

requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

#### Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with section 351.305 of the Department's regulations, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/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 that is subject to sanction.

#### Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under section 351.402(f)(2) of the Department's regulations to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

These final results of administrative review are in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: July 6, 2007.

**David M. Spooner,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E7-13655 Filed 7-12-07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[University of Minnesota, et al.]

#### Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

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 P.M. in room 2104, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14<sup>th</sup> and Constitution Ave, NW., Washington, DC.

Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as each is intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time of its order.

Docket Number: 07-013. Applicant: University of Minnesota. Instrument: Carbon Monoxide Monitor and Accessories. Manufacturer: Aerolaser, Germany. Intended Use: See notice at 72 CFR 31287, June 6, 2007. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides quantification of the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> due to biological activity as opposed to fossil fuel consumption. Since it will employ streaming, gigabyte, real-time fiber optic data, an instrument capable of measuring CO concentration fluctuations with the fastest response time is essential to the project. Docket Number: 07-016. Applicant: The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL. Instrument: Fast-response NOx Analyzer. Manufacturer: Combustion Ltd., UK. Intended Use: See notice at 72 CFR 31287, June 6, 2007. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides near ms response (3 ms for NO, and < 10 ms for other oxides of N), allowing measurement of changes in concentration of NOx within an internal combustion engine cycle (2 revolutions for a 4-stroke cycle engine) and correlation with other intra-cycle data such as cylinder pressure or temperature in order to identify and determine mitigation methods of NOx formation in internal combustion engines.

Docket Number: 07-017. Applicant: Stanford University, Stanford, CA. Instrument: 1.1 Micron Wavelength Fiber Laser, Model: Boostik 5 W. Manufacturer: Koheras A/S, Denmark. Intended Use: See notice at 72 CFR 31287, June 6, 2007. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides an important accessory tool for building and testing a point-to-point freespace communication link operating in the 3.8 micron waveband to verify the system design, using parametric frequency conversion of telecom-like sources. A high-power, cw, polarized laser source operating at a wavelength of exactly 1.1 micron is essential for making these measurements.

Docket Number: 07-029. Applicant: University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. Instrument: Femtosecond Laser. Manufacturer: Femtolasers Produktions, GmbH, Austria. Intended Use: See notice at 72 CFR 31287, June 6, 2007. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides a necessary accessory for

conducting ultra-fast nonlinear optical far and near-field microscopic investigations of nanoscale physical phenomena of ferroelectric and semiconducting materials, especially ferroelectric domain ordering of manganites. These multiferroic materials are of great interest due to their potential for nonvolatile storage devices. By using photon echo and pump probe techniques, the electronic and vibrational properties of semiconductor nanocrystals, particularly CdSe and PdSe, will be used to study the effect of quantum confinement on vibronic coupling. A femtosecond laser with pulse durations of 10 fs and below, with more than 480 mW power will be necessary for this work.

Docket Number: 07-030. Applicant: Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015. Instrument: Low Voltage Transmission and Scanning Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: Delong Instruments A.s, Czech Republic. Intended Use: See notice at 72 CFR 31287, June 6, 2007. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides detection of proteins of interest (actin, synapsin and Rab3a) in nerve terminals, allowing immunolabeling of these proteins such that the tissue can be processed for transmission electron microscopy and the samples can be examined. This unique TEM operates at a low voltage of 5 kV, which enables obtaining of high-contrast images of non-osmicated samples, which is crucial since osmication cannot be performed together with immunolabeling. The TEM is capable of both fast and gradual changes in magnification which is needed, since nerve terminals are not readily found in the preparations of neuromuscular tissue being examined. Docket Number: 07-031. Applicant: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN. Instrument: Surface Roughness Analyzer. Manufacturer: Elionix, Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 72 CFR 31287, June 6, 2007. Reasons: The foreign instrument will be needed to study Al and other metal tunnel junctions, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) related materials such as Al, silicon dioxide and nitride and silicon. New imaging systems for infrared detectors in the form of both nanoantennas and micro-spectrometers will be fabricated. The instrument will be required to image the devices formed at high magnification and also to accurately determine their surface morphology. Measurement of step-coverage of thin metal films with very high resolution is crucial for determining if the nanometer scale, overlapped metal areas are properly

formed. The Elionix is claimed to be essential for this work since it is the only instrument known that can perform surface roughness analysis using an electron beam. Docket Number: 07-033. Applicant: Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Instrument: Amplified Ultrafast Laser System. Manufacturer: Thales Laser, France. Intended Use: See 72 FR 36961, July 6 2007. Reasons: The foreign Instrument is an accessory that can optimize for either absorption in proteins or fragmentation for smaller molecules such as CO<sub>2</sub>. The laser system will be used to generate light of different colors in a non-collinear optical parametric amplifier. The laser system used must be very reliable, with a clean mode and capability of generating reproducible high powers on a daily basis with very little noise or operator intervention.

Dated: July 10, 2007.

**Faye Robinson,**

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff,  
Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E7-13651 Filed 7-12-07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-580-837]

#### Notice of Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea

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

**SUMMARY:** On March 7, 2007, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published the preliminary results of the countervailing duty ("CVD") administrative review of certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate ("CTL Plate") from the Republic of Korea ("Korea"). The review covers Donguk Steel Mill Co., Ltd. ("DSM"). The period of review ("POR") is January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005. The Department received comments concerning our preliminary results from DSM ("respondent"). The final results are listed in the section "Final Results of Review" below.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 13, 2007.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jolanta Lawska or Eric Greynolds, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4014, 14<sup>th</sup> Street and

Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-8362 or (202) 482-6071, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On March 7, 2007, the Department published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the CVD order on CTL Plate from Korea. See *Notice of Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea*, 72 FR 10163 (March 7, 2007) ("Preliminary Results.") We invited interested parties to comment on our *Preliminary Results*. We received comments from respondent. We received no comments from petitioners. No party requested a hearing.

##### Scope of the 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 under the HTSUS 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.

#### Comments from Interested Parties

We invited parties to comment on our *Preliminary Results*. On April 6, 2007, respondent filed a case brief. Petitioners did not submit a case brief or a rebuttal brief.

#### Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case brief by respondent to this administrative review are addressed in the accompanying *Issues and Decision Memorandum*: