

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.

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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]

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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.