

date of this addition or options that may be exercised under those contracts.

Kimberly M. Zeich,

Director, Program Operations.

[FR Doc. E7-21606 Filed 11-1-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Commerce "Charting Our Energy Future" Conference

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce will host a one-day Conference during which experts from the federal government, U.S. industry, academia, and public interest groups will explore and discuss strategies to promote the rapid uptake of clean energy technologies in the United States, as set forth in the President's Advanced Energy Initiative and to follow up on the September 27-28 Major Economies Meeting.

DATES: Deadline for applications: December 16, 2007. Date of the event: February 5, 2008.

ADDRESSES: To apply to participate in the Conference, please contact Catherine Vial, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries; Room 4053; U.S. Department of Commerce; 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; 202-482-2823; catherine.vial@mail.doc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Vial, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries; Room 4053; U.S. Department of Commerce; 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; 202-482-2823; catherine.vial@mail.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: With his Advanced Energy Initiative, President Bush established a vision of an energy future in the United States where clean energy technologies ensure energy security, mitigate climate change, and provide energy for robust economic growth. In addition, with the Major Economies Meeting on Climate Change the President created a venue to work with all of the world's largest users of energy and largest producers of greenhouse gas emissions, to establish a new international approach on energy security and climate change in 2008 that will contribute to a global agreement by 2009 under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Department of Commerce is hosting a one-day Conference to

advance the President's climate change agenda and to support our business community by exploring practical steps government and industry can take to speed the commercialization and deployment of clean energy technologies in the United States.

The following issues will be explored during the Conference: (1) The potential to commercialize and deploy existing clean energy technologies in the near future; and (2) international best practices in promoting clean energy technologies. In addition, there will be focus sessions on the challenges and opportunities of technology; financing; public acceptance; commercialization; international cooperation; and regulatory issues.

The Department invites applications to participate in the Conference from industry leaders (CEO, President, or Senior Vice President level); state and local government officials; national and state legislators; recognized experts from academia and think-tanks; and senior government officials or business leaders representing international partners. A number of senior U.S. government officials will attend.

Applicants should provide information regarding their qualifications to participate in the event and make a valuable contribution. Participants will be selected according to their ability to successfully advance the goals of the Conference.

Catherine Vail,

Acting Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 07-5449 Filed 11-1-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-274-804]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad & Tobago: Notice of Court Decision Not In Harmony with Final Determination of the Antidumping Duty Investigation

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

SUMMARY: On July 6, 2007, the United States Court of International Trade ("CIT") affirmed the remand results made by the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") pursuant to the CIT's remand of the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Trinidad & Tobago. See *Mittal*

Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States, Slip Op. 07-106, (Ct. Int'l Trade) (July 6, 2007). This case arises out of the ITC's final determination in the antidumping duty investigation. See [Investigations Nos. 701-TA-417-419 and 731-TA-953, 954, 956-959, 961, and 962 (Final)] Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, 67 FR 66662 (November 1, 2002) ("Final Determination"). The judgment in this case was not in harmony with the ITC's Final Determination.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 16, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dennis McClure or Stephanie Moore, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5973 or (202) 482-3692, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In *Caribbean Ispat Limited v. United States*, 366 F. Supp. 2d 1300 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2005), the CIT affirmed the ITC's finding that subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago caused material injury to the domestic industry. In *Caribbean Ispat Limited v. United States*, 450 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006), the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") reversed the CIT's judgment, and remanded the case to the CIT with instructions to further remand the case to the ITC so that it may reconsider its causation analysis and directly address whether other dumped or fairly traded imports would have replaced the imports from Trinidad and Tobago without any beneficial effect on domestic producers.

On January 16, 2007, the ITC filed its remand results with the CIT. In the remand results, the ITC determined that it was unable to find that imports from other producers of subject merchandise would not have replaced subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago in the United States market. The ITC further found that the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago sold in the United States at less than fair value.

