SUMMARY: The plats of survey of the following described lands are scheduled to be officially filed in the Oregon State Office, Portland, Oregon, thirty (30) calendar days from the date of this publication.

Willamette Meridian

Oregon

T. 31 S., R. 15 W., accepted September 22, 2000

T. 11 S., R. 21 E., accepted October 20, 2000

Washington

T. 27 S., R. 34 E., accepted February 4, 1999

T. 22 S., R. 11 W., accepted October 5, 2000

T. 33 S., R. 17 E., accepted October 20, 2000

If protests against a survey, as shown on any of the above plat(s), are received prior to the date of official filing, the filing will be stayed pending consideration of the protest(s). A plat will not be officially filed until the day after all protests have been dismissed and become final or appeals from the dismissal affirmed.

The plat(s) will be placed in the open files of the Oregon State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1515 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97201, and will be available to the public as a matter of information only. Copies of the plat(s) may be obtained from the above office upon required payment. A person or party who wishes to protest against a survey must file with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon, a notice that they wish to protest prior to the proposed official filing date given above. A statement of reasons for a protest may be filed with the notice of protest to the State Director, or the statement of reasons must be filed with the State Director within thirty (30) days after the proposed official filing date.

The above-listed plats represent dependent resurveys, survey, and subdivision.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management (1515 S.W. 5th Avenue), P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208.

Dated: October 31, 2000.

Robert D. DeViney, Jr.,

Branch of Realty and Records Services.

[FR Doc. 00–29480 Filed 11–16–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–33–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–891 (Preliminary)]

Foundry Coke From China

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from China of foundry coke, provided for in heading 2704.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigation. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of an affirmative preliminary determination in the investigation under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determination is negative, upon notice of an affirmative final determination in that investigation under section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigation need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigation. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigation.

Background

On September 20, 2000, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by ABC Coke, Birmingham, AL; Citizens Gas and Coke, Indianapolis, IN; Erie Coke, Erie, PA; Tonawanda Coke, Tonawanda, NY; and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL–CIO, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of foundry coke from China. Accordingly, effective September 20, 2000, the Commission instituted antidumping duty investigation No. 731–TA–891 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of a public conference 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 September 27, 2000 (65 FR 58103). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on October 11, 2000, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on November 6, 2000. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3365 (November 2000), entitled Foundry Coke from China: Investigation No. 731–TA–891 (Preliminary).

Issued: November 9, 2000.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–29410 Filed 11–16–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–M

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 207.2(f)).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701–TA–402 and 731–TA–892–893 (Preliminary)]

Honey From Argentina and China

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Argentina and China of honey, provided for in subheadings 0409.00.00, 1702.90.90, and 2106.90.99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The United States International Trade Commission also determines, pursuant

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR § 207.2(f)).

to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1671b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Argentina of honey that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Argentina.

Commencement of Final Phase Investigation

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) and 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) and 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On September 29, 2000, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by the American Honey Producers Association (AHPA), Bruce, South Dakota, and the Sioux Honey Association (SHA), Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of honey from Argentina and China and by reason of subsidized imports of honey from Argentina. Accordingly, effective September 29, 2000, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–402 (Preliminary) and antidumping duty investigations No. 731–TA–892–893 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference 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 October 6, 2000 (65 FR 59871, October 6, 2000). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on October 20, 2000, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on November 13, 2000. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3369 (November 2000) entitled Honey from Argentina and China: Investigations Nos. 701–TA–402 and 731–TA–892–893 (Preliminary).

Issued: November 13, 2000.
By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–29513 Filed 11–16–00; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA # 201F]

Controlled Substances: 2000 Aggregate Production Quota

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of the revised 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes a revised 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana, a Schedule I controlled substance in the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 17, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone: (202) 307–7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 306 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 826) requires that the Attorney General establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedules I and II. This responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator of the DEA by Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator, pursuant to Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

On September 18, 2000, notice of a proposed revision to the 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana was published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 56328). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to this proposed aggregate production quota on or before October 3, 2000.

The DEA did not receive any comments on the proposed revision. As such, the DEA has determined that the proposed 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana is sufficient for the estimated scientific, research and development requirements.

Therefore, under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Section 306 of the CSA of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 826), delegated to the Administrator of the DEA by Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and redelegated to the Deputy Administrator pursuant to Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator hereby orders the following revision to the 2000 aggregate production quota for the listed controlled substance, expressed in grams of manicured material (*i.e.* leaves, flowering tops, and seeds):

Basic class	Established revised 2000 aggregate production quota
Marihuana	350,000

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that notices of aggregate production quotas are not subject to centralized review under Executive Order 12866. This action has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132, and it has been determined that this matter does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

The Deputy Administrator hereby certifies that this action will have no significant impact upon small entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The establishment of aggregate production quotas for Schedules I and II controlled substances is mandated by law and by international treaty obligations. The quotas are necessary to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States, for export requirements and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. While aggregate production quotas are of primary