

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 (9) jewelry armoires;¹¹ (10) cheval mirrors¹² (11) certain metal parts¹³ (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.

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under subheading 9403.50.9040 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“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

¹⁰ As used herein, bentwood means solid wood made pliable. Bentwood is wood that is brought to 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 Memorandum from Laurel LaCivita to Laurie Parkhill, Office Director, Issues and Decision Memorandum 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 Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Revocation in Part. (FR citation and date to be added).

¹² Cheval mirrors, *i.e.*, any framed, tiltable mirror with a height in excess of 50” that is mounted on a floor-standing, hinged base.

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 HTSUS subheading 9403.90.7000.

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 jewelry armoires, as described herein, constitutes changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation of this order in part. One party commented on the *Initiation and Preliminary Results* stating that the Department should revoke the order for these jewelry armoires. No party contests that petitioners’ statement of no interest represents the views of substantially all of the domestic industry. Therefore, the Department is partially revoking the order with respect to jewelry armoires that have at least one side door, whether or not the door is lined with felt or felt-like material from the PRC with regard to products which meet the specifications detailed above, in accordance with sections 751(b) and (d) and 782(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d) and 351.222(g). 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 jewelry armoires that have at least one side door, whether or not the door is lined with felt or felt-like material meeting the specifications indicated above, and not subject to final results of an administrative review as of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the final results of this changed circumstances review 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) and (d) and 782(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(e) and 351.222(g).

Dated: June 30, 2006.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E6–10655 Filed 7–6–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–507–601]

Certain In-shell Roasted Pistachios from the Islamic Republic of Iran: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain in-shell roasted pistachios from the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) for the period January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004. For information on the net subsidy rate for the reviewed company, please see the “Preliminary Results of Review” section of this notice. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. (See the “Public Comment” section of this notice.)

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 7, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Darla Brown, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4014, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 7, 1986, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the CVD order on certain in-shell roasted pistachios from Iran. See *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order: Roasted In-Shell Pistachios from Iran*, 51 FR 35679 (October 7, 1986) (*Roasted Pistachios*). On October 3, 2005, the Department published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of this CVD order. See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 70 FR 57558

(October 3, 2005). On October 31, 2005, we received timely requests for administrative review from the California Pistachio Commission (CPC) and Cal Pure Pistachios, Inc. (Cal Pure). The CPC and Cal Pure requested that the Department conduct a review with respect to Tehran Negah Nima Trading Company, Inc., trading as Nima Trading Company (Nima), the respondent company in this proceeding. On December 1, 2005, we initiated an administrative review of the CVD order on in-shell roasted pistachios from Iran covering the period of review (POR) January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Deferral of Administrative Reviews*, 70 FR 72107 (December 1, 2005).

On January 5, 2006, we issued our initial questionnaire to the Government of Iran (GOI) and Nima. Neither the GOI nor Nima submitted questionnaire responses. On February 13, 2006, Nima submitted a letter stating that it did not make any shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. On March 21, 2006, the team placed on the record the results of a customs data run, which indicated that Nima did in fact make shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. *See* March 21, 2006, memorandum to the file from Darla Brown, case analyst, re: customs data. Also on March 21, 2006, we sent a letter to Nima, asking the company to explain in writing the apparent discrepancy between its February 13, 2006, letter and the information obtained from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Nima did not respond to our March 21, 2006, letter.

Therefore, as discussed below in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have resorted to the facts otherwise available, employing an adverse inference. *See* Section 776 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b), this administrative review covers only those producers or exporters for which a review was specifically requested. Accordingly, this administrative review covers Nima and ten programs used by Nima and/or its grower(s) and producer(s).

