

the Board in making such decisions regarding manufacturing authority within existing zones when the proposed activity is the same, in terms of products involved, to activity recently approved by the Board and similar in circumstances (15 CFR § 400.32(b)(1)(i)); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to extend manufacturing authority within FTZ 44 on behalf of Quest International Fragrances U.S.A., Inc., is approved, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 15th day of March 2001.

Timothy J. Hauser,

Acting Under Secretary for International Trade, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 01-7559 Filed 3-26-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1148]

Grant of Authority for Subzone Status; Bahco Tools, Inc. (Hand Tools), Throop, PA

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides for " * * * the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes," and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR Part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved, and when the activity results in a significant public benefit and is in the public interest;

Whereas, the Eastern Distribution Center, Inc., grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 24, has made application to the Board for authority to establish a

special-purpose subzone at the hand tools warehousing facilities of Bahco Tools, Inc. (formerly Sandvik Saws and Tools, Inc.), located in Throop, Pennsylvania (FTZ Docket 13-99, filed 3/26/99; amended 7/2000);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 16697, 4-6-99); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations would be satisfied, and that approval of the application, as amended, would be in the public interest, if approval were subject to a time limit;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby grants authority for subzone status at the hand tools warehousing facilities of Bahco Tools, Inc., located in Throop, Pennsylvania (Subzone 24C), at the location described in the application, and subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28, for a period of four years, subject to extension upon review.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 15th day of March 2001.

Timothy J. Hauser,

Acting Under Secretary for International Trade, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 01-7555 Filed 3-26-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1143]

Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 183, Austin, TX

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zone of Central Texas, Inc., grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 183, submitted an application to the Board for authority to expand FTZ 183—Site 3 at the High-Tech Corridor site in Austin, Texas, within the Austin Customs port of entry (FTZ Docket 21-2000; filed 5/26/00);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 35603, 6/5/00) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and

Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to expand FTZ 183—Site 3 is approved, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, and subject to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 15th day of March 2001.

Timothy J. Hauser,

Acting Under Secretary for International Trade, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 01-7557 Filed 3-26-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1145]

Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 173, Grays Harbor County, WA

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Port of Grays Harbor (Washington), grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 173, submitted an application to the Board for authority to expand FTZ 173 to expand existing Site 1 at the Port of Grays Harbor (PGH) and to include two new sites at the PGH Marine Terminal and Industrial Park (Site 6) in Hoquiam, and at the Satsop Development Park (Site 7) in Elma, adjacent to the Aberdeen Customs port of entry area (FTZ Docket 36-2000; filed 7/10/00);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 43736, 7/14/00) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to expand FTZ 173 is approved, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 15th day of March 2001.

Timothy J. Hauser,

Acting Under Secretary for International Trade, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 01-7558 Filed 3-26-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-867]

Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Initiation of antidumping duty investigation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 27, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Johnson at (202) 482-3818; Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Initiation of Investigation

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

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 (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions codified at 19 CFR part 351 (2000).

The Petition

On February 28, 2001, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received the petition filed in proper form by the following parties: PPG Industries, Inc., Safelite Glass Corp. and Apogee Enterprises, Inc. The Department received from petitioners information supplementing the petition throughout the 20-day initiation period. On March 13, 2001, Fuyao Glass Industry Group Co., Ltd., a Chinese producer and exporter of the subject merchandise, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Greenville Glass Industries, Inc. (Greenville Glass), a U.S. importer of the subject merchandise, provided comments regarding whether petitioners have established industry support pursuant to Section 732(c)(4)(E) of the Act.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, petitioners allege that imports of automotive replacement glass windshields (ARG windshields) from the People's Republic of China (PRC) 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 Act, and that such imports are materially injuring an industry in the United States.

The Department finds that petitioners filed this petition on behalf of the domestic industry because they are interested parties as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act and have demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the antidumping duty investigation of automotive replacement glass (ARG) windshields that they are requesting the Department to initiate (see *Determination of Industry Support for the Petition* section below).

Scope of Investigation

For purposes of this investigation, the products covered are imports of ARG windshields, and parts thereof, whether clear or tinted, whether coated or not, and whether or not they include antennas, ceramics, mirror buttons or VIN notches, and whether or not they are encapsulated. ARG windshields are laminated safety glass (*i.e.*, two layers of (typically float) glass with a sheet of clear or tinted plastic in between (usually polyvinyl butyral)), which are produced and sold for use by automotive glass installation shops to replace windshields in automotive vehicles (*e.g.*, passenger cars, light trucks, vans, sport utility vehicles, etc.) that are cracked, broken or otherwise damaged.

ARG windshields subject to this investigation are currently classifiable under subheading 7007.21.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS). Specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation are automotive windshields sold for original equipment manufacturers (OEM) (*i.e.*, automobile manufacturers). While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

During our review of the petition, we discussed the scope with the petitioner to ensure that it accurately reflects the product for which the domestic industry is seeking relief. Specifically, we have discussed with petitioners whether it is possible to develop descriptive language that would permit a distinction between ARG and OEM windshields based on the physical characteristics of the

product. Because it is not clear whether specific standards, specifications, or quantifiable differences in tolerances can be used to distinguish ARG from OEM windshields, we are requesting all interested parties to comment on how the scope definition might be refined to describe more clearly ARG windshields, and which will enable U.S. Customs officials to distinguish between OEM and ARG windshields. For example, the Department would consider the construction of scope language which would allow for exclusion based on the presence of an OEM logo (*e.g.*, GM, Ford, Toyota, etc.) on the windshield. Alternatively, exclusion from the scope of the order may be established through the presence of documentation demonstrating that the OEM customer has certified the foreign producer as a supplier of a particular model. Thus, as discussed in the preamble to the Department's regulations (62 FR 27323), we are setting aside a period for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage. 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. Therefore, the Department encourages all parties to submit such comments by April 9, 2001. Comments should be addressed to Import Administration's Central Records Unit at Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Determination of Industry 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 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 the domestic like product (section 771(10) of the Act), they do so for different purposes and pursuant to 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