

Therefore, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results of this administrative review by 61 days. The preliminary results will now be due no later than January 31, 2008. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: November 14, 2007.

Stephen J. Claeys,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-837]

Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Preliminary Results and Preliminary Partial Rescission 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 cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (CTL plate) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the period January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006, the period of review (POR). We have preliminarily determined that the administrative review regarding DSEC Co., Ltd. (DSEC) should be rescinded. For information on the net subsidy rate for the other reviewed company, Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd. (DSM), 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: November 20, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jolanta Lawska, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4014, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-8362.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 10, 2000, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the CVD order on CTL plate from Korea. See *Notice of Amended Final Determination: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From India and the Republic of Korea; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From France, India, Indonesia, Italy, and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6587 (February 10, 2000) (CTL Plate Order). On February 2, 2007, 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*, 72 FR 5007 (February 2, 2007). On February 26, 2007, we received a timely request for review from DSM, a Korean producer and exporter of subject merchandise. On February 28, 2007, Nucor Corporation (petitioner) requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of the CVD order on CTL plate from Korea with respect to DSM, TC Steel, and DSEC. On March 28, 2007, the Department initiated an administrative review of the CVD order on CTL plate from Korea, covering January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006. See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Deferral of Administrative Reviews*, 72 FR 14516 (March 28, 2007). On May 3, 2007, petitioner withdrew its request for a review of TC Steel pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1). On July 6, 2007 we published in the **Federal Register** the notice of rescission for TC Steel. See *Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 72 FR 36962 (July 6, 2007). On May 24, 2007, the Department issued a questionnaire to the Government of Korea (GOK), DSM and DSEC. We received questionnaire responses from DSM, DSEC and the GOK on July 30, 2007. On September 13, 2007, the Department issued supplemental questionnaires to the GOK and DSM. We received questionnaire responses from the GOK and DSM on October 4, 2007. On August 6, 2007, and September 12, 2007, the Department issued supplemental questionnaires to DSEC. We received questionnaire responses from DSEC to the August supplemental questionnaire and the September supplemental questionnaire on August 14, 2007, and September 19, 2007, respectively.

On November 6, 2007, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an extension of the deadline for the preliminary results. See *Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products from the Republic of Korea: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 72 FR 62625 (November 6, 2007).

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b), this review covers only those producers or exporters for which a review was specifically requested.

Preliminary Intent to Rescind with Respect to DSEC

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), we are preliminarily rescinding the review with respect to DSEC based on the absence of shipments of subject merchandise. See October 31, 2007, Memorandum to the File through Eric Greynolds, Program Manager, entitled "Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Korea- DSEC Co., Ltd.- Preliminary Rescission of Administrative Review." Accordingly, the only company subject to this review is DSM.

Scope of Order

The products covered by the CVD order are certain hot-rolled carbon-quality steel: (1) universal mill plates (*i.e.*, flat-rolled products rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 1250 mm, and of a nominal or actual thickness of not less than 4 mm, which are cut-to-length (not in coils) and without patterns in relief), of iron or non-alloy-quality steel; and (2) flat-rolled products, hot-rolled, of a nominal or actual thickness of 4.75 mm or more and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness, and which are cut-to-length (not in coils). Steel products to be included in the scope of the order are of rectangular, square, circular or other shape and of rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such non-rectangular cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process (*i.e.*, products which have been "worked after rolling")—for example, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges. Steel products that meet the noted physical characteristics that are painted, varnished or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances are included within this scope. Also, specifically included in the scope of the order are high strength, low alloy (HSLA) steels.

HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum. Steel products to be included in this scope, regardless of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions, are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is two percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below is equal to or exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated: 1.80 percent of manganese, or 1.50 percent of silicon, or 1.00 percent of copper, or 0.50 percent of aluminum, or 1.25 percent of chromium, or 0.30 percent of cobalt, or 0.40 percent of lead, or 1.25 percent of nickel, or 0.30 percent of tungsten, or 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or 0.10 percent of niobium, or 0.41 percent of titanium, or 0.15 percent of vanadium, or 0.15 percent zirconium. All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not equal or exceed any one of the levels listed above, are within the scope of this order unless otherwise specifically excluded. The following products are specifically excluded from the order: (1) products clad, plated, or coated with metal, whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastic or other non-metallic substances; (2) SAE grades (formerly AISI grades) of series 2300 and above; (3) products made to ASTM A710 and A736 or their proprietary equivalents; (4) abrasion-resistant steels (*i.e.*, USS AR 400, USS AR 500); (5) products made to ASTM A202, A225, A514 grade S, A517 grade S, or their proprietary equivalents; (6) ball bearing steels; (7) tool steels; and (8) silicon manganese steel or silicon electric steel.

The merchandise subject to the order is currently classifiable in the HTSUS under subheadings: 7208.40.3030, 7208.40.3060, 7208.51.0030, 7208.51.0045, 7208.51.0060, 7208.52.0000, 7208.53.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7210.90.9000, 7211.13.0000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0045, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7225.40.3050, 7225.40.7000, 7225.50.6000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, 7226.91.8000, 7226.99.0000.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by the order is dispositive.

Subsidies Valuation Information

A. Average Useful Life

Under 19 CFR 351.524(d)(2), we will presume the allocation period for non-recurring subsidies to be the average useful life (AUL) of renewable physical assets for the industry concerned as listed in the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) 1997 Class Life Asset Depreciation Range System (IRS Tables), as updated by the Department of the Treasury. The presumption will apply unless a party claims and establishes that the IRS Tables do not reasonably reflect the company-specific AUL or the country-wide AUL for the industry under examination and that the difference between the company-specific and/or country-wide AUL and the AUL from the IRS Tables is significant. According to the IRS Tables, the AUL of the steel industry is 15 years. No interested party challenged the 15-year AUL derived from the IRS Tables. Thus, in this review, we have allocated, where applicable, all of the non-recurring subsidies provided to the producers/exporters of subject merchandise over a 15-year AUL.

B. Benchmarks for Long-Term Loans Issued through 2006

During the POR, DSM had outstanding long-term won-denominated and foreign currency-denominated loans from government-owned banks and Korean commercial banks. Based on our findings on this issue in prior investigations and administrative reviews, we are using the following benchmarks to calculate the subsidies attributable to respondent's countervailable long-term loans obtained in the years 1991 through 2006:

(1) For countervailable, foreign currency-denominated loans, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.505(a)(2)(ii) and consistent with our past practice, our preference is to use the company-specific, weighted-average foreign currency-denominated interest rates on the company's loans from foreign bank branches in Korea, foreign securities, and direct foreign loans received after 1991. *See, e.g., Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 64 FR 30636, 30640 (June 8, 1999) (*Sheet and Strip Investigation*); *see also Final Negative Countervailing Duty Determination: Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 64 FR 15530, 15531 (March 31, 1999) (*Plate in Coils Investigation*). Where no such benchmarks are available, and consistent with 19 CFR 351.505(a)(3)(ii),

we rely on the lending rates as reported by the IMF's *International Financial Statistics Yearbook. See Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 71 FR 50886 (August 28, 2006) (unchanged in final results by notice of *Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea*, 72 FR 51615 (January 3, 2007)); *see also Notice of Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea* 72 FR 38565 (July 13, 2007) (*2005 CTL Plate Final Results*), and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Section I. B "Subsidies Valuation Information" (*2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo*).

(2) For countervailable, won-denominated, long-term loans, our practice is to use the company-specific corporate bond rate on the company's public and private bonds. This benchmark is consistent with our decision in *Plate in Coils Investigation*, 64 FR at 15531, in which we determined that the GOK did not direct or control the Korean domestic bond market after 1991, and that the interest rate on domestic bonds may serve as an appropriate benchmark interest rate. Where unavailable, we used the national average of the yields on three-year corporate bonds, as reported by the Bank of Korea (BOK). *See Plate in Coils Investigation*, 64 FR at 15531. *See also* 19 CFR 505(a)(3)(ii).

