

various features, including iron rests, linen racks, and others. The subject ironing tables may be sold with or without a pad and/or cover. All types and configurations of floor-standing, metal-top ironing tables are covered by this order.

Furthermore, the order specifically covers imports of ironing tables, assembled or unassembled, complete or incomplete, and certain parts thereof. For purposes of this order, the term "unassembled" ironing table means a product requiring the attachment of the leg assembly to the top or the attachment of an included feature such as an iron rest or linen rack. The term "complete" ironing table means a product sold as a ready-to-use ensemble consisting of the metal-top table and a pad and cover, with or without additional features, *e.g.*, iron rest or linen rack. The term "incomplete" ironing table means product shipped or sold as a "bare board" *i.e.*, a metal-top table only, without the pad and cover, with or without additional features, *e.g.*, iron rest or linen rack. The major parts or components of ironing tables that are intended to be covered by the order under the term "certain parts thereof" consist of the metal top component (with or without assembled supports and slides) and/or the leg components, whether or not attached together as a leg assembly. This order covers separately shipped metal top components and leg components, without regard to whether the respective quantities would yield an exact quantity of assembled ironing tables.

Ironing tables without legs (such as models that mount on walls or over doors) are not floor-standing and are specifically excluded. Additionally, tabletop or countertop models with short legs that do not exceed 12 inches in length (and which may or may not collapse or retract) are specifically excluded.

The subject ironing tables are currently classifiable under HTSUS subheading 9403.20.0011. The subject metal top and leg components are classified under HTSUS subheading 9403.90.8040. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the scope remains dispositive.

#### Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this case are addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum" from Richard Weible, Director Office 7 to John M. Andersen, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, dated October 27, 2009

(Decision Memorandum), which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the Decision Memorandum include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail if the order was revoked. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this sunset review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum, which is on file in room 1117 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/>. The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

#### Final Results of Sunset Reviews

We determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on ironing tables from the PRC would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the following percentage weighted-average margins:

Manufacturers/Exporters/Producers	Weighted-Average Margin (Percent)
Since Hardware .....	9.47 percent
Shunde Yongjian .....	157.68 percent
Forever Holdings .....	72.29 percent
Gaoming .....	72.29 percent
Harvest .....	72.29 percent
Foshan Shunde .....	157.68 percent
PRC-Wide Rate .....	157.68 percent

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely notification of the return or 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 violation which is subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing these results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(c), and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: October 27, 2009.

**John M. Andersen,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### University of Notre Dame, et al.

#### Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Electron Microscopes

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 106-36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in Room 3705, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue., NW, Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 09-051. Applicant: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, Czech Republic. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 49363, September 28, 2009.

Docket Number: 09-052. Applicant: Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44555. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: JEOL, Ltd., Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 49363, September 28, 2009.

Docket Number: 09-053. Applicant: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, the Netherlands. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 49363, September 28, 2009.

Docket Number: 09-054. Applicant: University of Nebraska Medical Center 986395, Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE 68198. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, Czech Republic. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 49363, September 28, 2009.

Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as these instruments are intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instruments were ordered. Reasons: Each foreign instrument is an electron microscope and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring an electron microscope. We know of no electron microscope, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of each instrument.

Dated: October 28, 2009.

**Christopher Cassel,**

*Director.*

*Subsidies Enforcement Office Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E9-26429 Filed 11-2-09; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-570-948]

#### **Certain Steel Grating from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination**

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

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain steel grating (CSG) from the People's Republic of China (PRC). For information on the estimated subsidy rates, see the "Suspension of Liquidation" section of this notice.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 3, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sean Carey or Justin Neuman, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3964 and (202) 482-0486, respectively.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Case History**

The following events have occurred since the publication of the Department's notice of initiation in the *Federal Register*. See *Certain Steel Grating From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 74 FR 30278 (June 25, 2009) (*Initiation Notice*).

