

proposals designed to enhance access and reduce the FTZ program's costs, particularly for small and medium-sized manufacturers, thereby helping to improve such companies' international competitiveness. The proposals resulted in implementation of a new procedure for temporary/interim manufacturing (T/IM) authority, new application guidelines/forms, and increased outreach. Now, after eighteen months of experience in administering the new procedures and guidelines, the FTZ Board is assessing two possible proposals for improvements.

One possible improvement could involve modifying the T/IM procedure to define eligibility for application consideration on the basis of broader product and input categories than is currently the practice. However, T/IM applicants would still be required to explain the specific activity which they seek to conduct under T/IM procedures, including the degree of similarity of requested products/inputs to already approved products/inputs in the T/IM database. Modification of the T/IM procedure would leave most current elements of T/IM practice in place, including limitation to non-complex, non-controversial proposals, the requirement for a 30-day public comment period on any T/IM proposal, the practice of consultation with appropriate industry experts within government, and the FTZ Board Executive Secretary's discretion to refer any T/IM case to the full FTZ Board. A particular benefit of modifying the T/IM procedure, as outlined above, could be to give manufacturers already operating in FTZs/subzones greater ability to react quickly to new challenges or opportunities.

A second possible improvement could involve providing further guidance to potential applicants or FTZ users on the parameters of the scope of a given application/grant of authority. The focus would be on means of ensuring flexibility for users while maintaining a meaningful application review process for the FTZ Board and potential interested parties.

Public comment on these possible improvements is invited from interested parties. We ask that parties fax a copy of their comments, addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary, to (202) 482-0002. We also ask that parties submit the original of their comments to the Board's Executive Secretary at one of the following addresses:

1. Submissions Via Express/Package Delivery Services: Foreign-Trade-Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Franklin Court Building—Suite 4100W,

1099 14th St., NW., Washington, DC 20005; or

2. Submissions Via the U.S. Postal Service: Foreign-Trade-Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, FCB—Suite 4100W, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230.

The closing period for the receipt of public comments is May 25, 2006. Any questions about this request for comments may be directed to the FTZ Board staff at (202) 482-2862.

Dated: April 20, 2006.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Action Affecting Export Privileges; Ruo Ling Wang, Respondent and Beijing Rich Linscience Electronics Company; Related Person; Order Denying Export Privileges

A. Denial of Export Privileges of Ruo Ling Wang

On May 2, 2005, in the U.S. District Court in the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Ruo Ling Wang ("Wang") was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)) ("IEEPA"). Wang was found guilty of knowingly and willfully making a false statement and concealing a material fact from the Bureau of Industry and Security and the former U.S. Customs Service. Wang was sentenced to a term of "time served" (of approximately 6½ months in prison).

Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401-2420 (2000)) ("Act")¹ and section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations ("Regulations")² provide, in pertinent

¹ From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 CFR, 200 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)) ("IEEPA"). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 21, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by the Notice of August 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273, August 5, 2005), has continued the Regulations in effect under the IEEPA.

² The Regulations are currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2006).

part, that "[t]he Director of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, may deny export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation * * * IEEPA," for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date of conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(a) and (d). In addition, Section 750.8 of the Regulations states that BIS's Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS licenses previously issued in which the person had an interest in at the time of her conviction.

I have received notice of Wang's conviction for violating the IEEPA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Wang to make a written submission to the Bureau of Industry and Security as provided in section 766.25 of the Regulations. On February 15, 2006, BIS mailed the notice letter to Wang by registered mail at her last known address in Beijing, China. To date, BIS has not received the registered mail receipt. However, pursuant to section 766.25(b) of the Regulations, BIS has met the legal requirements and this action constitutes providing notice under the Regulations.

Having received no submission from Wang, I, following consultations with the Export Enforcement, including the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, have decided to deny Wang's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Wang's conviction.

B. Denial of Export Privileges of Related Persons

In addition, pursuant to sections 766.25(h) and 766.23 of the Regulations, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, may take action to name persons related to the Respondent by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business in order to prevent evasion of the Order. On February 15, 2006, I gave notice to Beijing Rich Linscience Electronics Company ("BRLE"), by registered mail at its last known addresses in Beijing, China, notifying BRLE that its export privileges under the Regulations could be denied for up to 10 years as BIS believes that BRLE is related to Wang and including BRLE in the Wang Order is necessary to prevent evasion. The basis for naming BRLE to the Wang order include the facts that Wang is one of the owners of BRLE and BRLE has been receiving unlicensed exports from the United States of electronic components and semiconductor chips, items subject to the Regulations. To date, BIS has not

received the registered mail receipt. However, pursuant to section 766.25(b) of the Regulations, BIS has met the legal requirements and these actions constitute providing notice under the Regulations.

Having received no submission from BRLE, I, following consultations with the Export Enforcement, including the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, have decided to name BRLE as a related person to the Wang Denial Order, thereby denying BRLE's export privileges from 10 years from the date of Wang's conviction.

I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Wang and BRLE had an interest at the time of Wang's conviction. The 10-year denial period ends on May 2, 2015.

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered:

I. Until May 2, 2015, Ruo Ling Wang, No. 2 Zhong Guan Cun South Avenue, Cyber Mode Room 1001, Haidian District, Beijing, China 100086, and when acting for or on her behalf, her employees, agents or representatives, ("the Denied Person") and the following person related to the Denied Person as defined by section 766.23 of the Regulations, Beijing Rich Linscience Electronics Company, Services, No. 2 Zhong Guan Cun South Avenue, Cyber Mode Room 1001, Haidian District, Beijing, China 100086, and when acting for or on its behalf, its employees, agents or representatives, ("the Related Persons") (together, the Denied Person and the Related Persons are "Persons Subject To This Order") may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "item") exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using a license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

II. No person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Persons Subject To This Order any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the persons Subject To This Order of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Persons Subject To This Order acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Persons Subject To This Order of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Persons Subject To This Order in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the persons Subject To This Order, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Persons Subject To This Order if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

III. In addition to the Related Person named above, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Wang by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order if necessary to prevent evasion of the order.

IV. This Order does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

V. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until May 2, 2015.

VI. In accordance with part 756 of the Regulations, Wang may file an appeal of this Order with the Under Secretary of

Commerce for Industry and Security. The appeal must be filed within 45 days from the date of this Order and must comply with the provisions of part 756 of the Regulations.

VII. In accordance with section 766.23(c), BRLE may file an appeal with the Administrative Law Judge.

VIII. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to Wang and BRLE. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: April 18, 2006.

Eileen M. Albanese,

Director, Office of Exporter Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-825]

Oil Country Tubular Goods from Korea: Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 25, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicholas Czajkowski or Dara Iserson, 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) 482-1395 or (202) 482-4052, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 31, 2005, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received timely requests for an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from Korea, with respect to SeAH Steel Corporation and Husteel Co., Ltd. On September 28, 2005, the Department published a notice of initiation of this administrative review for the period of August 1, 2004, through July 31, 2005. *See Notice of Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Requests for Revocation in Part*, 70 FR 56631 (September 28, 2005).

Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results

Pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the Department shall issue preliminary results in an administrative review of an