

Dated: July 22, 2008.

**Roberto Salazar,**

*Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.*

[FR Doc. E8-17372 Filed 7-29-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Natural Resources Conservation Service

#### Notice of Proposed Change to the Natural Resources Conservation Service's National Handbook of Conservation Practices

**AGENCY:** Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA, Idaho State Office.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of proposed changes in the NRCS National Handbook of Conservation Practices, Section IV of the Idaho State NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) for review and comment.

**SUMMARY:** It is the intention of the NRCS in Idaho to issue a revised conservation practice standards in its National Handbook of Conservation Practices. The revised standard is: Filter Strip (393).

**DATES:** Comments will be received for a 30-day period commencing with this date of publication.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Inquire in writing to Jeff Burwell, State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), 9173 W. Barnes Dr., Suite C, Boise, Idaho 83709. Copies of the practice standards will be made available upon written request. You may also submit your electronic requests and comments to [Linda.Miller@id.usda.gov](mailto:Linda.Miller@id.usda.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 343 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 states that revisions made after enactment of the law to NRCS State Technical Guides used to carry out highly erodible land and wetland provisions of the law shall be made available for public review and comment. For the next 30 days, the NRCS in Idaho will receive comments relative to the proposed changes. Following that period, a determination will be made by the NRCS in Idaho regarding disposition of those comments and a final determination of change will be made.

Dated: July 14, 2008.

**Jeff Burwell,**

*State Conservationist, Boise, Idaho.*

[FR Doc. E8-17392 Filed 7-29-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-351-832, C-351-833, A-560-815, A-201-830, A-841-805, A-274-804, A-823-812]

#### Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

**SUMMARY:** On September 4, 2007, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated sunset reviews of the antidumping duty ("AD") orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod ("wire rod") from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine; and the countervailing duty ("CVD") order on wire rod from Brazil. *See Initiation of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 72 FR 50659 (September 4, 2007). As a result of the determinations by the Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") that revocation of the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, and the CVD order on wire rod from Brazil would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* July 30, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Shelly Atkinson or Brandon Farlander, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0116 and 482-0182, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On October 22, 2002, the Department published the CVD orders on wire rod from Brazil and Canada. *See Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil and Canada*, 67 FR 64871 (October 22, 2002). Additionally, the Department published the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine on October 29, 2002. *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova,*

*Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, 67 FR 65945 (October 29, 2002). On January 23, 2004, the CVD order on wire rod from Canada was revoked, pursuant to a changed circumstance review. *See* 69 FR 3330 (January 23, 2004).

On September 4, 2007, the Department initiated and the ITC instituted sunset reviews of the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, and the CVD order on wire rod from Brazil pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). *See Initiation of Five-year Sunset Reviews*, 72 FR at 50659; *see also Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, 72 FR 50696 (September 4, 2007). Additionally, on December 28, 2007, the ITC determined to conduct full five-year reviews concerning the CVD and AD orders. *See Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, 72 FR 73880 (December 28, 2007).

As a result of its reviews, the Department found that revocation of the AD and CVD orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and net countervailable subsidies likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked. *See Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 73 FR 1321 (January 8, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *see also Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil: Final Results of Expedited Five-year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 73 FR 1323 (January 8, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

On July 17, 2008, the ITC published its determination pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, and the CVD order on wire rod from Brazil would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See ITC Final Determination: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-417 and

731-TA-953, 954, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Review) 73 FR 41116 (July 17, 2008) (“*ITC Wire Rod Final Determination*”); and *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 4014, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 954, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Review) (June 2008).

With respect to the AD order on wire rod from Canada, the ITC determined that revocation of order would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. See *ITC Wire Rod Final Determination*. Therefore, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1)(iii), the Department is revoking the AD order on wire rod from Canada in a separate **Federal Register** notice.

#### Scope of the Orders

The merchandise subject to these orders is certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, 5.00 mm or more, but less than 19.00 mm, in solid cross-sectional diameter.

Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) definitions for (a) Stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; and (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are (f) free machining steel products (i.e., products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.03 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorus, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium).

Also excluded from the scope are 1080 grade tire cord quality wire rod and 1080 grade tire bead quality wire rod. Grade 1080 tire cord quality rod is defined as: (i) Grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod measuring 5.0 mm or more but not more than 6.0 mm in cross-sectional diameter; (ii) with an average partial decarburization of no more than 70 microns in depth (maximum individual 200 microns); (iii) having no non-deformable inclusions greater than 20 microns and no deformable inclusions greater than 35 microns; (iv) having a carbon segregation per heat average of 3.0 or better using European Method NFA 04-114; (v) having a surface quality with no surface defects of a length greater than

0.15 mm; (vi) capable of being drawn to a diameter of 0.30 mm or less with 3 or fewer breaks per ton, and (vii) containing by weight the following elements in the proportions shown: (1) 0.78 percent or more of carbon, (2) less than 0.01 percent of aluminum, (3) 0.040 percent or less, in the aggregate, of phosphorus and sulfur, (4) 0.006 percent or less of nitrogen, and (5) not more than 0.15 percent, in the aggregate, of copper, nickel and chromium.

