date the issue or issues were discussed for the record; and,

5. A concise statement explaining why the State Director's proposed decision is believed to be wrong.

Action by the Director on any protest is the final action by the Department of the Interior.

Dated: August 6, 1996.

Thomas F. Zale,

Acting Area Manager.

[FR Doc. 96–20493 Filed 8–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–40–P

Minerals Management Service

Outer Continental Shelf, Beaufort Sea; Notice of Leasing Systems, Sale 144

Section 8(a)(8) (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8)) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) requires that, at least 30 days before any lease sale, a Notice be submitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register:

1. Identifying the bidding systems to be used and the reasons for such use; and

2. Designating the tracts to be offered under each bidding system and the reasons for such designation.

This Notice is published pursuant to these requirements.

1. *Bidding systems to be used.* In the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Sale 144, blocks will be offered under the following bidding system as authorized by section 8(a)(1) (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(1)), as amended: bonus bidding with a fixed 12½-percent royalty.

a. *Bonus Bidding with a 12½-Percent Royalty.* This system is authorized by section (8)(a)(1)(A) of the OCSLA, as amended. This system has been chosen for all blocks proposed for Sale 144 because these blocks are expected to have high exploration, development, and production costs.

The Department of the Interior analyses indicate that the minimum economically developable discovery on a block in such high-cost areas under a 12½-percent royalty system would be less than for the same block under a 16⅔-percent royalty system. As a result, more blocks may be explored and developed. In addition, the lower royalty rate system is expected to encourage more rapid production and higher economic profits. It is not anticipated, however, that the larger cash bonus bid associated with a lower royalty rate will significantly reduce competition, as the higher costs for exploration and development are the primary constraints to competition.

2. *Designation of Blocks.* All blocks in this lease sale will be offered under a 12½-percent royalty system because that system is most appropriate to the resource levels and costs expected in this sale area.

Cynthia Quarterman,

Director, Minerals Management Service.

Approved:

Dated: August 9, 1996.

Sylvia V. Baca,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 96–20864 Filed 8–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MR–M

Outer Continental Shelf, Western Gulf of Mexico, Notice of Leasing Systems, Sale 161

Section 8(a)(8) (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8)) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) requires that, at least 30 days before any lease sale, a Notice be submitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register:

1. Identifying the bidding systems to be used and the reasons for such use; and

2. Designating the tracts to be offered under each bidding system and the reasons for such designation.

This Notice is published pursuant to these requirements.

1. *Bidding systems to be used.* In the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Sale 161, blocks will be offered under the following two bidding systems as authorized by section 8(a)(1) (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(1)), as amended: (a) bonus bidding with a fixed 16⅔-percent royalty on all unleased blocks in less than 200 meters of water; and (b)(i) bonus bidding with a fixed 16⅔-percent royalty on all unleased blocks in 200 meters of water or more, with a royalty suspension volume of up to 17.5 million barrels of oil equivalent on all unleased blocks in 200 to 400 meters of water; (ii) bonus bidding with a fixed 12½=percent royalty on all unleased blocks in 400 to 800 meters of water with a royalty suspension volume of up to 52.5 million barrels of oil equivalent; and (iii) bonus bidding with a fixed 12½-percent royalty on all unleased blocks in water depths of 800 meters or more with a royalty suspension volume of up to 87.5 million barrels of oil equivalent.

For bidding systems (b) (i), (ii), and (iii), the royalty suspension allocation rules are described in the Interim Rule (30 CFR Part 260) addressing royalty relief for new leases that was published in the Federal Register on March 25, 1996 (61 FR 12022).

a. *Bonus Bidding with a 16⅔-Percent Royalty.* This system is authorized by section (8)(a)(1)(A) of the OCSLA. This system has been used extensively since the passage of the OCSLA in 1953 and imposes greater risks on the lessee than systems with higher contingency payments but may yield more rewards if a commercial field is discovered. The relatively high front-end bonus payments may encourage rapid exploration.

b.(i) *Bonus Bidding with a 16⅔-Percent Royalty and a Royalty Suspension Volume (17.5 million barrels of oil equivalent).* This system is authorized by section (8)(a)(1)(H) of the OCSLA, as amended. This system complies with Sec. 304 of the Outer Continental Shelf Deep Water Royalty Relief Act (DWRRA). An incentive for development and production in water depths of 200 to 400 meters is provided through allocating royalty suspension volumes of 17.5 million barrels of oil equivalent to eligible fields.

b.(ii) *Bonus Bidding with a 12½-Percent Royalty and a Royalty Suspension Volume (52.5 million barrels of oil equivalent).* This system is authorized by section (8)(a)(1)(H) of the OCSLA, as amended. It has been chosen for blocks in water depths of 400 to 800 meters proposed for the Western Gulf of Mexico (Sale 161) to comply with Sec. 304 of the DWRRA. The 12½-percent royalty rate is used in deeper water because these blocks are expected to require substantially higher exploration, development, and production costs, as well as longer times before initial production, in comparison to shallow-water blocks. The use of a royalty suspension volume of 52.5 million barrels of oil equivalent for eligible fields provides an incentive for development and production appropriate for this water depth category.

b.(iii) *Bonus Bidding with a 12½-Percent Royalty and a Royalty Suspension Volume (87.5 million barrels of oil equivalent).* This system is authorized by section (8)(a)(1)(H) of the OCSLA, as amended. It has been chosen for blocks in water depths of 800 meters or more proposed for the Western Gulf of Mexico (Sale 161) to comply with Sec. 304 of the DWRRA. The use of a royalty suspension volume of 87.5 million barrels of oil equivalent for eligible fields provides an incentive for development and production appropriate for these deep-water depths.

