

393) the Caribou-Targhee National Forests' Eastern Idaho Resource Advisory Committee will meet Thursday, April 6, 2006 in Idaho Falls for a business meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The business meeting will be held on April 6, 2006 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting location is the Caribou-Targhee National Forest Headquarters Office, 1405 Hollipark Drive, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Larry Timchak, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor and Designated Federal Officer, at (208) 524-7500.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The business meeting on April 6, 2006, begins at 10 a.m., at the Caribou-Targhee National Forest Headquarters Office, 1405 Hollipark Drive, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Agenda topics will include listening to short presentations by project proposals who were invited for the second meeting and then voting on projects to be funded for 2006.

Dated: February 17, 2006.

Lawrence A. Timchak,

Caribou-Targhee Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 06-1776 Filed 2-24-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Notice of Madison-Beaverhead Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the authorities in the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) and the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-393), the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest's Madison-Beaverhead Resource Advisory Committee will meet on Wednesday, March 8, 2006, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. in Twin Bridges, Montana, for a business meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: Wednesday, March 8, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Fire Hall in Twin Bridges, MT 59754.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bruce Ramsey, Designated Forest Official (DFO), Forest Supervisor, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, at (406) 683-3973.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Agenda topics for this meeting includes making

decisions on projects to fund under Title II of Pub. L. 106-393, hearing public comments, and other business. If the meeting location changes, notice will be posted in local newspapers, including the Dillon Tribune and The Montana Standard.

Dated: February 21, 2006.

Bruce Ramsey,

Forest Supervisor.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-867]

Notice of Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances: Metal Calendar Slides From Japan.

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Department) has preliminarily determined that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of metal calendar slides (MCS) from Japan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 27, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Scott Lindsay, Dara Iserson, or Kimberley Hunt, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0780, (202) 482-4052, or (202) 482-1272, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Period of Investigation

The POI is April 1, 2004 through March 31, 2005. This period corresponds to the four most recent fiscal quarters prior to the month of filing of the *Petition for Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Metal Calendar Slides from Japan*, (June 29, 2005) (*Petition*) involving imports from a market economy, and is in accordance with the Department's regulations. See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).

Scope of Investigation

For the purpose of this investigation, the products covered are MCS. The products covered in this investigation are "V" and/or "U" shaped MCS manufactured from cold-rolled steel sheets, whether or not left in black form, tin plated or finished as tin free steel (TFS), typically with a thickness from 0.19 mm to 0.23 mm, typically in

lengths from 152 mm to 915 mm, typically in widths from 12 mm to 29 mm when the slide is lying flat and before the angle is pressed into the slide (although they are not typically shipped in this "flat" form), that are typically either primed to protect the outside of the slide against oxidization or coated with a colored enamel or lacquer for decorative purposes, whether or not stacked, and excluding paper and plastic slides. MCS are typically provided with either a plastic attached hanger or eyelet to hang and bind calendars, posters, maps or charts, or the hanger can be stamped from the metal body of the slide itself. These MCS are believed to be classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7326.90.1000 (Other articles of iron and steel: Forged or stamped; but not further worked: Other: Of tinplate). This HTSUS number is provided for convenience and U.S. Customs and Border Protection purposes. The written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Case History

This investigation was initiated on July 19, 2005. See *Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Metal Calendar Slides from Japan*, 70 FR 43122 (July 26, 2005) (Initiation Notice). The preliminary determination was published on February 1, 2006. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Metal Calendar Slides from Japan*, 71 FR 5244 (February 1, 2006).

Although critical circumstances were not alleged in *Petition*, Stuebing Automatic Machine Co. (Petitioner) has maintained since the inception of this investigation that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that critical circumstances exist with regard to imports of MCS from Japan. See *Petition* at 35. In *Petition*, Petitioner requested that the Department monitor imports of MCS pursuant to section 351.206(g) of the Department's regulations. *Id.* In the initiation, the Department stated that it would monitor imports of MCS from Japan and would request that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) compile information on an expedited basis regarding entries of the subject merchandise. See *Initiation Notice*.

