into law on March 22, 1995, the agency has assessed the effects of the proposed directives on state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. The proposed directives would not compel the expenditure of $100 million or more by any state, local, or tribal government or anyone in the private sector. Therefore, a statement under section 202 of the act is not required.

Federalism and Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

The agency has considered the proposed directives under the requirements of Executive Order 13132 on federalism and has determined that the proposed directives conform with the federalism principles set out in this Executive order; would not impose any compliance costs on the states; and would not have substantial direct effects on the states, the relationship between the federal government and the states, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, the agency has determined that no further assessment of federalism implications is necessary.

Moreover, these proposed directives do not have tribal implications as defined by Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments,'' and therefore advance consultation with tribes is not required.

Energy Effects

The proposed directives have been reviewed under Executive Order 13211 of May 18, 2001, ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.'' It has been determined that the proposed directives would not constitute a significant energy action as defined in the Executive order. To the contrary, the proposed directives could have a positive, rather than a negative effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy to the extent the proposed directives provide direction on processing proposals and applications and issuing special use authorizations for wind energy uses.

Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public

The proposed directives do not contain any record-keeping or reporting requirements or other information collection requirements as defined in 5 CFR part 1320 that are not already required by law or not already approved for use. Accordingly, the review provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320 do not apply.

Text of Proposed Directives

Reviewers may obtain a copy of the proposed revisions to the FSM and FSH from the address cited in the addresses section above or from the Forest Service home page on the World Wide Web at: *http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/permits/energy.htm.*

Dated: September 6, 2007.

Sally Collins,

Associate Chief, Forest Service.

[FR Doc. E7–18715 Filed 9–21–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

[Docket No.: 070703259–7518–02]

Privacy Act of 1974: System of Records

AGENCY: Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice to amend all Privacy Act System of Records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the President's Identity Theft Task Force's Strategic Plan, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) publishes this notice to announce the effective date of a new routine use to be added to all Privacy Act System of Records.

DATES: The proposed new routine use becomes effective on September 24, 2007

ADDRESSES: For a copy of the system of records please mail requests to Brenda Dolan, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, 202–482–4258, *BDolan1@doc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda Dolan, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 10, 2007, the Commerce published and requested comments on a proposed new routine use to be added to all Privacy Act System of Records. The new routine use for all Commerce systems of records permits disclosure to appropriate persons or entities for purposes of response and remedial efforts in the event of a suspected or confirmed breach of the data contained in the systems. No comments were received in response to the request for comments. By this notice, the Department is adopting the new routine use as final without changes effective September 25, 2007.

Dated: September 18, 2007.

Brenda Dolan,

U.S. Department of Commerce, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Officer.

[FR Doc. E7–18750 Filed 9–21–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–17–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–834]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea; Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 24, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irina Itkin, AD/CVD Operations, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0656.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 3, 2007, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the period July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007. *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 72 FR 36420 (July 3, 2007). On July 30, 2007, DaiYang Metal Co., Ltd. (DMC), a Korean producer/exporter, requested a review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Korea in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b)(2).

On August 20, 2007, the Department initiated an administrative review for DMC. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part*, 72 FR 48613, 48614 (Aug. 24, 2007).

Rescission of Review

On August 23, 2007, DMC withdrew its request for review in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1). Section 351.213(d)(1) of the Department's regulations requires that the Secretary rescind an administrative review if a party requesting a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. Therefore, because DMC's request for an administrative review was timely withdrawn and the Department received no other requests for an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Korea, we are rescinding this review.

Assessment

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at the rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). The Department will issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP within 15 days of publication of this notice.

This notice is published in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: September 17, 2007.

Stephen J. Claeys,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E7–18782 Filed 9–21–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Clean Energy Trade Mission, China and India, January 8–17, 2008

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Commerce is organizing a Clean Energy Trade Mission to China and India, January 8–17, 2008. The trade mission will target a broad range of clean energy technologies such as renewable energy, biofuels, energy efficiency, clean coal, and distributed generation, and be led by Assistant Secretary of Commerce David Bohigian.

ITA seeks to match participating U.S. companies with prescreened partners, agents, distributors, representatives, licensees or retailers in each of these important sectors. In addition to one-on-one business meetings, the agenda will also include meetings with national and local government officials, networking opportunities, country briefings, and site visits.

This mission builds on the first U.S. Clean Energy Technologies Trade Mission, which took place in April 2007 and brought 17 U.S. companies to China and India. The trade mission takes place within the context of both the President's new international framework on climate change, energy security, and economic growth involving the 15 major economies (the Global-15), as well as the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP).

On May 31, 2007, President Bush announced an effort to develop and implement the Global-15 framework by 2012, which would complement the current United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and advance the APP. The APP is a public-private partnership in which member countries work together to facilitate commercial deployment of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance energy security.

DATES: Recruitment will begin immediately and will close on November 5, 2007. The Trade Mission will take place January 8–17, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Rathke, U.S. Department of Commerce, E-mail: *cleanenergymission@mail.doc.gov*, Telephone: 202–482–7916, Mission Web site: *http://www.export.gov/cleanenergymission.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Commercial Setting

China

To decrease its dependence on traditional fossil energy, China seeks to lower its share of fossil fuel consumption in its energy mix and increase its use of alternative energy sources over the next five years. Recently, China unveiled an energy strategy as part of its Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2006–2010). The plan aims to double the country's renewable energy supply by 2020.

In another promising move, the Chinese Government passed the Law on Renewable Energy, which seeks to promote cleaner energy technologies and seeks to increase renewable energy to 10 percent of the country's electricity consumption by 2020 (up from roughly 3 percent in 2003). This law is partly responsible for the increase in new renewable energy projects, particularly in the areas of wind, solar, and biomass. Achieving the targets for wind energy alone (30 GW from 1.2 GW in 2005) will require $21–28 billion in investment. China invested $7 billion in renewable energy capacity in 2005.

More recently, China announced its first national plan to address climate change. The plan calls for a 20 percent reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP by 2010 while increasing the use of renewable energy. The Chinese Government specified wind, nuclear and hydropower, as well as more energy-efficient coal-fired plants, as the technology approaches that it would use to achieve the reductions.

All these initiatives underscore China's intention to deploy cleaner and more efficient technologies. U.S. technology providers with accurate market information and a sound business strategy have the potential to take advantage of the growing Chinese clean energy market.

Beijing: With a population of over 15 million, Beijing is China's largest city. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was $84 billion in 2005, an increase of 11.1% from the previous year. As the national capital, Beijing offers unparalleled access to Chinese policymakers. Since China's energy sector is regulated by the central government, interaction with these officials can be critical to a companies' success.

There is also a strong local market for clean energy technologies in Beijing, due to its size, its political and economic importance, and the poor environmental conditions caused by development. Beijing is unique in China in that it has provincial status, which enables its municipal government to approve independent foreign investment projects up to a value of $30 million. This has positioned Beijing as an attractive location for foreign investment in China. The selection of the city as host of the 2008 Summer Olympic Games has spurred substantial government investment in projects that improve environmental quality.

To facilitate trade and investment in clean energy technologies and help create commercial opportunities for mission participants, ITA is working with the Chinese Government to hold the first U.S.-China Clean Energy Technologies Industry Forum (CETIF). The creation of a U.S.-China CETIF would establish an annual forum designed to establish dialogue between U.S. and Chinese industry and appropriate government representatives on a variety of energy and environmental trade, technology, and policy issues. This event is expected to take place on Wednesday, January 9, 2008, and is open to all mission participants.

Guangzhou: Guangzhou is the economic center of the Pearl River Delta and is the heart of one of China's