

responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, that 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

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

Dated: January 7, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix—Issues in Decision Memorandum

Comment 1: Classification of U.S. Sales

Comment 2: CEP Offset

Comment 3: Major Inputs from Affiliated Suppliers

Comment 4: Home Market Short-Term Interest Rate

Comment 5: U.S. Insurance Revenue

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–827]

Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan: Notice of Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order and Termination of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews and New Shipper Review

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

SUMMARY: Based on the finding of the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce is revoking the antidumping duty order covering static random access memory semiconductors from Taiwan and terminating the antidumping duty administrative and the new shipper reviews.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 14, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irina Itkin or Elizabeth Eastwood, AD/CVD Enforcement Group I, Office II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution

Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0656 or (202) 482–3874, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department of Commerce (the Department) published the notice of its final less-than-fair-value determination on static random access memory semiconductors (SRAMs) from Taiwan on February 23, 1998. *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan*, 63 FR 8909 (Feb. 23, 1998). On April 9, 1998, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) made its final affirmative determination that a U.S. industry was being materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise. The Department published the notice of its amended final affirmative less-than-fair-value determination on SRAMs from Taiwan on April 16, 1998. *See Notice of Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan*, 63 FR 18883 (April 16, 1998). Finally, the Department published the amended antidumping order covering the subject merchandise on April 22, 1998. *See Notice of Amended Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan*, 63 FR 19898 (April 22, 1998).

Following publication of the amended antidumping duty order, the Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association, an interested party, challenged the ITC's final affirmative determination of material injury in an action in the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT). In two subsequent decisions, the CIT remanded the case to the ITC. *See Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association, et al. v. United States*, 59 F. Supp. 2d 1324, 1336 (CIT 1999); *see also Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association v. United States*, 93 F. Supp. 2d 1283 (CIT 2000). On the second remand, the ITC determined that an industry in the United States is not being materially injured, nor is it threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of the subject merchandise. The CIT affirmed the ITC's second remand determination on August 29, 2000. *See Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association et al. v. United States*, 118 F. Supp. 2d 1250 (CIT 2000).

The domestic industry (Micron Technology) appealed the CIT decision to the CAFC. The CAFC issued a decision on September 21, 2001, affirming the CIT's decision upholding the ITC's second remand determination. *See Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association*, 266 F. 3d 1339 (CAFC 2001). On November 5, 2001, the ITC filed a petition for rehearing at the CAFC. The CAFC denied this petition and issued its mandate on December 11, 2001.

Because this decision is now final, the ITC issued its final negative injury determination on December 28, 2001. *See Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan; Notice of Final Decision Affirming Remand Determination*, 67 FR 345 (January 3, 2002). Accordingly, we are revoking the order with respect to SRAMs from Taiwan. In addition, we are terminating the antidumping duty administrative reviews and the new shipper review of this order.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are synchronous, asynchronous, and specialty SRAMs from Taiwan, whether assembled or unassembled. Assembled SRAMs include all package types. Unassembled SRAMs include processed wafers or die, uncut die and cut die. Processed wafers produced in Taiwan, but packaged, or assembled into memory modules, in a third country, are included in the scope; processed wafers produced in a third country and assembled or packaged in Taiwan are not included in the scope. The scope of this order includes modules containing SRAMs. Such modules include single in-line processing modules, single in-line memory modules, dual in-line memory modules, memory cards, or other collections of SRAMs, whether unmounted or mounted on a circuit board. The scope of this order does not include SRAMs that are physically integrated with other components of a motherboard in such a manner as to constitute one inseparable amalgam (*i.e.*, SRAMs soldered onto motherboards). The SRAMs within the scope of this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8542.13.8037 through 8542.13.8049, 8473.30.10 through 8473.30.90, 8542.13.8005, and 8542.14.8004 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the

HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Determination To Revoke and Termination of Reviews

Because the ITC has issued a negative injury determination in the case of SRAMs from Taiwan, we are revoking the antidumping duty order on SRAMs from Taiwan. In addition, we are terminating the administrative reviews on SRAMs from Taiwan for the periods April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000, and April 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001, and the new shipper review for the period April 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001. Accordingly, we will instruct the Customs Service to terminate suspension of liquidation on all entries of SRAMs from Taiwan from October 1, 1997, to the present and refund all duties deposited by importers plus interest where applicable pursuant to section 778 of the Act.

