

be when the Draft EIS is published. The comment period on the draft environmental impact statement will be 45 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes the notice of availability in the **Federal Register**. The Draft EIS is anticipated to be available for public review in June 2008. The comment period on the Draft EIS will be 45 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes the notice of availability in the **Federal Register**.

The Forest Service believes, at this early stage, it is important to give reviewers notice of several court rulings related to public participation in the environmental review process. First, reviewers of draft environmental impact statements must structure their participation in the environmental review of the proposal so that is it meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewer's position and contentions (*Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978)). Also, environmental objections that could be raised at the draft environmental impact statement stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final environmental impact statement may be waived or dismissed by the courts (*City of Angoon v. Ho del*, 803 F.2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritages, Inc. v. Harris*, 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980)). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the comment period for the Draft EIS so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in a final environmental impact statement.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible. It is also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or chapters of the draft statement. Comments may also address the adequacy of the draft environmental impact statement or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in the statement. Reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

After the comment period for the Draft EIS ends, the Forest Service will analyze comments received and address them in the Final EIS. The Final EIS is scheduled to be released by January

2009. The Responsible Official (Forest Supervisor Thomas K. Reilly) will document the decision and rationale in a Record of Decision (ROD). The decision will be subject to review under Forest Service appeal regulations at 36 CFR Part 215.

Preliminary Issues identified by the Forest Service interdisciplinary team include: Changing motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities, costs of road and trail management and maintenance, soil issues, effects on aquatic environments and species, effects on wildlife, the spread of noxious weeds, changes in motorized access to roads, trails and areas that are not designated as part of the travel planning analysis, and motorized access for people with disabilities.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7 and 1508.22; Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, Section 21)

Dated: November 7, 2007.

**Thomas K. Reilly,**

*Clearwater Forest Supervisor.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-846]

#### Brake Rotors From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the 2006 Semiannual New Shipper Review

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

**SUMMARY:** On September 25, 2007, the Department of Commerce (the "Department") published the preliminary results of the semiannual new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on brake rotors from the People's Republic of China. *See Brake Rotors From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of the 2006 Semiannual New Shipper Review*, 72 FR 54430 (September 25, 2007) ("Preliminary Results"). The merchandise covered by this review is brake rotors, exported and manufactured by Longkou Qizheng Auto Parts Co., Ltd. ("Qizheng"), as described in the "Scope of the Order" section of this notice. The period of review is April 1, 2006, through October 31, 2006. We invited parties to comment on our *Preliminary Results*. We received no comments, and no new evidence was placed on the record to cause us to question that determination. Therefore, the final results are unchanged from those presented in the Preliminary

Results. The final weighted-average dumping margin for Qizheng is listed below in the section entitled "Final Results of the Review."

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 28, 2007.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jennifer Moats or Blanche Ziv, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5047 or (202) 482-4207, respectively.

#### Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are brake rotors made of gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, ranging in diameter from 8 to 16 inches (20.32 to 40.64 centimeters) and in weight from 8 to 45 pounds (3.63 to 20.41 kilograms). The size parameters (weight and dimension) of the brake rotors limit their use to the following types of motor vehicles: automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, vans and recreational vehicles under "one ton and a half," and light trucks designated as "one ton and a half."

Finished brake rotors are those that are ready for sale and installation without any further operations. Semi-finished rotors are those on which the surface is not entirely smooth, and have undergone some drilling. Unfinished rotors are those which have undergone some grinding or turning.

These brake rotors are for motor vehicles, and do not contain in the casting a logo of an original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") which produces vehicles sold in the United States. (e.g., General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, Toyota, Volvo). Brake rotors covered in this order are not certified by OEM producers of vehicles sold in the United States. The scope also includes composite brake rotors that are made of gray cast iron, which contain a steel plate, but otherwise meet the above criteria. Excluded from the scope of this order are brake rotors made of gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, with a diameter less than 8 inches or greater than 16 inches (less than 20.32 centimeters or greater than 40.64 centimeters) and a weight less than 8 pounds or greater than 45 pounds (less than 3.63 kilograms or greater than 20.41 kilograms).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On January 17, 2007, the Department determined the brake rotors produced by Federal Mogul and certified by the Ford Motor Company to be excluded from the scope of the order. *See* Memorandum from Blanche Ziv, Program Manager, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, through Wendy J. Frankel, Office Director, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, to Stephen J. Claeys, Deputy Assistant

Brake rotors were classifiable under subheading 8708.39.50.30 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* ("HTSUS") during the period of review.<sup>2</sup> Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

#### Final Results of Review

We determine that the following percentage weighted-average margin exists for the period April 1, 2006, through October 31, 2006:

Exporter and Manufacturer	Margin
Longkou Qizheng Auto Parts Co., Ltd. ....	0.0 %

#### Liquidation

The Department will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of review. We will direct CBP to assess the appropriate assessment rate (0 percent) against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise on each of Qizheng's entries under the relevant order during the POR.

#### Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this new shipper review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after date of publication, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"): (1) for subject merchandise exported and produced by Qizheng, the cash deposit rate will be zero percent; (2) for subject merchandise exported but not produced by Qizheng, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate; (3) the cash deposit rate for PRC exporters who received a separate rate in a prior segment of the proceeding will continue to be the rate assigned in that segment of the proceeding; (4) for all other PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been

found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate of 43.32 percent; and (5) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC supplier of that exporter. These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

#### Notification to Interested Parties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entry during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely written notification of the return or 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 violation which is subject to sanction.

This new shipper review and this notice are published in accordance with sections 751(a)(2)(B) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: November 21, 2007.

**David M. Spooner,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-588-868]

#### Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Final Determination of Critical Circumstances: Glycine from Japan

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 28, 2007.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce determines that imports of glycine from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold

in the United States at less than fair value, as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The final weighted-average dumping margins are listed below in the section entitled "Final Determination of Investigation." In addition, the Department of Commerce has determined that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of glycine from Japan.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dmitry Vladimirov or Richard Rimlinger, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0665 or (202) 482-4477, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On September 13, 2007, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) in the antidumping investigation of glycine from Japan. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Glycine from Japan*, 72 FR 52349 (September 13, 2007) (*Preliminary Determination*). We invited parties to comment on *Preliminary Determination*. We did not receive any case or rebuttal briefs from any interested parties. On October 25, 2007, the petitioner in this investigation, Geo Specialty Chemicals, Inc., submitted an allegation of critical circumstances with respect to imports of glycine from Japan.

##### Period of Investigation

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

##### Scope of Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is glycine, which in its solid (i.e., crystallized) form is a free-flowing crystalline material. Glycine is used as a sweetener/taste enhancer, buffering agent, reabsorbable amino acid, chemical intermediate, metal complexing agent, dietary supplement, and is used in certain pharmaceuticals. The scope of this investigation covers glycine in any form and purity level. Although glycine blended with other materials is not covered by the scope of this investigation, glycine to which relatively small quantities of other materials have been added is covered by the scope. Glycine's chemical composition is C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> and is normally classified under subheading

Secretary for Import Administration, entitled, "Scope Ruling of the Antidumping Duty Order on Brake Rotors from the People's Republic of China; Federal-Mogul Corporation," dated January 17, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> As of January 1, 2005, the HTSUS classification for brake rotors (discs) changed from 8708.39.50.10 to 8708.39.50.30. As of January 1, 2007, the HTSUS classification for brake rotors (discs) changed from 8708.39.50.30 to 8708.30.50.30. See *HTSUS (2007)*, available at <www.usitc.gov>.