

will make its preliminary determination on or before December 30, 1983, and we will make ours on or before April 23, 1984.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 20, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vincent P. Kane, Office of Investigations, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 377-5414.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Petition

On November 15, 1983, we received a petition in proper form filed on behalf of Syntex Agribusiness, Incorporated (Syntex) and the domestic manufacturers in the United States of choline chloride.

In compliance with the filing requirements of § 353.36 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.36), the petition alleges that imports of the subject merchandise from Canada are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1673) (the Act), and that these imports are materially injuring, or are threatening to materially injure, a United States industry. The allegation of sales at less than fair value is supported by comparisons of United States delivered duty paid prices of both aqueous and dry choline chloride with the home market delivered prices. (Inland freight costs in both markets were assumed to be equal.)

Initiation

Under section 732(c) of the Act, we must determine, within 20 days after a petition is filed, whether it sets forth the allegations necessary for the initiation of an antidumping investigation and whether it contains information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting the allegations. We have examined the petition filed on behalf of Syntex and the domestic manufacturers of choline chloride, and we have found that it meets the requirements of section 732(b) of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping investigation to determine whether choline chloride is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value in the United States. If our investigation proceeds normally, the ITC will make its preliminary determination by December 30, 1983, and we will make our preliminary determination by April 23, 1984.

Scope of Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is choline chloride which is currently classifiable under item number 439.5055 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated* (TSUSA) and currently dutiable at 3.7 percent *ad valorem*. Pure choline chloride is a chemical with a chemical formula of $C_5H_{14}ClNO$ and a molecular weight of 139.6. The chemical name is (2-hydroxyethyl) trimethylammonium chloride. Choline chloride is marketed in several forms including, but not limited to, a solution of 70 percent choline chloride in water (aqueous choline chloride) or in potencies of 60 percent dried on a cereal carrier.

Notification to the ITC

Section 732(d) of the Act requires us to notify the ITC of this action and to provide it with the information we used to arrive at this determination. We will notify the ITC and make available to it all nonprivileged and nonconfidential information. We will also allow the ITC access to all privileged and confidential information in our files, provided it confirms that it will not disclose such information either publicly or under an administrative protective order without the written consent of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Preliminary Determination by ITC

The ITC will determine by December 30, 1983 whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of choline chloride are materially, injuring, or are likely to materially injure, a United States industry. If its determination is negative, this investigation will terminate; otherwise it will proceed according to the statutory procedures.

Dated: December 5, 1983.

Alan F. Holmer,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Decision to Remove the Proposed Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary from the List of Active Candidates

AGENCY: Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: A decision has been made to remove the proposed Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary from the List of Active Candidates. The area was originally nominated in 1977 by the State of California.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Nancy Foster, 202/634-4236.

ADDRESS: Sanctuary Programs Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20235.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, with Presidential approval, to designate ocean waters as national marine sanctuaries for the purpose of preserving or restoring their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values. Regulations for the National Marine Sanctuary Program (at 15 CFR 922.30, 48 FR 24296, 24302 (1983)), establish a List of Active Candidates for further evaluation as a national marine sanctuary. The Monterey site has been an active candidate since 1978. The sanctuary regulations (at 15 CFR 922.30(d), 48 FR 24296, 24303 (1983)) specify that if a site is to be removed from further consideration as an active candidate, a short statement containing the reason for the determination shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

The State of California originally nominated the Monterey area in 1977, along with nine other marine areas offshore California. In response to these nominations, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) held public workshops in California to ask for comment on the proposed marine sanctuaries. Further analysis by NOAA led to the selection of three sites for further consideration—Channel Islands, Point Reyes-Farallon Islands, and the Monterey area. In December 1978, NOAA released an Issue Paper on these three sites, presenting several boundary and regulatory options for each proposal. The California Coastal Commission held public hearings on the Issue Paper and, based on the responses, recommended that NOAA further consider each site.

This process led to the designation of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary on September 21, 1980, and the Point Reyes-Farallon Islands National Marine Sanctuary on January 16, 1981. In 1980 NOAA determined that work on the proposed Monterey sanctuary would be delayed due to the complex analyses and corresponding staff time required for the other two