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.505(a)(2), our benchmarks take into consideration the structure of the government-provided loans. For fixed-rate loans, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.505(a)(2)(iii), we used as our benchmark fixed-rate loans issued in the same year that the government loans were issued. For variable-rate loans outstanding during the POR, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.505(a)(5)(i), our preference is to use the interest rates of variable-rate lending instruments issued during the year in which the government loans were issued. Where such benchmark instruments are unavailable, we use weighted-average interest rates of all variable-rate loans issued during the POR as our benchmark, as such rates better reflect a variable interest rate that would be in effect during the POR. This approach is in accordance with the Department's practice in similar cases. *See, e.g., Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From the Republic of Korea*, 68 FR 13267 (March 19, 2003),

and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 8; *see also* 19 CFR 351.505(a)(5)(ii); *see also* 2005 CTL Plate Final Results and 2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo at I. B.

Programs Preliminarily Determined To Confer Subsidies

A. The GOK's Direction of Credit

In the most recently completed administrative review of this CVD order, the Department reaffirmed earlier determinations that the GOK controlled and directed lending through year 2001. *See* 2005 CTL Plate Final Results and 2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo at I. A. In that review, the Department also noted that neither DSM nor the GOK provided any new information that would warrant a change in the Department's determination. Finding that the GOK did not act to the best of its ability, the Department employed an adverse inference and determined that the GOK continued its direction-of-credit policies from 2002 through 2006. *See, e.g., Notice of Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea*, 72 FR 10164, 10165 (March 7, 2007) (2005 CTL Plate Preliminary Results) (unchanged in final results by 2005 CTL Plate Final Results).

During the POR, DSM had outstanding loans that were received prior to the 2002 period. In this review, as in the prior administrative review, we asked the GOK for information pertaining to the GOK's direction-of-credit policies for the period from 2002 through 2006. The GOK did not provide any new or additional information that would warrant a departure from these prior findings, stating instead that:

“. . . the Government of Korea continues to believe that the evidence demonstrates that there has been no direction of credit to the Korean steel industry. Nevertheless, the Department has consistently found that long-term loans received by Korean steel producers were the result of the Korean Government's direction, despite the Government's repeated submission of evidence to the contrary. . . . Consequently, in this review, the Government will not contest the Department's findings on direction of long-term loans.”

See July 30, 2007, GOK submission at pages 8–9. Because the GOK withheld the requested information on its lending policies, the Department does not have the necessary information on the record to determine whether the GOK has continued its direction-of-credit policies through 2006. Therefore, the Department must base its determination on facts otherwise available. *See* section 776(a)(2)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Section 776(b) of the Act further provides that the Department may use an adverse inference in applying the facts otherwise available when a party has failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to comply with a request for information. Section 776(b) of the Act also authorizes the Department to use as adverse facts available (AFA) information derived from the petition, the final determination, a previous administrative review, or other information placed on the record. For the reasons discussed below, we determine that, in accordance with sections 776(a)(2) and 776(b) of the Act, the use of AFA is appropriate for the preliminary results for the determination of direction of credit for loans received from 2002 through 2006.

In this case, the GOK refused to supply requested information that was in its possession, even though the GOK had provided similar information in prior proceedings. *See, e.g., Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea*, 64 FR 73176, 73178 (December 29, 1999) (CTL Plate Investigation). Therefore, consistent with sections 776(a)(2)(A) and (B) of the Act, we find that the GOK did not act to the best of its ability and, therefore, are employing an adverse inference in selecting from among the facts otherwise available. Accordingly, we find that the GOK's direction-of-credit policies with respect to the Korean steel industry provide a financial contribution in the form of the provision of loans pursuant to section 771(5)(D)(i) of the Act, confer a benefit in the amount of the difference between the amount that firm paid for the countervailable loan and the amount the firm would pay on a comparable commercial loan within the meaning of section 771(5)(E)(ii) of the Act, and are specific pursuant to section 771(5A)(D)(iii) of the Act because they are limited to the steel industry. Therefore, we find that lending to Korean steel producers from domestic banks and government-owned banks through 2006 is countervailable. Thus, any loans received by Korean steel producers through 2006 from domestic banks and government-owned banks that were outstanding during the POR are countervailable, to the extent that the interest amount paid on the loan is less than what would have been paid on a comparable commercial loan. The Department's decision to rely on adverse inferences when lacking a response from the GOK regarding the