Scope of Order

The product covered by this order is all roasted in-shell pistachio nuts, whether roasted in Iran or elsewhere, from which the hull has been removed, leaving the inner hard shells and the edible meat, as currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the

United States (HTSUS) under item number 0802.50.20.00. The HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Use of Facts Available

During the course of this proceeding, we have sought information from the company subject to this review, Nima, and from the GOI pertaining to countervailable subsidy programs in Iran and their use by Nima and Nima's grower(s) and producer(s). Specifically, we have asked for information concerning Nima's and its growers' usage of the following programs: Provision of Credit, Provision of Fertilizer and Machinery, Tax Exemptions, Provision of Water and Irrigation Equipment, Technical Support, Duty Refunds on Imported Raw or Intermediate Materials Used in the Production of Export Goods, Program to Improve Quality of Exports of Dried Fruit, Iranian Export Guarantee Fund, GOI Grants and Loans to Pistachio Farmers, and Crop Insurance for Pistachios. In addition, we have requested information concerning Nima's total sales and the sales of subject merchandise made by Nima during the POR. *See* pages II-1-10 and pages III-3-12 of the Department's January 5, 2006, initial questionnaire. Moreover, the Department has sought further clarification from Nima regarding the discrepancy between its February 13, 2006, statement that Nima did not make any shipments of the subject merchandise to the United States during the POR and proprietary customs information on the record contradicting that statement.

Section 776(a) of the Act requires the use of facts available when an interested party withholds information that has been requested by the Department, or when an interested party fails to provide the information requested in a timely manner and in the form required. Specifically, neither the GOI nor Nima submitted questionnaire responses to the Department. By not responding to our questionnaire, Nima and the GOI failed to provide information regarding subsidy programs in Iran, as well as Nima's sales, explicitly requested by the Department. Therefore, we must resort to the facts otherwise available pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act.

Furthermore, section 776(b) of the Act provides that in selecting from among the facts available, the Department may use an inference that is adverse to the interests of a party if it determines that a party has failed to cooperate to the best of its ability. The Department finds

that, by not providing necessary information specifically requested by the Department in a timely fashion, the GOI and Nima have failed to cooperate to the best of their abilities. Therefore, in selecting from among the facts available, the Department determines that an adverse inference is warranted.

When employing an adverse inference in an administrative review, the statute indicates that the Department may rely upon information derived from (1) the petition, a final determination in a countervailing duty or an antidumping investigation, any previous administrative review, new shipper review, expedited antidumping review, section 753 review, or section 762 review; or (2) any other information placed on the record. *See* Section 776(b) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.308(c). Thus, in applying adverse facts available, the Department is relying on information from *Roasted Pistachios; Certain In-Shell Pistachios and Certain Roasted In-Shell Pistachios from the Islamic Republic of Iran: Final Results of New Shipper Countervailing Duty Reviews*, 68 FR 4997 (January 31, 2003) (*Pistachios New Shipper Reviews*); *Certain In-shell Pistachios from the Islamic Republic of Iran: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 70 FR 54027 (September 13, 2005) (*2003 In-shell Pistachios*); and *Certain In-shell Roasted Pistachios from the Islamic Republic of Iran: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 71 FR 27682 (May 12, 2006) (*2003 Roasted Pistachios*).

If the Department relies on secondary information (e.g., data from a petition) as facts available, section 776(c) of the Act provides that the Department shall, "to the extent practicable," corroborate such information using independent sources reasonably at its disposal.¹ The SAA further provides that to corroborate secondary information means that the Department will satisfy itself that the secondary information to be used has probative value. *See* also 19 CFR 351.308(d) (describing the corroboration of secondary information).

Thus, in those instances in which it determines to apply adverse facts available, the Department, in order to satisfy itself that such information has probative value, will examine, to the extent practicable, the reliability and relevance of the information used. However, unlike other types of information, such as publicly available

¹ The Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the URAA clarifies that information from the petition is "secondary information." *See* Statement of Administrative Action, URAA, H. Doc. No. 316, Vol. 1, 103d Cong. (1994) (SAA) at 870.

data on the national inflation rate of a given country or national average interest rates, there typically are no independent sources for data on company-specific benefits resulting from countervailable subsidy programs. The only source for such information normally is administrative determinations, which are reliable. In the instant case, no evidence has been presented or obtained which contradicts the reliability of the evidence relied upon in previous segments of this proceeding.

