

²Importer questionnaires.—Estimates based upon the following variables: number of respondents (anticipated caseload (x) number of importer respondents per case) and hours per response (responding firm burden (+) outside review burden (+) third-party disclosure burden). See definitions below. Responding firm burden accounts for 98 percent of the total importer questionnaire burden (43.1 hours per response), outside review burden and third-party disclosure burden each account for about 1 percent of the total burden. (The averages per questionnaire of the outside review and third-party disclosure burdens are not listed here since they are incurred only for the questionnaires of parties; such averages for all questionnaires are not meaningful.)

³Purchaser questionnaires.—Estimates based upon the following variables: number of respondents (anticipated caseload (x) number of purchaser respondents per case) and hours per response (responding firm burden). See definitions below. Purchasers are not interested parties to investigations by statute and rarely engage outside counsel. Therefore, there is no measurable outside review burden nor third-party disclosure burden for purchasers.

⁴Foreign producer questionnaires.—Estimates based upon the following variables: number of respondents (anticipated caseload (x) number of foreign producer respondents per case) and hours per response (responding firm burden (+) outside review burden (+) third-party disclosure burden). See definitions below. Responding firm burden accounts for 34 percent of the total foreign producer questionnaire burden (35.9 hours per response), outside review burden accounts for another 34 percent, and third-party disclosure burden accounts for 32 percent of the total burden.

⁵Institution notices for 5-year reviews.—Estimates based upon the following variables: anticipated five-year review caseload, number of respondents to each notice, and responding firm burden. The Commission based its estimate of the number of respondents upon the number of responses per review received to date. Responding firm burden is estimated based on a comparison of the amount of information contained in notices received to date to completed producer questionnaires.

⁶Twelve-month period during which the greatest response burden is anticipated.

Note.—Above estimates include questionnaires for specific investigations where the mailing list consists of fewer than 10 firms. In such instances the majority or all firms within the industry under investigation may be said to receive questionnaires. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, "(a)ny collection of information addressed to all or a substantial majority of an industry is presumed to involve ten or more persons."

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Anticipated caseload.—Derived from current Commission budget estimates.

Number of respondents per case.—Defined as the number of firms which return *completed* (see note 3 to table 3) questionnaires to the Commission. Current estimates of "number of respondents per case" for the questionnaires were derived, in part, from the number of respondents to Commission questionnaires that were issued under the current generic clearance.

Responding firm burden.—Defined as the time required by the firm which received the questionnaire to review instructions, search data sources, and complete and review its response. Commission questionnaires do not impose the burden of developing, acquiring, installing and utilizing technology and systems, nor require adjusting existing methodology or training personnel. Current estimates of "responding firm burden" for the questionnaires were derived from the actual burden reported by firms that responded to Commission questionnaires issued under the current generic clearance.

Outside review burden.—Time devoted by outside legal and financial advisors to reviewing questionnaires completed by the responding firms who are their clients prior to submitting them to the Commission. Commission staff conducted a survey of fewer than 10 law firms which have appeared before the Commission to derive a "petitioner" review burden estimate per party questionnaire and a "respondent" review burden estimate. Staff also reviewed a number of past investigations (33) to determine the average number of "parties" (i.e., respondent interested parties who were represented by outside counsel) per investigation and calculated the total number of review burden hours that would be incurred annually. The "petitioner/producer" review burden was applied to the producer questionnaire burden figures and the "respondent" review burden was divided among the importer and foreign producer questionnaires.

Third-party disclosure burden.—Time required for outside legal advisors to serve their clients' questionnaires on other parties to the investigation or review under an administrative protective order. Commission staff included in its survey of law firms a request for the average third-party disclosure burden and using the same methodology described above for outside review burden applied the third-party disclosure burden to the hours per response figures for the producer, importer, and foreign producer questionnaires.

The Commission further estimates that it costs responding firms \$79.94 per burden hour to complete a specific questionnaire issued under the generic clearance. (This estimate is based upon actual costs reported by respondents to questionnaires issued under the current generic clearance.) More complete information concerning costs to respondents, including costs incurred for the purchase of services, and estimates of the annualized cost to the Commission are presented in the draft Supporting Statement available from the Commission. There is no known capital and start-up cost component imposed by the proposed information collections.

