

be removed from an applicant's submission and not considered during the selection process.

Timeframe for Recruitment and Applications

Recruitment for this trade mission will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar (<http://www.ita.doc.gov/doctm/tmcal.html>) and other Internet Web sites, press releases to general and trade media, e-mail blasts, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than February 27, 2009. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts in the United States:

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Milan, Italy: Nicoletta Postiglione, American Consulate General, Tel: 011-39-02-626-8851, Fax: 011-39-02-659-6561, Email: envirotechmission@mail.doc.gov.

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Dated: February 18, 2009.

Jessica Arnold,

International Trade Specialist, U.S. Commercial Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-890]

Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Determination to Revoke Order in Part

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2007

SUMMARY: On January 9, 2009, the Department of Commerce (the "Department") published a notice of initiation and preliminary results of antidumping duty ("AD") changed circumstances review with intent to revoke, in part, the AD order on wooden bedroom furniture from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). See *Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review, and Intent to Revoke Order in Part*, 74 FR 886 (January 9, 2009) ("Initiation and Preliminary Results"). We are now revoking this order in part, with regard to the following product: toy boxes, as described in the relevant footnote (footnote 15 in this document) of the "Scope of the Order" section of this notice, based on the fact that domestic parties have expressed no further interest in the relief provided by the order with respect to the imports of these toy boxes, as so described.

In its November 25, 2008, submission, the American Furniture Manufacturers Committee for Legal Trade and its individual members (the "AFMC" or "petitioners") stated that they no longer have any interest in seeking antidumping relief from imports of such toy boxes as defined in the "Scope of the Order" section below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Stolz or Robert Bolling, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-4474 and (202) 482-3434, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 25, 2008, the Department received a request on behalf of the petitioners, for revocation in part of the AD order on wooden bedroom furniture from the PRC pursuant to sections 751(b)(1) and 782(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the

Act"), with respect to toy boxes. In their November 25, 2008, submission, Petitioners stated that they no longer have any interest in antidumping relief from imports of such toy boxes.

Scope of Changed Circumstances Review

The merchandise covered by this changed circumstances review are toy boxes from the PRC meeting the following criteria. The toy box must: (1) be wider than it is tall; (2) have dimensions within 16 27 inches in height, 15 18 inches in depth, and 21 30 inches in width; (3) have a hinged lid that encompasses the entire top of the box; (4) not incorporate any doors or drawers; (5) have slow-closing safety hinges; (6) have air vents; (7) have no locking mechanism; and (8) comply with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard F963-03. Toy boxes are boxes generally designed for the purpose of storing children's items such as toys, books, and playthings. Effective upon publication of this final results of changed circumstances review in the **Federal Register**, the amended scope of the order will read as follows.

Scope of the Amended Order

The product covered by the order is wooden bedroom furniture. Wooden bedroom furniture is generally, but not exclusively, designed, manufactured, and offered for sale in coordinated groups, or bedrooms, in which all of the individual pieces are of approximately the same style and approximately the same material and/or finish. The subject merchandise is made substantially of wood products, including both solid wood and also engineered wood products made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, oriented strand board, particle board, and fiberboard, with or without wood veneers, wood overlays, or laminates, with or without non-wood components or trim such as metal, marble, leather, glass, plastic, or other resins, and whether or not assembled, completed, or finished.

The subject merchandise includes the following items: (1) wooden beds such as loft beds, bunk beds, and other beds; (2) wooden headboards for beds (whether stand-alone or attached to side rails), wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds; (3) night tables, night stands, dressers, commodes, bureaus, mule chests, gentlemen's chests, bachelor's chests, lingerie chests, wardrobes, vanities, chessers, chifforobes, and wardrobe-type glass cabinets; (4) dressers with framed glass

mirrors that are attached to, incorporated in, sit on, or hang over the dresser; (5) chests—on-chests;¹ highboys,² lowboys,³ chests of drawers,⁴ chests,⁵ door chests,⁶ chiffoniers,⁷ hutches,⁸ and armoires;⁹ (6) desks, computer stands, filing cabinets, book cases, or writing tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise; and (7) other bedroom furniture consistent with the above list.