With respect to the relevance aspect of corroboration, the Department will consider information reasonably at its disposal as to whether there are circumstances that would render benefit data not relevant. Where circumstances indicate that the information is not appropriate as adverse facts available, the Department will not use it. See *Fresh Cut Flowers from Mexico; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 61 FR 6812 (February 22, 1996). In the instant case, no evidence has been presented or obtained which contradicts the relevance of the benefit data relied upon in previous segments of this proceeding. Thus, in the instant case, the Department finds that the information used has been corroborated to the extent practicable.

Analysis of Programs

Programs Preliminarily Determined to Be Countervailable

Because the GOI and Nima did not provide the information necessary to conduct an analysis of these programs, we are making an adverse inference that each of these programs continues to exist, is countervailable, and that a benefit was conferred upon Nima and/or its grower(s) and supplier(s) during the POR.

A. Provision of Fertilizer and Machinery

In *Roasted Pistachios*, 51 FR at 35680, the Department found that growers, processors or exporters of pistachios in Iran can obtain fertilizer and machinery from the GOI at preferential prices.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

To calculate the net subsidy rate under this program, we used the highest

rate listed in *Roasted Pistachios* for this program. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

B. Provision of Credit

In *Roasted Pistachios*, 51 FR at 35680–81, the Department found that bounties or grants were provided to Iranian growers, processors, or exporters of pistachios under this program. Specifically, the Department found that agricultural cooperatives in Iran make credit available on terms inconsistent with commercial considerations from funds provided by the GOI to their members.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

To calculate the net subsidy rate under this program, we used the highest rate listed in *Roasted Pistachios* for this program. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

C. Tax Exemptions

In *Roasted Pistachios*, 51 FR at 35681, the Department found that bounties or grants were provided to Iranian growers, processors, or exporters of pistachios under this program. Specifically, the Department determined that farmers benefit from legislation that exempts farmers and livestock breeders from paying taxes, provided they follow government agricultural guidelines.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

To calculate the net subsidy rate under this program, we used the highest rate listed in *Roasted Pistachios* for this program. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

D. Provision of Water and Irrigation Equipment

In *Roasted Pistachios*, 51 FR at 35681, the Department found that bounties or grants were provided to Iranian growers, processors, or exporters of pistachios under this program. Specifically, the Department determined that pistachio

growers in Iran may benefit from the construction of soil dams, flood barriers, canals, and other irrigation projects undertaken by the government to increase agricultural production.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

To calculate the net subsidy rate under this program, we used the highest rate listed in *Roasted Pistachios* for this program. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

E. Technical Support

In *Roasted Pistachios*, 51 FR at 35681, the Department found that bounties or grants were provided to Iranian growers, processors, or exporters of pistachios under this program. Specifically, the Department determined that pistachio growers in Iran receive technical support as part of the GOI's program to support agricultural development, and that this technical support included research projects to improve cultivation techniques, as well as assistance in harvesting, marketing, and the use of fertilizer.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

To calculate the net subsidy rate under this program, we used the highest rate listed in *Roasted Pistachios* for this program. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

F. Duty Refunds on Imported Raw or Intermediate Materials Used in the Production of Export Goods

In the *Pistachios New Shipper Reviews*, we found that there was sufficient information on the record to suggest that duties and levies paid in connection with the importation of intermediate materials used in the production of the exported commodities and goods are refunded to exporters, pursuant to the Third Five Year Development Plan (TFYDP) enacted by the GOI. See the May 8, 2002, Memorandum to Melissa G. Skinner

from the Team, re: New Subsidy Allegations, contained in the February 2, 2006, Memorandum to the File from the Team, re: Placing Memos on the Record.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

This program was alleged for the first time in *Pistachios New Shipper Reviews*, and thus was not among the programs addressed in *Roasted Pistachios*. However, lacking any information from Nima and the GOI on the record of the instant review, we find that the net subsidy rate of 6.65 percent, the highest rate established for an industry-wide program in *Roasted Pistachios*, is the only available information on the record and is therefore, as adverse facts available, the appropriate rate to apply to this program in these preliminary results. Accordingly, we preliminarily find that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