direction-of-credit issue, as it applies to the Korean steel industry, is also in accordance with its practice. *See, e.g., Notice of Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea*, 71 FR 11397, 11399 (March 7, 2006) (unchanged in the *Notice of Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea*, 71 FR 38861 (July 10, 2006).

DSM received long-term fixed- and variable-rate loans from GOK-owned or controlled institutions that were outstanding during the POR and had both won- and foreign currency-denominated loans outstanding during the POR. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.505(c)(2) and (4), we calculated the benefit for each fixed- and variable-rate loan received from GOK-owned or -controlled banks to be the difference between the actual amount of interest paid on the directed loan during the POR and the amount of interest that would have been paid during the POR at the benchmark interest rate. We conducted our benefit calculations using the benchmark interest rates described in the “Subsidies Valuation Information” section above.

To calculate the total benefit for all directed credit, we used the benefits received only from won-denominated loans. There were no benefits received from foreign currency loans. To calculate the net subsidy rate, we divided DSM's total benefits received from won-denominated loans by its respective total F.O.B. sales values during the POR, as this program is not tied to exports or a particular product. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the net subsidy rate under the direction-of-credit program to be less than 0.005 percent *ad valorem* for DSM, which according to the Department's practice, is considered not measurable and is not included in the calculation of the CVD rate. *See* 2005 CTL Plate and the accompanying 2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo at 6; *see also*, the “Other Programs” section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum that accompanied the *Notice of Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada*, 70 FR 73448 (December 12, 2005) (2005 Lumber Products Canada).

B. Asset Revaluation under Tax Programs under the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Act (TERCL) Article 56(2)

Under Article 56(2) of the TERCL, the GOK permitted companies that made an initial public offering between January 1, 1987, and December 31, 1990, to revalue their assets at a rate higher than the 25 percent required of most other companies under the Asset Revaluation Act. The Department has previously found this program to be countervailable. For example, in the *CTL Plate Investigation*, the Department determined that this program was *de facto* specific under section 771(5A)(D)(iii) of the Act because the actual recipients of the subsidy were limited in number and the basic metal industry was a dominant user of this program. We also determined that a financial contribution was provided in the form of tax revenue foregone, pursuant to section 771(5)(D)(ii) of the Act. See *CTL Plate Investigation*, 64 FR at 73182–83. The Department further determined that a benefit was conferred, within the meaning of section 771(5)(E) of the Act, on those companies that were able to revalue their assets under TERCL Article 56(2) because the revaluation resulted in participants paying fewer taxes than they would otherwise pay absent the program. *Id.* No new information, evidence of changed circumstances, or comments from interested parties were presented in this review to warrant any reconsideration of the countervailable status of this program.

The benefit from this program is the difference that the revaluation of depreciable assets has on a company's tax liability each year. Evidence on the record indicates that DSM revalued its assets under Article 56(2) of the TERCL in 1988. However, DSM reports that in 1998 it revalued its assets yet again. DSM states the revaluation in 1998 was not pursuant to TERCL Article 56(2) and, according to the GOK, was consistent with Korean Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). DSM claims that the asset revaluations that were adopted in 1988 under Article 56(2) of TERCL were superseded when it revalued its assets in 1998. Hence, the 1988 asset revaluation would only affect the calculation of depreciation costs for tax years prior to 1998. However, there were certain assets that were not revalued in 1998. For those assets which were not revalued in 1998, we identified the total amount of the change in depreciation expense attributable to the 1988 asset revaluation for 2005 (the tax return