Respondent, Nishiyama Kinzoku Co., Ltd. (Nishiyama), in its response to the Department's December 7, 2005, supplemental questionnaire, submitted the volume and value of its monthly shipments to the United States for calendar years 2003 through 2005. See Nishiyama's Supplemental Questionnaire Response (December 27,

2005) at Exhibit 25. On January 10, 2006, the Department placed CBP IM 115 data covering the period of January 1, 2003 through October 31, 2005 on the record of this investigation. See *Memorandum from Dara Iserson, Case Analyst, through Thomas Gulgunn, Program Manager, to the File: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Metal Calendar Slides from Japan: The Placing of U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection IM-115 Data on the Record*, (January 10, 2006) (*IM 115 Memo*). On January 19, 2006, petitioner alleged that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of MCS from Japan. See Petitioners' Comments on Calculation Issues (January 19, 2006) at 17.

Comments of the Parties

Petitioner states that the record clearly demonstrates that shipments and imports surged during the post-Petition period (*i.e.*, June–December 2005) when compared to the pre-Petition period (*i.e.*, January–June 2005). See Petitioner's Comments on Calculation Issues (January 19, 2006) at 17. Petitioner claims that the *IM 115 Memo* demonstrates that imports were more than 25 percent greater in the post-Petition period in comparison to the pre-Petition period based on CBP's IM115 data. *Id.* Additionally, petitioner states that Nishiyama's shipment data shows an increase of more than 25 percent based on pieces and value. *Id.* (citing Nishiyama's Supplemental Questionnaire Response (December 27, 2005) at Exhibit 25). Petitioner states that these increases clearly meet the Department's standards for determining that imports were massive within a relatively short period.

Analysis

Section 733(e)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), provides that the Department will preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist if there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that: (A)(i) there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise; or (ii) the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and, (B) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.

Section 351.206(h)(1) of the Department's regulations provides that,

in determining whether imports of the subject merchandise have been "massive," the Department normally will examine: (i) The volume and value of the imports; (ii) seasonal trends; and (iii) the share of domestic consumption accounted for by the imports. In addition, section 351.206(h)(2) of the Department's regulations provides that an increase in imports of 15 percent during the "relatively short period" of time may be considered "massive." Section 351.206(i) of the Department's regulations defines "relatively short period" as normally being the period beginning on the date the proceeding begins (*i.e.*, the date the petition is filed) and ending at least three months later. The Department's regulations also provide, however, that if the Department finds that importers, exporters, or producers had reason to believe, at some time prior to the beginning of the proceeding, that a proceeding was likely, the Department may consider a period of not less than three months from that earlier time.

In determining whether the relevant statutory criteria have been satisfied, we considered: (i) Exporter-specific shipment data submitted in Nishiyama's December 27, 2005, response; (ii) the CBP IM 115 data the Department placed on the record on January 10, 2006, and (iii) the ITC preliminary injury determination.

To determine whether there is a history of injurious dumping of the merchandise under investigation, in accordance with section 733(e)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, the Department normally considers evidence of an existing antidumping duty order on the subject merchandise in the United States or elsewhere to be sufficient. See *Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Ukraine and Moldova*, 65 FR 70696 (November 27, 2000). With regard to imports of MCS from Japan, the petitioners make no specific mention of a history of dumping for Japan. We are not aware of any antidumping duty order in the United States or in any other country on MCS from Japan. For this reason, the Department does not find a history of injurious dumping of the subject merchandise from Japan pursuant to section 733(e)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.

To determine whether the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales in accordance with Section 733(e)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act, the

Department normally considers margins of 25 percent or more for EP sales, or 15 percent or more for CEP transactions, sufficient to impute knowledge of dumping. See *e.g.*, *Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from the People's Republic of China*, 62 FR 31972, 31978 (October 19, 2001).

For Nishiyama, we determine that there is not a sufficient basis to find that the importer should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales pursuant to section 733(e)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act because the calculated preliminary margin for Nishiyama's EP sales, 7.68 percent, was less than 25 percent. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Metal Calendar Slides from Japan*, 71 FR 5244 (February 1, 2006). Nishiyama did not have any CEP sales during this period. Because the knowledge criterion has not been met, we will not address the second criterion of whether imports were massive in the comparison period when compared to the base period.

Regarding the companies subject to the "all others" rate, it is the Department's normal practice to conduct its critical circumstances analysis for these companies based on the experience of investigated companies. See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Turkey*, 62 FR 9737, 9741 (March 4, 1997). However, the Department does not automatically extend an affirmative critical circumstances determination to companies covered by the "all others" rate. See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Japan*, 64 FR 30574 and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum, at Comment 14 (June 8, 1999) (*Stainless Steel from Japan*). Instead, the Department considers the traditional critical circumstances criteria with respect to the companies covered by the "all others" rate. Consistent with *Stainless Steel from Japan*, the Department has, in this case, applied the traditional critical circumstances criteria to the "all others" category for the antidumping investigation of MCS from Japan.