G. Program to Improve Quality of Exports of Dried Fruit

In the *Pistachios New Shipper Reviews*, we found that there was sufficient information on the record to suggest that pursuant to the Budget Act of 2001 – 2002, the GOI provides financial assistance to exporters of dried fruit and pistachios to assist them in the production of export quality goods. See the May 8, 2002, Memorandum to Melissa G. Skinner from the Team, re: New Subsidy Allegations, contained in the February 2, 2006, Memorandum to the File from the Team, re: Placing Memos on the Record.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

This program was alleged for the first time in the *Pistachios New Shipper Reviews*, and thus was not among the programs addressed in *Roasted Pistachios*. However, lacking any information from Nima and the GOI on the record of the instant review, we find that the net subsidy rate of 6.65 percent,

the highest rate established for an industry-wide program in *Roasted Pistachios*, is the only available information on the record and is therefore, as adverse facts available, the appropriate rate to apply to this program in these preliminary results.

Accordingly, we preliminarily find that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

H. Iranian Export Guarantee Fund

In *2003 In-shell Pistachios*, we found that petitioners had provided sufficient evidence to support their allegation that the GOI pays a "prize" in the form of an export subsidy to exporters; these prizes are payable commensurate with the added value of export goods and services. See the October 27, 2004, Memorandum to Melissa G. Skinner from the Team, re: New Subsidy Allegations, contained in the February 2, 2006, Memorandum to the File from the Team, re: Placing Memos on the Record. This program was also examined in the context of *2003 Roasted Pistachios*.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

This program was alleged for the first time in *2003 In-shell Pistachios*, and thus was not among the programs addressed in *Roasted Pistachios*. However, lacking any information from Nima and the GOI on the record of the instant review, we find that the net subsidy rate of 6.65 percent, the highest rate established for an industry-wide program in *Roasted Pistachios*, is the only available information on the record and is therefore, as adverse facts available, the appropriate rate to apply to this program in these preliminary results. Accordingly, we preliminarily find that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

I. GOI Grants and Loans to Pistachio Farmers

In *2003 In-shell Pistachios*, we found that petitioners had provided sufficient evidence to support their allegation that the GOI's Foreign Exchange Reserve Account Board of Trustees agreed to provide both a grant of \$100,000,000 and a \$50,000,000 buyer's credit to Iranian pistachio cooperatives and pistachio farmers. See the May 8, 2002, Memorandum to Melissa G. Skinner from the Team, re: New Subsidy Allegations, contained in the February

2, 2006, Memorandum to the File from the Team, re: Placing Memos on the Record. This program was also examined in the context of *2003 Roasted Pistachios*.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

This program was alleged for the first time in *2003 In-shell Pistachios*, and thus was not among the programs addressed in *Roasted Pistachios*. However, lacking any information from Nima and the GOI on the record of the instant review, we find that the net subsidy rate of 6.65 percent, the highest rate established for an industry-wide program in *Roasted Pistachios*, is the only available information on the record and is therefore, as adverse facts available, the appropriate rate to apply to this program in these preliminary results. Accordingly, we preliminarily find that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

J. Crop Insurance for Pistachios

In *2003 In-shell Pistachios*, we found that petitioners had provided sufficient evidence to support their allegation that the GOI established the Iranian Agricultural Product Insurance Act (IAPIA), whereby the Agricultural Bank will insure agricultural produce as a means of achieving the goals and policies of the agricultural sector and that the GOI aids farmers in securing insurance premiums at less than market value. See the May 8, 2002, Memorandum to Melissa G. Skinner from the Team, re: New Subsidy Allegations, contained in the February 2, 2006, Memorandum to the File from the Team, re: Placing Memos on the Record. This program was also examined in the context of *2003 Roasted Pistachios*.

As further discussed above in the "Use of Facts Available" section of this notice, we have determined that the application of adverse facts available is warranted on the grounds that Nima and the GOI did not respond to our request for information. Therefore, we have determined as adverse facts available that this program continues to exist and that Nima received a countervailable benefit during the POR.