submitted during the POR). We then multiplied this amount by the tax rate for 2005 to determine the benefit under this program. This is the same approach the Department used in the previous review. See *2005 CTL Plate Final Results* and the "Asset Revaluation under Tax Programs under the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Act (TERCL) Article 56(2)" section of the *2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo*. As this program is not tied to exports, we used the benefit amount as the numerator and DSM's total sales as the denominator. Using this methodology, we preliminarily determine the countervailable subsidy from this program to be less than 0.005 percent *ad valorem*, which, according to the Department's practice, is considered not measurable and is not included in the calculation of the CVD rate. See *2005 CTL Plate Final Results and 2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo* at 6; see also, the "Other Programs" section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum that accompanied *2005 Lumber Products Canada*.

C. GOK Infrastructure Investment at Incheon North Harbor

Under the Act on Participation of Private Investment in Infrastructure (the Harbor Act), signed in 2000, the GOK contracts with private companies to construct infrastructure facilities at Incheon North Harbor. The program is designed to encourage private investment in public infrastructure facilities at Incheon North Harbor. The government compensates private parties for a portion of the construction costs of these facilities. In addition, the company is given right to operate the facility for a certain period of time.

Under the Harbor Act, DSM participated in an agreement with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF), under which DSM constructed one of 17 piers at Incheon North Harbor. According to the information submitted by DSM, the construction of the pier was completed in November 2006. Upon completion of this port facility, DSM received free use of harbor facilities at Incheon Port and the right to collect fees from other users of the facility for a period of 50 years. At the end of the 50-year period, operating rights revert to the GOK. Further, under the Harbor Act, the GOK is responsible for compensating DSM for 30 percent of the construction costs of the facility. DSM reported receiving payments from the GOK as reimbursements for construction costs it incurred during the POR.

The Department has previously examined this program. See the "GOK

Infrastructure Investment at Incheon North Harbor" section of the *2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo*, in which we determined that the reimbursements DSM received under the program constitute a direct financial contribution, in the form of grants, and confer a benefit within the meaning of sections 771(5)(D)(i) and 771(5)(E) of the Act, respectively. We also determined that the reimbursements DSM received under the program are *de facto* specific within the meaning of section 771(5A)(D)(iii)(I) of the Act because the GOK reported that only a few companies representing limited industries received reimbursements under the program. See the "GOK Infrastructure Investment at Incheon North Harbor" section of the *2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo*. No new information, evidence of changed circumstances, or comments from interested parties were presented in this review to warrant any reconsideration of the countervailable status of this program. Therefore, we continue to find this program countervailable for same reasons stated in the *2005 CTL Plate Final Results*.

To calculate the benefit under this program, we first summed the amount of payments DSM received each year under the program. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.524(c), we are treating the grants DSM received under the program as non-recurring. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.524(b)(2), the Department allocates non-recurring benefits provided under a particular subsidy program to the year in which the benefits are received if the total amount approved under the subsidy program is less than 0.5 percent of the relevant sales of the firm in question, during the year in which the subsidy was approved. The GOK provided the total approved amount with the date of approval. For the preliminary results, the Department performed the 0.5 percent test by dividing the grant amount from the GOK at the time of receipt by DSM's total sales at the time of receipt. Because the amounts were less than 0.5 percent of DSM's total sales in the year of receipt, we expensed the grants to the year of receipt. On this basis, we preliminarily determine DSM's net subsidy rate under this program to be 0.29 percent *ad valorem*.

D. Research and Development under Korea Research Association of New Iron and Steelmaking Technology (KANIST) (formerly KNISTRA)

Under this program, companies make contributions to KANIST, which also receives contributions from the GOK. KANIST then contracts with universities and other research

institutions. Upon completion of the projects, KANIST shares the results of the research with the companies that participated in the projects.