The scope of the order excludes the following items: (1) seats, chairs, benches, couches, sofas, sofa beds, stools, and other seating furniture; (2) mattresses, mattress supports (including box springs), infant cribs, water beds, and futon frames; (3) office furniture, such as desks, stand-up desks, computer cabinets, filing cabinets, credenzas, and bookcases; (4) dining room or kitchen furniture such as dining tables, chairs, servers, sideboards, buffets, corner cabinets, china cabinets, and china hutches; (5) other non-bedroom furniture, such as television cabinets, cocktail tables, end tables, occasional tables, wall systems, book cases, and entertainment systems; (6) bedroom furniture made primarily of wicker, cane, osier, bamboo or rattan; (7) side rails for beds made of metal if sold separately from the headboard and footboard; (8) bedroom furniture in which bentwood parts predominate;¹⁰

¹ A chest-on-chest is typically a tall chest-of-drawers in two or more sections (or appearing to be in two or more sections), with one or two sections mounted (or appearing to be mounted) on a slightly larger chest; also known as a tallboy.

² A highboy is typically a tall chest of drawers usually composed of a base and a top section with drawers, and supported on four legs or a small chest (often 15 inches or more in height).

³ A lowboy is typically a short chest of drawers, not more than four feet high, normally set on short legs.

⁴ A chest of drawers is typically a case containing drawers for storing clothing.

⁵ A chest is typically a case piece taller than it is wide featuring a series of drawers and with or without one or more doors for storing clothing. The piece can either include drawers or be designed as a large box incorporating a lid.

⁶ A door chest is typically a chest with hinged doors to store clothing, whether or not containing drawers. The piece may also include shelves for televisions and other entertainment electronics.

⁷ A chiffonier is typically a tall and narrow chest of drawers normally used for storing undergarments and lingerie, often with mirror(s) attached.

⁸ A hutch is typically an open case of furniture with shelves that typically sits on another piece of furniture and provides storage for clothes.

⁹ An armoire is typically a tall cabinet or wardrobe (typically 50 inches or taller), with doors, and with one or more drawers (either exterior below or above the doors or interior behind the doors), shelves, and/or garment rods or other apparatus for storing clothes. Bedroom armoires may also be used to hold television receivers and/or other audio-visual entertainment systems.

¹⁰ As used herein, bentwood means solid wood made pliable. Bentwood is wood that is brought to

(9) jewelry armoires;¹¹ (10) cheval mirrors;¹² (11) certain metal parts;¹³ (12) mirrors that do not attach to, incorporate in, sit on, or hang over a dresser if they are not designed and marketed to be sold in conjunction with a dresser as part of a dresser-mirror set; (13) upholstered beds;¹⁴ and (14) toy boxes.¹⁵ Imports of subject merchandise

a curved shape by bending it while made pliable with moist heat or other agency and then set by cooling or drying. See Customs' Headquarters' Ruling Letter 043859, dated May 17, 1976.

¹¹ Any armoire, cabinet or other accent item for the purpose of storing jewelry, not to exceed 24" in width, 18" in depth, and 49" in height, including a minimum of 5 lined drawers lined with felt or felt-like material, at least one side door (whether or not the door is lined with felt or felt-like material), with necklace hangers, and a flip-top lid with inset mirror. See Issues and Decision Memorandum from Laurel LaCivita to Laurie Parkhill, Office Director, Concerning Jewelry Armoires and Cheval Mirrors in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China, dated August 31, 2004. See also *Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Revocation in Part*, 71 FR 38621 (July 7, 2006).

