

market price for imputed credit by deducting home market credit expenses. Petitioner also deducted home market indirect selling expenses as a CEP offset to NV. Finally, for comparison to CEP, petitioner converted the net home market price to U.S. dollars based on the average Federal Reserve exchange rate for the POI.

We are initiating this investigation based on actual U.S. prices of Allura Red from India obtained by petitioners. Based on the comparison of actual U.S. prices to NV, the estimated dumping margins range from 137.69 percent to 226.21 percent. To the extent necessary, we will consider the appropriateness of petitioner's alternative bases for determining U.S. price during the course of this proceeding. Should the need arise to use any of this information as facts available, under section 776 of the Act, in our preliminary or final determinations, we may re-examine the information and revise the margin calculations, if appropriate.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of Allura Red from India are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value. See Petition.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

Petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports from India of the subject merchandise sold at less than NV. Petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is evident in the reduced levels of production and capacity utilization, decline in profits, decline in research and development, decreased U.S. market share, lost sales and revenue, and price suppression and depression. The allegations of injury and causation are supported by relevant evidence including lost sales and pricing information. We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury and causation, and have determined that these allegations are properly supported by accurate and adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation. See *AD Initiation Checklist*.

Initiation of Antidumping Investigation

Based on our examination of the petition on Allura Red, and petitioner's responses to our requests for supplemental information clarifying the petition, we have found that the petition meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. See *AD Initiation Checklist*.

Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of Allura Red from India are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless the deadline is extended, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of the government of India. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the petition to each exporter named in the petition, as provided for under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

International Trade Commission Notification

Pursuant to section 732(d) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of our initiation.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine, no later than April 18, 2003, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of Allura Red from India are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, this investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: March 24, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-7686 Filed 3-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

U.S. Department of Agriculture—Albany, CA, et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Electron Microscopes

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Suite 4100W, Franklin Court Building, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1099 14th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 03-007. *Applicant:* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, CA 94710. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model Tecnai G² TWIN, G² Upgrade, and Accessories. *Manufacturer:* FEI Company, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* See notice at 68 FR 9984, March 3, 2003. *Order Date:* September 27, 2002.

Docket Number: 03-008. *Applicant:* The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10021. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model Tecnai G² 12 BioTWIN. *Manufacturer:* FEI Company, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* See notice at 68 FR 9984, March 3, 2003. *Order Date:* February 22, 2002.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as these instruments are intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instruments were ordered. *Reasons:* Each foreign instrument is a conventional transmission electron microscope (CTEM) and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring a CTEM. We know of no CTEM, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of each instrument.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 03-7688 Filed 3-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-831]

Notice of Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation: Allura Red from India

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 31, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Carey at (202) 482-3964, or Adina Teodorescu at (202) 482-4052; Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Initiation of Investigation

The Petition

On March 4, 2003, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a petition filed in proper form by Sensient

Technologies Corporation (petitioner). See *Allura Red from India: Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (Petition)*. The Department received information supplementing the petition, on March 17, March 18, and March 19, 2003. See *Response to the Department's Supplemental Questions Regarding the Antidumping and Injury Portions of the Petition Regarding Allura Red from India* (March 17, 2003) (*AD/Injury Supplemental #1*); *Response to Department's Supplemental Questions Regarding the Subsidy Portion of the Petition Regarding Allura Red from India* (March 18, 2003) (*CVD Supplemental*); *Response to the Department's Supplemental Questions Regarding the Antidumping and Injury Portions of the Petition Regarding Allura Red from India* (March 19, 2003) (*AD/Injury Supplemental #2*).

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Act, petitioner alleges that manufacturers, producers, or exporters of Allura Red in India receive countervailable subsidies within the meaning of section 701 of the Act.

The Department finds that petitioner filed this petition on behalf of the domestic industry because it is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act and has demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations that it is requesting the Department to initiate. See *Determination of Industry Support for the Petition*, below.

Period of Investigation

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.204 (b)(2), the anticipated period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2002.

Scope of Investigation

This investigation covers Allura Red coloring, also known as Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Red No. 40, defined as synthetic red coloring containing not less than 85 percent of the disodium salt of 6-hydroxy-5-[(2-methoxy-5-methyl-4-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, whether or not certified for human consumption at the time of entry into the United States. The product definition covers all forms and variations of Allura Red, such as powders, press cakes, extrudates, liquid, or granules, but excludes lake pigments formed from Allura Red. This investigation does not cover colors of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin, also known as "natural colors."

Allura Red is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule United States (HTSUS) under subheading

3204.12.5000, a basket category. The tariff classification is provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

As discussed in the preamble to the Department's regulations, we are setting aside a time period for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage. See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997). The Department encourages all parties to submit such comments within 20 days of publication of this notice. Comments should be addressed to Import Administration's Central Records Unit, Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. The period of scope consultations is intended to provide the Department with ample opportunity to consider all comments and consult with parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination.