The Department examined this program in the underlying investigation. In that segment of the proceeding, the Department determined that the GOK, through the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE), provided research and development grants to support numerous projects designed to foster the development of efficient technology for industrial development. See *CTL Plate Investigation*, 64 FR at 73185. We found this program to be specific as the grants were provided directly to respondents and their affiliates that are steel-related, and that the grants provided a financial contribution. *Id.* See also sections 771(5A)(D)(ii) and 771(5)(D)(i) of the Act. Moreover, pursuant to section 771(5)(E) of the Act, the Department determined that the benefit was the amount of the GOK's contribution allocated to the percentage of the company's contribution and was conferred at the time of receipt. No new information, evidence of changed circumstances, or comments from interested parties were presented in this review to warrant any reconsideration of the countervailable status of this program.

DSM reported that it participated in research and development projects coordinated by KANIST. In these projects, DSM and other Korean companies made contributions to KANIST, which also received contributions from the GOK. Specifically, DSM reported that it participated in four research and development projects. The first project deals with the "Elimination of Accumulated Impurities and Metal Structural Non-detrimental Technology Development." DSM and the GOK made contributions to this project from 2002 through 2006. The remaining three projects are dedicated to the development of structural steel. See Exhibit D-6-A, Volume II, of DSM's July 30, 2007, questionnaire response; see also Exhibit G-4-B of the GOK's July 30, 2007, questionnaire response. Based on the information in DSM's response, we preliminarily determine that the projects aimed at structural steel development are tied to non-subject merchandise. We also preliminarily determine that the remaining research and development project is relevant to the early stages of the steel production process and, therefore, attributable to DSM's total steel sales.

In keeping with the Department's practice, we calculated the benefits related to the project on the "Elimination of Accumulated Impurities and Metal Structural Non-detrimental Technology Development" by allocating the GOK's payments based on DSM's contributions to the project. See *2005 CTL Plate Final Results* and the "GOK Infrastructure Investment at Incheon North Harbor" section of the *2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo*. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.524(b)(2), the Department allocates non-recurring benefits provided under a particular subsidy program to the year in which the benefits are received if the total amount approved under the subsidy program is less than 0.5 percent of the relevant sales of the firm in question, during the year in which the subsidy was approved. However, the GOK and DSM did not provide the total approved amounts or the dates of approval. Therefore, we performed our analysis under 19 CFR 351.524(b)(2) by dividing the grant amounts from the GOK at the time of receipt by DSM's total steel sales at the time of receipt. Using this approach, the calculated percentages in each year were less than 0.5 percent. Therefore, we preliminarily determine that all of the GOK's contributions were expensed in the year of receipt. To calculate the net subsidy rate under the program, we divided the contributions made by the GOK during the POR that were allocated to DSM by DSM's total steel sales during the POR. On this basis, we preliminarily calculate a net subsidy rate for DSM to be less than 0.005 percent *ad valorem*, which, according to the Department's practice, is considered not measurable and is not included in the calculation of the CVD rate. See *2005 CTL Plate* and the accompanying *2005 CTL Plate I&D Memo* at 6; see also, the "Other Programs" section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum that accompanied *2005 Lumber Products Canada*.

Programs Preliminarily Found to Be Not Used

1. *Special Cases of Tax for Balanced Development Among Areas (TERCL Articles 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45) (Reserve for Investment Program)*
2. *Electricity Discounts (VRA, VCA, ELR and DLI Programs)*
3. *Price Discount for DSM Land Purchase at Asan Bay*
4. *Local Tax Exemption on Land Outside of Metropolitan Area*
5. *Exemption of Value Added Tax on Anthracite Coal*

Preliminary Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3) and consistent with our practice, we preliminarily determine to rescind this review with respect to DSEC based on the absence of shipments of subject merchandise. See, e.g., *Stainless Steel Bar from India; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and New Shipper Review, and Partial Rescission of Administrative Review*, 65 FR 12209 (March 8, 2000) (unchanged in final results by notice of *Stainless Steel Bar from India; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and New Shipper Review and Partial Rescission of Administrative Review*, 65 FR 48965 (August 10, 2000)); *Persulfates From the People's Republic of China; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, and Partial Rescission of Administrative Review*, 65 FR 18963 (April 10, 2000) (unchanged in final results by notice of *Persulfates From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission of Administrative Review* 65 FR 46691 (July 31, 2000)).