(5) Information Technology

The Commission's collection of data through its questionnaires does not currently involve the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Completed questionnaires are almost always returned to the Commission in paper-form. While the Commission has explored the use of alternative methods of submission, it has proved most

expedient to receive paper copies for a number of reasons. (The draft Supporting Statement available from the Commission addresses this issue in greater detail.) However, while there are certain impediments to the easy receipt of data in electronic form, the Commission will, and has in the past, accept electronic submissions when large amounts of "repetitive" data are being requested. Further, the Commission now makes the questionnaires used in specific investigations available to firms on its website in both Word Perfect and pdf formats. Likewise, it is the Commission's experience that it is most expedient that the information provided in response to its notices of institution for the five-year reviews be submitted in document form directly to its Office of the Secretary.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 5, 2002.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Acting Secretary.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-924 (Final)]

Mussels From Canada

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Termination of investigation.

SUMMARY: On January 30, 2002, the Department of Commerce published a notice in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 4392) stating that, having received a letter from petitioner in the subject investigation (Great Eastern Mussel Farms, Inc.) withdrawing its petition, Commerce was terminating its antidumping investigation on live processed blue mussels from Canada. Accordingly, pursuant to section 207.40(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.40(a)), the subject investigation is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 30, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sioban Maguire (202-708-4721), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW.,

Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDISON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

Authority: This investigation is being terminated under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.40 of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 207.40).

Issued: February 5, 2002.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Acting Secretary.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation 332-438]

U.S.-Taiwan FTA: Likely Economic Impact of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and Taiwan

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of public hearing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 4, 2002.

SUMMARY: Following receipt of a request on January 17, 2002, from the Senate Committee on Finance (Committee), the Commission instituted investigation No. 332-438, U.S.-Taiwan FTA: Likely Economic Impact of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and Taiwan, under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), to assess the likely impact of a free trade agreement between the United States and Taiwan. As requested by the Committee, the Commission plans to submit its report by October 17, 2002.

As requested by the Committee, in its report the Commission will provide to the extent possible:

- A general overview of the Taiwan economy;
- An overview of the current economic relationship between the

United States and Taiwan, including a discussion of the important industry sectors in each;

- An inventory and analysis of the barriers (tariff and nontariff) to trade between the United States and Taiwan;
- A dynamic, as well as a static, analysis of the economic effects of eliminating all quantifiable trade barriers (tariff and nontariff), with special attention to agricultural goods, on:
 - The volume of trade in goods and services between Taiwan and the United States;
 - Sectoral output and gross domestic product for Taiwan and the United States;
 - Wages and employment across industry sectors for each; and
 - Final prices paid by consumers in Taiwan and the United States.
- A qualitative assessment of the effects of removing nonquantifiable trade barriers.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Information may be obtained from Soamiely Andriamananjara, Project Leader (TEL: 202-205-3252; e-mail: soamiely@usitc.gov), Office of Economics, or Jennifer Baumert, Deputy Project Leader (TEL: 205-3450; e-mail: jbaumert@usitc.gov), Office of Industries, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20436. For information on the legal aspects, contact William Gearhart (TEL: 202-205-3091; e-mail: wgearheart@ustic.gov), Office of the General Counsel. The media should contact Peg O'Laughlin, Public Affairs Officer (TEL: 202-205-1819). Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDISON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

Background:

In its letter to the Commission, the Committee noted that other major trading nations are moving to conclude preferential trade arrangements that favor their own industries. The Committee also stated that the recent accession of Taiwan to the WTO will strengthen its role in the multilateral trading system, and that Taiwan has one

of the most rapidly developing economies in the Asia Pacific region.

Public Hearing

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on May 13, 2002. All persons shall have the right to appear, by counsel or in person, to present information and to be heard. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, no later than 5:15 p.m., April 30, 2002. Any prehearing briefs (original and 14 copies) should be filed no later than 5:15 p.m., May 7, 2002; the deadline for filing post-hearing briefs or statements is 5:15 p.m., May 23, 2002. In the event that, as of the close of business on April 30, 2002, no witnesses are scheduled to appear at the hearing, the hearing will be canceled. Any person interested in attending the hearing as an observer or nonparticipant may call the Secretary of the Commission (202-205-1806) after April 30, 2002, to determine whether the hearing will be held.

Written Submissions

In lieu of or in addition to participating in the hearing, interested parties are invited to submit written statements (original and 14 copies) concerning the matters to be addressed by the Commission in its report on this investigation. Commercial or financial information that a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked "Confidential Business Information" at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of section 201.6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission for inspection by interested parties. The Committee has requested that the Commission prepare a public report (containing no confidential business information). Accordingly, any confidential business information received by the Commission in this investigation and used in preparing the report will not be published in a manner that would reveal the operations of the firm supplying the information. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements relating to the Commission's report should be