Grade 1080 tire bead quality rod is defined as: (i) Grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod measuring 5.5 mm or more but not more than 7.0 mm in cross-sectional diameter; (ii) with an average partial decarburization of no more than 70 microns in depth (maximum individual 200 microns); (iii) having no non-deformable inclusions greater than 20 microns and no deformable inclusions greater than 35 microns; (iv) having a carbon segregation per heat average of 3.0 or better using European Method NFA 04-114; (v) having a surface quality with no surface defects of a length greater than 0.2 mm; (vi) capable of being drawn to a diameter of 0.78 mm or larger with 0.5 or fewer breaks per ton; and (vii) containing by weight the following elements in the proportions shown: (1) 0.78 percent or more of carbon, (2) less than 0.01 percent of soluble aluminum, (3) 0.040 percent or less, in the aggregate, of phosphorus and sulfur, (4) 0.008 percent or less of nitrogen, and (5) either not more than 0.15 percent, in the aggregate, of copper, nickel and chromium (if chromium is not specified), or not more than 0.10 percent in the aggregate of copper and nickel and a chromium content of 0.24 to 0.30 percent (if chromium is specified). For purposes of grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod, an inclusion will be considered to be deformable if its ratio of length (measured along the axis—that is, the direction of rolling of the rod) over thickness (measured on the same inclusion in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the rod) is equal to or greater than three. The size of an inclusion for purposes of the 20 microns and 35 microns limitations is the measurement of the largest dimension observed on a longitudinal section measured in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the rod. This measurement methodology applies only to inclusions on certain grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and certain grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 24, 2003.

The designation of the products as “tire cord quality” or “tire bead quality”

indicates the acceptability of the product for use in the production of tire cord, tire bead, or wire for use in other rubber reinforcement applications such as hose wire. These quality designations are presumed to indicate that these products are being used in tire cord, tire bead, and other rubber reinforcement applications, and such merchandise intended for the tire cord, tire bead, or other rubber reinforcement applications is not included in the scope. However, should petitioners or other interested parties provide a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that there exists a pattern of importation of such products for other than those applications; end-use certification for the importation of such products may be required. Under such circumstances, only the importers of record would normally be required to certify the end use of the imported merchandise. All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.

The products subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7213.99.0090, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, and 7227.90.6085 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.<sup>1</sup>

#### Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of these AD and CVD orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies; as well as material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, and the CVD order on wire rod from Brazil. Therefore, CBP will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of these orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the

<sup>1</sup> Effective July 1, 2008, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) reclassified certain HTSUS numbers related to the subject merchandise. See <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/tariff—chapters—current/toc.html>.

Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of these orders not later than June 2013.

These five-year sunset reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act. This notice is published pursuant to 751(c) and 771(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: July 23, 2008.

**David M. Spooner,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E8-17486 Filed 7-29-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-533-821]

#### Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Products From India: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 30, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Gayle Longest, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4014, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-3338.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

On January 28, 2008, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("the Department") published a notice of initiation of the administrative review of the countervailing duty order on hot-rolled carbon steel products from India covering the period January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007. See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part*, 73 FR 4829 (January 28, 2008). The preliminary results are currently due no later than September 1, 2008.

#### Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), requires the Department to make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act further states that if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period specified, the

administering authority may extend the 245-day period to issue its preliminary results to up to 365 days.

Due to the complexity of the issues in this administrative review, such as the absence of exports during the POR and the petitioners' request for verification, we have determined that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results within the 245-day period. Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, we are partially extending the time period for issuing the preliminary results of the review by 109 days. The preliminary results are now due no later than December 19, 2008. The final results continue to be due 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: July 24, 2008.

**Stephen J. Claeys,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E8-17483 Filed 7-29-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, Request for Revocation in Part, and Deferral of Administrative Review

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

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce has received requests to conduct administrative reviews of various antidumping and countervailing duty orders and findings with June anniversary dates. In accordance with the Department's regulations, we are initiating those administrative reviews. The Department also received a request to revoke one antidumping duty order in part and to defer the initiation of an administrative review for another antidumping duty order.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 30, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Sheila E. Forbes, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Customs Unit, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4697.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## Background

The Department has received timely requests, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b)(2002), for administrative reviews of various antidumping and countervailing duty orders and findings with June anniversary dates. The Department also received a timely request to revoke in part the antidumping duty order on stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Taiwan with respect to one exporter. In addition, the Department received a request to defer for one year the initiation of the June 1, 2007 through May 31, 2008 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on Folding Metal Tables and Chairs from the People's Republic of China with respect to one exporter in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(c). The Department received no objections to this request from any party cited in 19 CFR 351.213(c)(1)(ii).

## Respondent Selection

In the event the Department limits the number of respondents for individual examination for administrative reviews, the Department intends to select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports during the period of review (POR). We intend to release the CBP data under Administrative Protective Order (APO) to all parties having an APO within five days of publication of this initiation notice and to make our decision regarding respondent selection within 20 days of publication of this **Federal Register** notice. The Department invites comments regarding the CBP data and respondent selection within 10 calendar days of publication of this **Federal Register** notice.

## Separate Rates

In proceedings involving non-market economy ("NME") countries, the Department begins with a rebuttable presumption that all companies within the country are subject to government control and, thus, should be assigned a single antidumping duty deposit rate. It is the Department's policy to assign all exporters of merchandise subject to an administrative review in an NME country this single rate unless an exporter can demonstrate that it is sufficiently independent so as to be entitled to a separate rate.

To establish whether a firm is sufficiently independent from government control of its export activities to be entitled to a separate rate, the Department analyzes each entity exporting the subject merchandise under a test arising from