Consultations

In accordance with Article 13.1 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and section 702(b)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act, on March 5, 2003, we invited the Government of India (GOI) to hold consultations with us regarding the countervailing duty petition. The GOI declined our offer for consultations. See *Memorandum to the File from Dana S. Mermelstein: Allura Red from India: Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties; Contacts with the Indian Embassy Regarding Consultations*, dated March 24, 2003.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that the Department's industry support determination, which is to be made before the initiation of the investigation, be based on whether a minimum percentage of the relevant industry supports the petition. A petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (1) At least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. See section 702(c)(4)(A). Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic

producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, the Department shall either poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition.

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as the producers of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether the petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs the Department to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The United States International Trade Commission ("ITC"), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both the Department and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding domestic like product (see section 771(10) of the Act), they do so for different purposes and pursuant to their separate and distinct authority. In addition, the Department's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to the law.¹

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation," i.e., the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition.

In this petition, petitioner does not offer a definition of domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation. Thus, based on our analysis of the information presented to the Department by petitioner, and the information obtained and received independently by the Department, we have determined that there is a single domestic like product, which is defined in the *Scope of Investigation* section above, and have analyzed industry support in terms of this domestic like product.

Finally, the Department has determined that, pursuant to section

¹ See *Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd., v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 642-44 (CIT 1988); *High Information Content Flat Panel Displays and Display Glass Therefore from Japan: Final Determination: Rescission of Investigation and Partial Dismissal of Petition*, 56 FR 32376, 32380-81 (July 16, 1991).

702(c)(4)(A) of the Act, the petition contains adequate evidence of industry support and, therefore, polling is unnecessary. See *Countervailing Duties Investigation Initiation Checklist: Allura Red from India*, Industry Support section, March 24, 2003 (*CVD Initiation Checklist*), on file in the Central Records Unit, room B-099 of the main Department of Commerce building.

We determine, based on information provided in the petition, that petitioner has demonstrated industry support representing over 50 percent of total production of the domestic like product, consisting of petitioner and another U.S. producer of Allura Red, Noveon, Inc. Therefore, the domestic producers or workers who support the petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, and the requirements of section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act are met. Furthermore, because the Department received no opposition to the petition, the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for or opposition to the petition. Thus, the requirements of section 702(c)(4)(A)(ii) are also met. Accordingly, the Department determines that the petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act. See *CVD Initiation Checklist*.

Injury Test

Because India is a "Subsidies Agreement Country" within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) applies to this investigation. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from India materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Allegations of Subsidies

Section 702(b) of the Act requires the Department to initiate a countervailing duty proceeding whenever an interested party files a petition, on behalf of an industry, that (1) alleges the elements necessary for an imposition of a duty under section 701(a), and (2) is accompanied by information reasonably available to petitioners supporting the allegations.

We are initiating an investigation of the following programs alleged in the petition to have provided countervailable subsidies to manufacturers, producers and exporters of the subject merchandise in India (a full description of each program is

provided in the *CVD Initiation Checklist*):

A. Government of India (GOI) Programs

1. Pre-Shipment and Post-Shipment Export Financing
2. Income Tax Exemption Scheme
3. Advance Licenses
4. GOI Loan Guarantees
5. Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS)
6. Market Access Initiative (MAI)
7. The Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB)/ Post-Export Credits
8. Exemption of Export Credit from Interest Taxes
9. Re-discounting of Export Bills Abroad (EBR)
10. Special Imprest Licenses

B. Programs in the State of Maharashtra

1. Sales Tax Incentives
2. Capital Incentive Scheme
3. Electricity Duty Exemption Scheme
4. Waiving of Loan Interest by SICOM Limited

C. Program in the State of Uttar Pradesh Capital Incentive Scheme

We are not including in our investigation the following programs alleged to be benefitting producers and exporters of the subject merchandise in India. The full discussion of our bases for not initiating on these programs is set forth in the *CVD Initiation Checklist*:

A. Government of India (GOI) Programs

1. Special Import Licenses (SILs)
2. Export Processing Zones/Export-Oriented Units Program
3. Income Tax Exemption Scheme (Sections 10A and 10B)
4. Duty Drawback on Excise Taxes
5. Import Duty Exemptions on Capital Equipment Purchases
6. Programs Operated by the Small Industries Development Bank of India
7. Supply of Raw Materials at Subsidized Prices

B. Program in the State of Gujarat Infrastructure Assistance Scheme

C. Program in the State of Orissa Subsidies Provided by the State of Orissa

D. Program in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Regional Benefits to New Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

Petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by

reason of subsidized imports from India of the subject merchandise. Petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is evident in the reduced levels of production and capacity utilization, decline in profits, decline in research and development, decreased U.S. market share, lost sales and revenue, and price suppression and depression. The allegations of injury and causation are supported by relevant evidence including lost sales and pricing information. We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury and causation, and have determined that these allegations are properly supported by accurate and adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation. See *CVD Initiation Checklist*.

Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation

Based on our examination of the petition on Allura Red and petitioner's responses to our requests for supplemental information clarifying the petition, we have found that the petition meets the requirements of section 702(b) of the Act. Therefore, in accordance with section 702(b) of the Act, we are initiating a countervailing duty investigation to determine whether manufacturers, producers, or exporters of Allura Red from India receive countervailable subsidies. Unless the deadline is extended, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A)(i) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of the government of India. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the petition to each exporter named in the petition, as provided for under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

International Trade Commission Notification

Pursuant to section 702(d) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of our initiation.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine, no later than April 18, 2003, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of Allura Red from India are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, this investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: March 24, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-7687 Filed 3-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 031903B]

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold its Coral Reef Ecosystem Plan Team (CREPT), Crustacean Plan Team (CPT) and its Precious Coral Plan Team (PCPT) in Honolulu, HI.

DATES: The meeting of the CREPT will be held on April 16, 2003 through April 17, 2003, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., each day. The CREPT, CPT and PCPT will hold a joint meeting on April 18, 2003, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: All meetings will be held at the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council office, 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kitty M. Simonds, Executive Director; telephone: 808-522-8220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CREPT will meet on April 16 and 17, 2003, to discuss the following agenda items:

Wednesday, 16 April 8:30 a.m.

1. Introduction
2. Status of Coral Reef Ecosystem Fishery Management Plan
3. Plan Implementation
4. Development of Annual Reports for Coral Reef Ecosystem Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region
 - a. Content of Annual Reports
 - b. Review of Fishery Performance Data
 - c. Application of MSY Control Rule to the Coral Reef Ecosystem

Thursday, 17 April 8:30 a.m.

5. Inclusion of other coral reef resource information obtained from fishery-dependant and fishery independent sources

- a. Assessment of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) condition
- b. Ecosystem-level impacts associated with federally regulated fishing activities
- c. Qualitative assessment and ranking of threats to coral reef ecosystems
6. State and territorial management actions
7. Pacific Coral Reef Fisheries Management Workshops
8. Coral Reef Fish Fisheries Stock Assessment Workshop
9. Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management Workshop
10. Other Business

Friday 18 April 8:30 a.m.

The joint CREPT, CPT and PCPT will meet on April 18, 2003 and discuss the following agenda items:

1. Introductions
2. NWHI Sanctuary Designation Process
3. Northwestern Hawaiian Island (NWHI) Science Workshop and Science Symposium
4. 2003 Mariana Archipelago Research Cruise
5. NWHI and Main Hawaiian Island Lobster Research
6. Impacts of invasive soft corals on coral reef ecosystem habitats
7. Other Business

The order in which the agenda items are addressed may change. The Plan Teams will meet as late as necessary to complete scheduled business.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before the Plan Teams for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Plan Team action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issue arising after publication of this document that requires emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Kitty M. Simonds, 808-522-8220 (voice) or 808-522-8226 (fax), at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: March 25, 2003.

Theophilus R. Brainerd,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 03-7649 Filed 3-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 031903C]

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold a its Bottomfish Plan Team (BPT) and its Pelagics Plan Team (PPT) in Honolulu, HI.

DATES: The meeting of the BPT will be held on April 22 and 23, 2003 and PPT meeting on April 24 and 25, 2003. Both meetings will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

ADDRESSES: Both meetings will be held at the Council Office Conference Room, Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813; telephone: 808-522-8220.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kitty M. Simonds, Executive Director; telephone: 808-522-8220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BPT will meet on April 22 and 23, 2003, at the Council Conference Room to discuss the following agenda items:

Tuesday, April 22, 2003, 8:30 a.m.

1. Introduction
2. Annual Report review
 - a. Review 2002 Annual Report modules and recommendations
 - b. 2002 Annual Report region-wide recommendations
3. Maximum Sustainable Yield Overfishing Definition
 - a. Status of stocks based on new definitions
 - b. Hapuupuu genetic research
 - c. Main Hawaiian Islands area closure monitoring
 - d. Rebuilding options for "overfished" stocks

Wednesday, 23 April 8:30 a.m.

4. 2003 Marianas Archipelago Research Cruise
 - a. Mariana Islands Research Cruise plan
 - b. Guam, Division of Aquatics and Wildlife Resources initiatives
 - c. Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands Division of Fish and Wildlife initiatives
 - d. Council initiatives
 - e. Cooperative research