¹² Cheval mirrors are any framed, tiltable mirror with a height in excess of 50" that is mounted on a floor-standing, hinged base. Additionally, the scope of the order excludes combination cheval mirror/jewelry cabinets. The excluded merchandise is an integrated piece consisting of a cheval mirror, i.e., a framed tiltable mirror with a height in excess of 50 inches, mounted on a floor-standing, hinged base, the cheval mirror serving as a door to a cabinet back that is integral to the structure of the mirror and which constitutes a jewelry cabinet lined with fabric, having necklace and bracelet hooks, mountings for rings and shelves, with or without a working lock and key to secure the contents of the jewelry cabinet back to the cheval mirror, and no drawers anywhere on the integrated piece. The fully assembled piece must be at least 50 inches in height, 14.5 inches in width, and 3 inches in depth. See *Wooden Bedroom Furniture From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Determination To Revoke Order in Part*, 72 FR 948 (January 9, 2007).

¹³ Metal furniture parts and unfinished furniture parts made of wood products (as defined above) that are not otherwise specifically named in this scope (i.e., wooden headboards for beds, wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds) and that do not possess the essential character of wooden bedroom furniture in an unassembled, incomplete, or unfinished form. Such parts are usually classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") subheading 9403.90.7000.

¹⁴ Upholstered beds that are completely upholstered, i.e., containing filling material and completely covered in sewn genuine leather, synthetic leather, or natural or synthetic decorative fabric. To be excluded, the entire bed (headboards, footboards, and side rails) must be upholstered except for bed feet, which may be of wood, metal, or any other material and which are no more than nine inches in height from the floor. See *Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Determination To Revoke Order in Part*, 72 FR 7013 (February 14, 2007).

¹⁵ To be excluded the toy box must: 1) be wider than it is tall; (2) have dimensions within 16 - 27 inches in height, 15 - 18 inches in depth, and 21 - 30 inches in width; (3) have a hinged lid that

are classified under subheading 9403.50.9040 of the HTSUS as "wooden . . . beds" and under subheading 9403.50.9080 of the HTSUS as "other . . . wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom." In addition, wooden headboards for beds, wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds may also be entered under subheading 9403.50.9040 of the HTSUS as "parts of wood" and framed glass mirrors may also be entered under subheading 7009.92.5000 of the HTSUS as "glass mirrors . . . framed." This order covers all wooden bedroom furniture meeting the above description, regardless of tariff classification. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Final Results of Review; Partial Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order

The affirmative statement of no interest by petitioners concerning toy boxes, as described herein, constitutes changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation of this order in part. No party commented on the *Initiation and Preliminary Results*. Additionally, no party contests that petitioner's statement of no interest represents the views of domestic producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the particular domestic like product (i.e., toy boxes). Therefore, the Department is partially revoking the order on wooden bedroom furniture with respect to toy boxes from the PRC with regard to products which meet the specifications detailed above, in accordance with sections 751(b), (d) and 782(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d) and 351.222(g).

In this changed circumstances review we have determined to revoke the order in part, retroactive to January 1, 2007, (the date following the last day of the most recently completed administrative review) for unliquidated entries in light of: 1) the submission by petitioners; 2) the fact that entries after this date are not subject to a final determination by the Department; and 3) we have received no comments following our preliminary results of January 9, 2009, where we indicated that this changed circumstances review will apply retroactively. We hereby notify the

encompasses the entire top of the box; (4) not incorporate any doors or drawers; (5) have slow-closing safety hinges; (6) have air vents; (7) have no locking mechanism; and (8) comply with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard F963-03. Toy boxes are boxes generally designed for the purpose of storing children's items such as toys, books, and playthings.

public of our revocation in part with respect to toy boxes in the antidumping duty order on wooden bedroom furniture from the PRC retroactive to January 1, 2007.

We will instruct the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to liquidate without regard to antidumping duties, as applicable, and to refund any estimated antidumping duties collected for all unliquidated entries of toy boxes, made on or after January 1, 2007, meeting the specifications indicated above, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.222.

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders ("APOs") of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.306. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This changed circumstances administrative review, partial revocation of the antidumping duty order and notice are in accordance with sections 751(b), (d) and 782(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(e) and 351.222(g).