In its decision in *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337, 341 (Fed. Cir. 1990) ("Timken"), the CAFC held that, pursuant to section 516A(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department must publish a notice of a court decision that is not "in harmony" with an ITC determination,

and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision. The CIT’s decision in this case on July 6, 2007, constitutes a decision of the court that is not in harmony with the *ITC Final Determination*. This notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*. Accordingly, the Department will suspend liquidation of subject merchandise entered after the effective date of this notice pending a final and conclusive court decision.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 516A(c)(1) of the Act.

Dated: October 26, 2007.

David M. Spooner,
Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.

[FR Doc. E7–21617 Filed 11–1–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–427–820]

Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results in Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Bar From France

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 2, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Goldberger at (202) 482–4136, Import Administration, AD/CVD Operations, Office 2, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20230.

Extension Of Time Limit For Preliminary Results

On April 27, 2007, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published a notice of initiation of administrative reviews of antidumping duty orders that included the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from France, covering the period March 1, 2006, through February 28, 2007. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 72 FR 20986 (April 27, 2007). Pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the Department shall make a preliminary determination in an administrative review of an antidumping duty order within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of the date of publication of the order. The Act further provides, however, that the Department may

extend that 245-day period to up to 365 days if it determines it is not practicable to complete the review within the foregoing time period.

The preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from France are currently scheduled to be completed on December 1, 2007. However, the Department finds that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results in this administrative review within this time limit because additional time is needed to fully analyze the sales and cost-of-production questionnaire responses and supplemental questionnaire responses submitted by the respondent, and to conduct verifications of these responses.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results of this review by 120 days to March 30, 2008. Because March 30, 2008, falls on a non-business day, the Department will complete the preliminary results of this review no later than March 31, 2008, which is the next business day after the 120-day extension period. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is published pursuant to sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2).

Dated: October 29, 2007.

Stephen J. Claeys,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.

[FR Doc. E7–21625 Filed 11–1–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–921]

Notice of Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation: Lightweight Thermal Paper from the People’s Republic of China

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 2, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Holland or Nancy Decker, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1279 and (202) 482–0196, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On September 19, 2007, the Department of Commerce (the “Department”) received a petition filed in proper form by Appleton Papers Inc. (the “petitioner”) a domestic producer of lightweight thermal paper (“LWTP”). In response to the Department’s requests, the petitioner provided timely information supplementing the petition on September 28, October 2, and October 23, 2007.

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), the petitioner alleges that manufacturers, producers, or exporters of LWTP in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), receive countervailable subsidies within the meaning of section 701 of the Act and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, an industry in the United States.

The Department finds that the petitioner filed the petition on behalf of the domestic industry because it is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act and the petitioner has demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the countervailing duty investigation (*see* “Determination of Industry Support for the Petition” section below).

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by each of this investigation includes certain lightweight thermal paper, which is thermal paper with a basis weight of 70 grams per square meter (“g/m²”) (with a tolerance of ± 4.0 g/m²) or less; irrespective of dimensions;¹ with or without a base coat² on one or both sides; with thermal active coating(s)³ on one or both sides that is a mixture of the dye and the developer that react and form an image when heat is applied; with or without a top coat;⁴ and without

¹ LWTP is typically produced in jumbo rolls that are slit to the specifications of the converting equipment and then converted into finished slit rolls. Both jumbo rolls and converted rolls (as well as LWTP in any other forms, presentations, or dimensions) are covered by the scope of these investigations.

² A base coat, when applied, is typically made of clay and/or latex and like materials and is intended to cover the rough surface of the paper substrate and to provide insulating value.

³ A thermal active coating is typically made of sensitizer, dye, and co-reactant.

⁴ A top coat, when applied, is typically made of polyvinyl acetone, polyvinyl alcohol, and/or like materials and is intended to provide environmental protection, an improved surface for press printing, and/or wear protection for the thermal print head.