This program was alleged for the first time in *2003 In-shell Pistachios*, and thus was not among the programs addressed in *Roasted Pistachios*.

However, lacking any information from Nima and the GOI on the record of the instant review, we find that the net subsidy rate of 6.65 percent, the highest rate established for an industry-wide program in *Roasted Pistachios*, is the only available information on the record and is therefore, as adverse facts available, the appropriate rate to apply to this program in these preliminary results. Accordingly, we preliminarily find that the net subsidy rate for this program is 6.65 percent *ad valorem*.

Preliminary Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we have calculated an individual subsidy rate for Nima, the only producer/exporter subject to this administrative review, for the POR, *i.e.*, calendar year 2004. We preliminarily determine that the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rate is 66.50 percent *ad valorem*.

As Nima is the exporter but not the producer of subject merchandise, should the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department's final results of review will apply to all subject merchandise exported by Nima. See 19 CFR 351.107(b).

The Department intends to instruct CBP, within 15 days of publication of the final results of this review, to liquidate all shipments of subject merchandise exported by Nima, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the POR at the rate established in this administrative review.

We will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits for non-reviewed companies at the most recent company-specific or country-wide rate applicable to the company. Accordingly, the cash deposit rates that will be applied to non-reviewed companies covered by this order will be the rate for that company established in the most recently completed administrative proceeding. See *2003 Roasted Pistachios*. These cash deposit rates shall apply to all non-reviewed companies until a review of a company assigned these rates is requested.

Public Comment

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(b), the Department will disclose to parties to the proceeding any calculations performed in connection with these preliminary results within five days after the date of the public announcement of this notice. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309, interested parties may submit written comments in response to these preliminary results. Unless otherwise indicated by the

Department, case briefs must be submitted within 30 days after the publication of these preliminary results. Rebuttal briefs, which are limited to arguments raised in case briefs, must be submitted no later than five days after the time limit for filing case briefs, unless otherwise specified by the Department. Parties who submit argument in this proceeding are requested to submit with the argument: (1) a statement of the issue, and (2) a brief summary of the argument. Parties submitting case and/or rebuttal briefs are requested to provide the Department copies of the public version on disk. Case and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(f). Also, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310, within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice, interested parties may request a public hearing on arguments to be raised in the case and rebuttal briefs. Unless the Secretary specifies otherwise, the hearing, if requested, will be held two days after the date for submission of rebuttal briefs.

Representatives of parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of proprietary information under administrative protective order no later than 10 days after the representative's client or employer becomes a party to the proceeding, but in no event later than the date the case briefs, under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(ii), are due. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any case or rebuttal brief or at a hearing.

This administrative review and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: June 30, 2006.

David M. Spooner,
Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.

[FR Doc. E6-10664 Filed 7-6-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-428-829; C-421-809; C-412-821]

Low Enriched Uranium from Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: On February 28, 2006, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary results of administrative reviews of the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on low enriched uranium (LEU) from Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (UK) for the period January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004 (see *Low Enriched Uranium from Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Intent to Revoke the Countervailing Duty Orders*, 71 FR 10062 (February 28, 2006) (*Preliminary Results*)). The Department has now completed these administrative reviews in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Based on information received since the *Preliminary Results* and our analysis of the comments received, the Department has not revised the net subsidy rate for Urenco Deutschland GmbH of Germany (UD), Urenco Nederland B.V. of the Netherlands (UNL), Urenco (Capenhurst) Limited (UCL) of the UK, Urenco Ltd., Urenco Inc., and Urenco Enrichment Company Ltd. (UEC) (collectively, the Urenco Group or respondents), the producers/exporters of subject merchandise covered by these reviews. For further discussion of our positions, see the "Issues and Decision Memorandum" from Stephen J. Claeys, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, to David M. Spooner, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, concerning "Low Enriched Uranium from Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Orders" (Decision Memorandum), dated June 28, 2006. The final net subsidy rate for the reviewed companies is listed below in the section entitled "Final Results of Reviews."

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Darla Brown, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4012, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2849.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 28, 2006, the Department published in the **Federal Register** its *Preliminary Results*. We invited interested parties to comment on the