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we calculated a subsidy rate for DSM for 2006. We preliminarily determine that the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rate for DSM is 0.29 percent *ad valorem* for 2006, which is *de minimis*. See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1).

If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), 15 days after the date of publication of the final results, to liquidate shipments of CTL plate from DSM, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006, without regard to countervailing duties. Also, the Department will instruct CBP not to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties on shipments of CTL plate from DSM, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication of the final results of 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 are those established in the most recently completed administrative proceeding. See *CTL Plate Order*, 65 FR 6589. These 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(b)(1), interested parties may submit written arguments in response to these preliminary results. Unless otherwise indicated by the Department, case briefs must be submitted within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice, and rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, must be submitted no later than five days after the time limit for filing case briefs. See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii). Parties who submit written arguments in this proceeding are requested to submit with the written 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)(1)(ii), are due. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of arguments made in any case or rebuttal briefs.

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

Dated: November 9, 2007.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E7-22672 Filed 11-19-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award Board of Overseers

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Public Meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2, notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Board of Overseers of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award on December 4, 2007. The Board of Overseers is composed of eleven members prominent in the fields of quality and performance management and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, assembled to advise the Secretary of Commerce on the conduct of the Baldrige Award. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss and review information received from the National Institute of Standards and Technology and from the Chair of the Judges Panel of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. The agenda will include: Report from the Judges' Panel, Baldrige Program Update, Potential Program Changes, Baldrige Program Education and Outreach, Overseers Role in Raising Awareness of the Baldrige Program, and Recommendations for the NIST Director.

DATES: The meeting will convene December 4, 2007, at 8:30 a.m. and adjourn at 3 p.m. on December 4, 2007.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Administration Building, Lecture Room A, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899. All visitors to the National Institute of Standards and Technology site will have to pre-register to be admitted. Please submit your name, time of arrival, e-mail address and phone number to Diane Harrison no later than Friday, November 30, 2007, and she will provide you with instructions for admittance. Ms. Harrison's e-mail address is diane.harrison@nist.gov and her phone number is (301) 975-2361.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Harry Hertz, Director, National Quality Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899, telephone number (301) 975-2361.

Dated: November 9, 2007.

Richard F. Kayser,

Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. E7-22670 Filed 11-19-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN: 0648-XD99

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Hearings

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

ACTION: Notice of public hearings.

SUMMARY: The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) will convene Public Hearings on an Aquaculture Amendment.

DATES: The public hearings will held from December 10 - 13, 2007 at 5 locations throughout the Gulf of Mexico. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for specific dates and times.

ADDRESSES: The public meetings will be held in the following locations:

St. Petersburg, FL; Biloxi, MS; Mobile, AL; New Orleans, LA; and Houston, TX. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for specific dates and times.

Council address: Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 2203 North Lois Avenue, Suite 1100, Tampa, FL 33607.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wayne Swingle, Executive Director; telephone: (813) 348-1630.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) is preparing an amendment which will require persons to obtain a permit from NMFS to participate in aquaculture by constructing an aquaculture facility in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the Gulf of Mexico. Each application for a permit must comply with many permit conditions related to record keeping and operation of the facility. These permit conditions will assure the facility has a minimal affect on the environment and on other fishery resources. Compliance with the conditions will be evaluated annually for the duration of the permit as the basis for renewal of the permit for the next year.

The public hearings will begin at 6 p.m. and conclude at the end of public testimony or no later than 9 p.m. at each of the following locations:

•Monday, December 10, 2007, Hilton Houston Hobby Airport, 8181 Airport