Dated: February 13, 2009.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Building for the Future: U.S. Building Products Trade Mission to Asia

AGENCY: Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Revision.

Mission Statement

Building for the Future: U.S. Building Products Trade Mission to Asia. April 20-28, 2009.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service is organizing a Trade Mission to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Bangkok, Thailand, April 20-28, 2009, to promote U.S. firms offering environmentally friendly design and engineering services, energy efficient building systems, efficient lighting and heating/ventilation/air conditioning

(HVAC) systems, and eco-friendly building products.

Growing interest in energy efficiency, environmental protection, and "green" building are generating significant opportunities in these markets for U.S. firms offering innovative products and technologies. The mission will include one-on-one business matchmaking appointments with prospective agents, distributors, and end-users; updates on major projects; Embassy briefings on doing business in each country market; and networking receptions.

Commercial Setting

Hong Kong

In Hong Kong's estimated \$24 billion annual construction and building sector, usage of eco-friendly and energy-saving products has increased in recent years as developers are becoming more concerned about their environmental image and seek to attract multinational corporate tenants who prefer features that will save energy, reduce waste, and increase productivity in their commercial projects.

Government regulations and incentives play a pivotal role in shaping the design of residential buildings in Hong Kong. Government incentives to encourage green building and waste reduction include exempting green features from the calculation of the gross floor area of a property, which grants developers extra floor space to boost the market value of their properties.

In the last five years, growth in demand has been significant for environmentally-friendly products such as T5 lamps, variable-speed pumps, heat recovery systems in HVAC, service-on-demand features, advanced window glazings, and motion sensors. Metal formworks have extensively replaced timber. More pre-fabricated elements are used to allow cleaner construction sites. Use of photovoltaic panels has also increased, particularly in public buildings, although not on a large scale. The market for green building products in Hong Kong is far from maturity and holds genuine potential.

Singapore

Singapore's \$17 billion construction market is estimated to reach \$20 billion annually over the next five years. Government spending will be the main factor sustaining construction demand, with emphasis on infrastructure projects. Singapore's interest in green building promises to be substantial. The Government has set aside about \$13 million over the next three years for the Green Mark Incentive Program, administered by the Building and

Construction Authority (BCA), offering cash incentives to private developers and building owners for efforts to achieve a BCA Green Mark Gold rating for new or retrofitted buildings with a gross floor area exceeding 5,000 square meters. Furthermore, under BCA's Green Mark program, the Marina Bay area is to serve as a model eco-city, with a new reservoir and gardens, and most buildings in the vicinity Green Mark certified. (For details on BCA's Green Mark program, see http://www.bca.gov.sg/GreenMark/green_mark_buildings.html).

Singapore's Housing and Development Board is developing an eco-precinct in an effort to ensure the sustainability of public housing developments. The BCA is also establishing the One North area as a model of green facilities for the industrial sector. BCA's Green Mark building program is strongly supported by Singapore's National Environment Agency, pointing to excellent opportunities for U.S. suppliers of green materials and technology. The BCA specifically recommends the use of recyclable materials, as well as products and systems designed to harness renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind, biomass), increase energy efficiency, improve indoor air quality, and reduce noise and air pollution.

Another \$34 million has been set aside to be used within the next five years for a new Research Fund for the Built Environment. This Fund aims to intensify research and development efforts in green building technologies and energy efficiency. Separately, the Singapore Economic Development Board is committing \$234 million for the green energy push, which includes an initiative to make Singapore a testing ground for new technologies, such as the latest solar panels or fuel cell engines.

In all, the market potential in Singapore for technologies, systems and equipment used in the construction of environmentally sustainable ("green") buildings is growing. This covers all types of systems and products to improve energy and water efficiency of a building, technologies and equipment that improve indoor air quality, construction systems that reduce noise and air pollution, and recyclable building materials.

Thailand

The United States and Thailand have enjoyed a special commercial relationship for 175 years under the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which in most sectors affords U.S. companies operating in Thailand national