2. *Designation of Blocks.* The selection of blocks to be offered under the four systems was based on the following factors:

a. Royalty rates on adjacent, previously leased tracts were considered to enhance orderly development of each field.

b. Blocks in deep water were selected for the 12½-percent royalty system based on the favorable performance of this system in these high-cost areas in past sales.

c. The royalty suspension volumes were based on the water depth specific volumes mandated by the DWRRA.

The specific blocks to be offered under each system are shown on the ''Stipulations, Lease Terms, and Bidding Systems'' and ''Royalty Suspension Areas for the Western Gulf of Mexico'' maps for Western Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 161. These maps are available from the Public Information Unit, Minerals Management Service, 1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana 70123–2394.

Cynthia Quarterman,

Director, Minerals Management Service.

Approved:

Dated: August 9, 1996.

Sylvia V. Baca,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 96–20862 Filed 8–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MR–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. TA–201–66]

Fresh Tomatoes and Bell Peppers

Determination

On the basis of the information developed in the subject investigation, the Commission determines [1] [2] that fresh tomatoes and bell peppers, provided for in subheadings 0702.00.20, 0702.00.40, 0702.00.60, and 0709.60.40 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States,[3] are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

Background

Following receipt of a petition filed on March 11, 1996, by the Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Orlando, FL, the Florida Bell Pepper Growers Exchange, Inc., Orlando, FL, the Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, FL, the Ad Hoc Group of Florida Tomato Growers and Packers, and individual Florida bell pepper growers, the Commission, effective March 11, 1996, instituted Investigation No. TA–201–66 under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether fresh tomatoes and bell peppers are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of public hearings to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of March 28, 1996 (61 F.R. 13875). The hearing in connection with the injury phase of the investigation was held in Washington, DC, on June 3, 1996, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel. The hearing on the remedy phase scheduled for August 1, 1996, was not held because the Commission made a negative injury determination and accordingly did not reach the question of remedy.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the President on August 9, 1996. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2985 (August 1996), entitled ''Fresh Tomatoes and Bell Peppers: Investigation No. TA–201–66.''

Issued: August 12, 1996.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–20875 Filed 8–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] Commissioner Bragg dissenting with regard to imports of fresh tomatoes and bell peppers other than (1) greenhouse tomatoes and bell peppers and (2) imports from Canada.

[2] Commissioner Nuzum not participating.

[3] The imported articles covered by this investigation are fresh or chilled tomatoes, including but not limited to the varieties known scientifically as *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Lycopersicon cerasiforme*, and *Lycopersicon pyriforme*, but excluding tomatoes grown for processing. ''Bell peppers,'' also called sweet peppers, are defined as fresh or chilled peppers belonging to the species *Capsicum annuum var. annuum*, but excluding chili and cayenne peppers and peppers grown for processing.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

United States v. Jacor Communications, Inc. et al.; Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 16 (b) through (h), that a proposed Final Judgment, Stipulation and Competitive Impact Statement have been filed with United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio in *United States of America* v. *Jacor Communications, Inc. et al.,* Civil Action C–1–96–757. The Complaint in this case alleged that the proposed acquisition of Citicasters, Inc. by Jacor Communications, Inc. would tend to lessen competition substantially in the sale of radio advertising in Cincinnati, Ohio and the surrounding areas in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 18. The proposed Final Judgment requires Jacor to divest within six months of the filing of the Final Judgment one of Cincinnati radio stations, WKRQ–FM, it will acquire from Citicasters. The proposed Final Judgment further requires defendants to ensure that, until the divestiture mandated by the decree has been accomplished, WKRQ will be operated as a viable, ongoing business and kept separate and apart from Jacor's other Cincinnati radio stations. Finally the proposed Final Judgment requires Jacor to give the United States prior notice as to certain future radio station acquisitions in Cincinnati or agreements that would grant Jacor the right to sell advertising time for Cincinnati stations that are not owned by Jacor.

Public comment is invited within the statutory 60-day comment period. Such comments, and responses thereto, will be published in the Federal Register and filed with the Court. Comments should be directed to Donald J. Russell, Chief, Telecommunications Task Force, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 555 4th Street, NW., Room 8104, Washington, DC 2001.

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations.

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio

United States of America, Plaintiff, v. Jacor Communications, Inc. and Citicasters, Inc., Defendants.

No. C–1–96–757 (Antitrust)
Stipulation
Judge Weber
Filed: 8/5/96