARY: On February 3, 2000, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') published the notice of initiation of sunset review of the antidumping duty order on glycine from the People's Republic of China (''PRC'') (65 FR 5308), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive response filed on behalf of domestic interested parties and inadequate response (in this case, no response) from respondent interested parties, we determined to conduct an expedited sunset review. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we find that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels listed below in the section entitled Final Results of the Review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 8, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eun W. Cho or Carole Showers, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1698 or (202) 482–3217, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Act are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA''). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department regulations are to 19 CFR Part 351 (1999). Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department Policy Bulletin 98:3—Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-Year (''Sunset'') Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) (Sunset Policy Bulletin).

Background

On February 3, 2000, the Department published the notice of initiation of sunset review of the antidumping duty order on glycine from the PRC (64 FR 67247). We invited parties to comment. On the basis of a notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive response filed on behalf of domestic interested parties and inadequate response (in this case, no response) from respondent interested parties, the Department determined to conduct an