The dumping margin for the "all others" category in the instant case, 7.68 percent, does not exceed the 25 percent threshold necessary to impute knowledge of dumping. Therefore, we find that there is no reasonable basis to

determine that importer knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales.

Conclusion

Given the analysis discussed above, we preliminarily determine critical circumstances do not exist for imports of MCS from Japan. We will make a final determination concerning critical circumstances for MCS from Japan when we make our final dumping determination in this investigation, on April 10, 2006 (unless extended).

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission of our determination.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: February 21, 2006.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E6-2732 Filed 2-24-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-879]

Notice of Extension of Time Limit for the Antidumping Administrative Review of Polyvinyl Alcohol From the People's Republic of China

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 27, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lilit Astvatsatrian, 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) 482-6412.

Background

On November 7, 2005, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), covering the period August 11, 2003, through September 30, 2004. See *Polyvinyl*

Alcohol from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 70 FR 67434 (November 7, 2005) ("Preliminary Results"). In the *Preliminary Results* we stated that we would make our final determination for the antidumping duty review no later than 120 days after the date of publication of the preliminary results (i.e., March 7, 2006).

Extension of Time Limit of Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), requires the Department to issue the final results in an administrative review within 120 days of publication date of the preliminary results. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within this time period, the Department may extend the time limit for the final results to 180 days. Completion of the final results within the 120-day period is not practicable because this review involves certain complex issues, including the revision of an allocation methodology of co-products, application of by-products and self-produced inputs, and valuation of certain factors.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time period for issuing the final results of review by 30 days until April 6, 2006.

Dated: February 21, 2006.

Stephen J. Claeys,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E6-2731 Filed 2-24-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

I.D. [081905B]

Notice of Decision to Expand Scope of the Environmental Impact Statement Analyzing the Makah Tribe's Proposed Gray Whale Hunting and Reopening of Comment Period

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces our decision to expand the scope of the Makah Whale Hunt Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to include analysis of the proposed action on the affected environment under both the Marine Mammal Protection Act

(MMPA) and the Whaling Convention Act (WCA). Our previous notices of intent to prepare an EIS for the Makah Whale Hunt under the MMPA were published on August 25, 2005 and October 4, 2005. We are reopening the comment period for 30 days.

DATES: Written or electronic comments from all interested parties are encouraged and must be received no later than 5 p.m. Pacific Standard Time March 29, 2006.

ADDRESSES: All comments concerning the preparation of the EIS and NEPA process should be addressed to: Cassandra Brown, NMFS Northwest Region, Building 1, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115. Comments may also be submitted via fax (206)526-6426 Attn: Makah Whale Hunt EIS, or by electronic mail to MakahEIS.nwr@noaa.gov with a subject line containing the document identifier: "Makah Whale Hunt EIS."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cassandra Brown, NMFS Northwest Region, (206) 526-4348.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 25, 2005 (70 FR 49911) and October 4, 2005 (70 FR 57860), NMFS announced our intent to prepare an EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. *et seq.*) and conduct public scoping meetings related to the Makah Indian Tribe's request that NMFS allow for limited treaty right hunting of eastern North Pacific gray whales by waiving the MMPA's (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) moratorium on take of marine mammals under section 101(a)(3)(A) (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(3)(A)), and issuing regulations and any necessary permit(s). We opened a 60-day public comment period from August 25, 2005 to October 24, 2005, and held public scoping meetings at four locations in October 2005, including Neah Bay, Port Angeles, and Seattle, WA, and the Washington, DC area (Silver Spring, MD). We sought public input on the scope of the required NEPA analysis at that time, in addition to seeking comment for a range of reasonable alternatives and impacts to resources. Due in part to our examination of public comments related to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and WCA (16 U.S.C. 916 *et seq.*) quota granting and issuance processes, we are expanding the scope of this EIS to include analysis of the WCA quota issuance. The MMPA waiver determination and the WCA quota issuance are best treated as connected actions (50 CFR 1508.25(a)(1)) for NEPA review because