On July 17, 2009, due to the large number of producers and exporters of certain steel grating in the PRC, we determined that it would not be possible to investigate individually each known exporter or producer. Therefore, based on data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CPB), and in accordance with section 777A(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the Department selected as mandatory respondents the two largest Chinese

producers/exporters of steel grating that could reasonably be examined, Ningbo Jiulong Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Ningbo Jiulong) and United Steel Structures Ltd. (USSL). See Memorandum to John M. Andersen, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Countervailing Duty Investigation: Certain Steel Grating (CSG) from the People's Republic of China (PRC)" (July 17, 2009) (Respondent Selection Memorandum). A public version of this memorandum is on file in the Department's Central Records Unit (CRU) in Room 1117 of the main Department building. On July 20, 2009, we issued CVD questionnaires to the Government of the People's Republic of China (GOC), to Ningbo Jiulong, and to USSL.

At the request of Alabama Metal Industries Corp. and Fisher and Ludlow (collectively, Petitioners), on August 10, 2009, the Department postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation until October 26, 2009. See *Certain Steel Grating from the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 74 FR 39921 (August 10, 2009). We received responses from the GOC and both mandatory respondent companies on September 9, 2009. We issued a supplemental questionnaire to the GOC on September 30, 2009, and to Ningbo Jiulong on October 1, 2009. After providing extensions of the due date for these questionnaire responses to the GOC and Ningbo, timely responses were submitted by the GOC on October 15, 2009, and by Ningbo Jiulong on October 13 and 15, 2009.

On July 13, 2009, Petitioners submitted new subsidy allegations regarding six programs. On July 20, 2009, the GOC submitted comments on these allegations. On September 21, 2009, the Department determined to investigate four of these newly alleged subsidy programs pursuant to section 775 of the Act. See Memorandum to Barbara E. Tillman, Director AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Steel Grating from the People's Republic of China (PRC): Initiation Analysis of New Subsidy Allegations" (September 21, 2009) (New Subsidy Initiation Memorandum). Questionnaires regarding these newly alleged subsidies were sent to the GOC and the mandatory respondent companies on September 21, 2009. The GOC, Ningbo Jiulong, and USSL submitted responses to the new subsidy allegations questionnaires on October 15, 2009. On October 20, 2009, Petitioners provided pre-preliminary

comments. On October 21, 2009, the GOC submitted additional supplemental information. On October 22, 2009, Petitioners provided comments prior to the preliminary determination. On October 23, 2009, the GOC provided additional comments.

In its questionnaire response, USSL reported that it does not produce CSG. USSL does produce and sell large steel structures, for projects such as power plants, smelters, petrochemical plants and high-rise buildings, of which CSG is a minor component. The CSG incorporated into the steel structures that USSL produces and sells is purchased from an unaffiliated supplier. Based on this information, it appears that USSL is not one of the two largest producers or exporters of CSG from the PRC, and that USSL does not produce CSG. Subsequently, on October 16, 2009, USSL submitted a letter stating that it should not be considered to be an exporter of CSG for purposes of this investigation. Also on October 16, 2009, Petitioners filed a letter stating that they do not object to the deselection of USSL as a mandatory respondent.

Given this unique combination of circumstances, we have reconsidered the selection of USSL as a respondent in this investigation. Based on the information provided in USSL's questionnaire response, the letters from USSL and Petitioners, and the discretion provided to the Department under section 351.204(c)(1) of the regulations, we have decided to discontinue the individual examination of USSL in this investigation. For a detailed discussion of the bases for this decision, see Memorandum for Ronald K. Lorentzen from John M. Andersen, "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Steel Grating from the People's Republic of China: Whether USSL Should be Maintained as a Mandatory Respondent," dated October 23, 2009.

#### **Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination**

On the same day the Department initiated this countervailing duty investigation, see *Initiation Notice*, the Department also initiated an antidumping duty investigation of certain steel gratings from the PRC. See *Certain Steel Grating from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 74 FR 30273 (June 25, 2009). The countervailing duty investigation and the antidumping duty investigation have the same scope with regard to the merchandise covered.

On October 23, 2009, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act,