This notice also 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 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Dated: January 8, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. 000616180-2002-04]

RIN 0648-ZA91

NOAA Climate and Global Change Program, Program Announcement; Global Carbon Cycle Element, FY 2002

AGENCY: Office of Global Programs (OGP), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of request for applications.

SUMMARY: This notice serves the following purpose: To announce an opportunity for FY 2002 funding for the

Global Carbon Cycle program area. Details of program emphases and topic areas can be found below in supplementary information, and in the GCC program information sheet at: <http://www.ogp.noaa.gov/mpe/gcc/index/html>.

Potential applicants should look at the specific wording of the initial **Federal Register** notice (cited below in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

DATES: Letters of intent must be received at the Office of Global Programs (OGP) no later than February 15, 2002.

Applicants who have not received a response to their letter of intent within two weeks should contact the Program Manager. Full proposals must be received at OGP no later than March 29, 2002, except for repeat hydrography proposals to be jointly considered with the National Science Foundation (NSF), which must be received no later than March 5, 2002, as noted below under supplementary information. We anticipate that review of full proposals will occur during April and May 2002. September 1, 2002, should be used as the proposed start date on proposals.

ADDRESSES: Applications should be sent to: Office of Global Programs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1210, Silver Spring, MD 20910-5603.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irma duPree at the above address, phone: (301) 427-2089 ext. 107, e-mail: irma.dupree@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice describing the Program and funding area descriptions for FY 2002 was published on May 16, 2001 (66 FR 27070-75) in a notice entitled NOAA Climate and Global Change Program. The program description, background and requirements, as well as guidelines for applications are included in that notice and are not repeated here.

Global Carbon Cycle (GCC): The U.S. Interagency Carbon Cycle Science Program (CCSP) seeks to answer two overarching questions: (1) How large and variable are the dynamic reservoirs and fluxes of carbon within the Earth system, and how might carbon cycling change and be changed in future years, decades and centuries?, and (2) What are our options for managing carbon sources and sinks to achieve an appropriate balance of risk, costs, and benefits to society? For more detailed information on interagency priorities, science planning and agency roles, please consult the Internet at: <http://www.carboncyclescience.gov>.

NOAA's participation in the CCSP focuses on three main goals: (1)

Quantifying spatial patterns and variability of carbon sources and sinks at global to regional scales; (2) Documenting the fate of anthropogenic CO₂ in the atmosphere and oceans; and (3) Improving future climate predictions by incorporating a dynamic understanding of the carbon cycle into models. To achieve these goals, the GCC program focuses on oceanic and atmospheric observations, process-oriented field studies and modeling. Information and current project abstracts can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.ogp.noaa.gov/mpe/gcc/index/html>

For FY 2002, GCC is soliciting projects in support of these goals in the following topic areas: (A) Global Distribution and Dynamics of Carbon Sources and Sinks; (B) Carbon budgets over North America and adjacent ocean basins; and (C) Synthesis, Modeling and Interpretative studies.

Global Distribution and Dynamics of Carbon Sources and Sinks: A variety of atmospheric, oceanic and terrestrial data has shown that the ocean and the terrestrial biosphere currently take up and store a significant portion of the carbon released to the atmosphere as a result of human activities. Preliminary progress has been made on locating sources and sinks of carbon on a regional basis and characterizing their magnitude and behavior over time. The results obtained thus far are at the limit of detection, however, and cannot be extended to many regions of the world due to lack of data.

In FY2002, GCC is seeking to augment the observational network in the ocean and atmosphere to fill in critical spatial and temporal gaps, as well as supporting research in network design, parameterization improvement, and data management.

Carbon Budgets over North America and Adjacent Ocean Basins: One region of uncertainty in the global carbon cycle budget is North America and the adjacent ocean basins. Recent studies indicate that the region may be currently taking up carbon at a significant level, however data and models needed to monitor budgets at the required spatial and temporal resolution are insufficient. Research advances now offer the opportunity to resolve the regional pattern of and mechanisms responsible for carbon dioxide uptake. In FY 2002, GCC is seeking to participate in a coordinated, interagency effort to conduct pilot observations, data assimilation, and network design in North America, and the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Synthesis, Modeling and Interpretive Studies: In FY 2002, GCC is seeking