

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher Riker or Scot Fullerton, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, Office 9, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3441 or (202) 482-1386, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The notice announcing the antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from the PRC was published on February 1, 2005. See *PRC Shrimp Order*. The Department received a timely request from Hai Li on February 22, 2006, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), and in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(c), for a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on frozen warmwater shrimp from the PRC.

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B)(i)(I) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(I), Hai Li certified that it did not export frozen warmwater shrimp to the United States during the period of investigation ("POI"). In addition, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B)(i)(II) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iii)(A), Hai Li certified that, since the initiation of the investigation, it has never been affiliated with any Chinese exporter or producer who exported frozen warmwater shrimp to the United States during the POI, including those not individually examined during the investigation. As required by 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iii)(B), Hai Li also certified that its export activities were not controlled by the central government of the PRC.

In addition to the certifications described above, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iv), Hai Li submitted documentation establishing the following: (1) the date on which it first shipped frozen warmwater shrimp for export to the United States and the date on which the frozen warmwater shrimp was first entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption; (2) the volume of its first shipment (and certification of no subsequent shipments); and (3) the date of its first sale to an unaffiliated customer in the United States.

The Department conducted customs database queries to confirm that Hai Li's shipment of subject merchandise during the POR had entered the United States

for consumption and had been suspended for antidumping duties.

Initiation of New Shipper Reviews

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.214(d)(1), we find that the request made by Hai Li, a producer and exporter, meets the threshold requirements for the initiation of a new shipper review for the shipment of frozen warmwater shrimp from the PRC. See Memorandum to the File through James C. Doyle, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9, from Christopher D. Riker, Program Manager, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9: *New Shipper Initiation Checklist*, dated March 17, 2006).

The POR for this new shipper review is July 16, 2004, through January 31, 2006. See 19 CFR 351.214(g)(1)(ii)(A). We intend to issue preliminary results of this review no later than 180 days from the date of initiation, and final results of this review no later than 270 days from the date of initiation. See section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act.

Because Hai Li has certified that it produced and exported the frozen and warmwater shrimp on which it based its request for a new shipper review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to allow, at the option of the importer, the posting of a bond or security in lieu of a cash deposit for each entry of frozen warmwater shrimp that was both produced and exported by Hai Li until the completion of the new shipper review, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B)(iii) of the Act.

Interested parties needing access to proprietary information in this new shipper review should submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective orders in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 and 351.306.

This initiation and notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(d).

Dated: March 17, 2006.

Stephen J. Claeys,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E6-4221 Filed 3-22-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[A-549-817]

Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From Thailand: Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 23, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Bailey, AD/CVD Operations, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0193.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On December 9, 2005, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain hot-rolled carbon steel flat products ("hot-rolled steel") from Thailand covering the period November 1, 2003, through October 31, 2004. See *Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From Thailand; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Intent to Revoke and Rescind in Part*, 70 FR 73197 (December 9, 2005). The final results for the antidumping duty administrative review of hot-rolled steel from Thailand are currently due no later than April 10, 2006.

Extension of Time Limits for Final Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), requires the Department to issue the preliminary results of an administrative review within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an antidumping duty order for which a review is requested and issue the final results within 120 days after the date on which the preliminary results are published. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend these deadlines to a maximum of 365 days and 180 days, respectively.

Due to the complexity of the revocation issue present in this administrative review, as well as the

China, 70 FR 5149 (February 1, 2005) ("*PRC Shrimp Order*"). Therefore, a request for a new shipper review based on the anniversary month, February, was due to the Department by the final day of February 2006. See 19 CFR 351.214(d)(1).

demands of other proceedings handled by the office administering this review, the Department has determined that it is not practicable to complete this review within the original time period. Accordingly, the Department is extending the time for completion of the final results until no later than May 10, 2006, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: March 15, 2006.

Stephen J. Claeys,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 06-2778 Filed 3-22-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free Trade Agreement, Article 1904; NAFTA Panel Reviews; Notice of Panel Decision

AGENCY: NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Panel Decision.

SUMMARY: On March 17, 2006, the binational panel issued its decision in the review of the final results of the countervailing duty determination made by the International Trade Administration (ITA) respecting Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada (Secretariat File No. USA-CDA-2002-1904-03) affirmed the re-determination on remand of the Department of Commerce. A copy of the complete panel decision is available from the NAFTA Secretariat.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caratina L. Alston, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Chapter 19 of the North American Free-Trade Agreement ("Agreement") establishes a mechanism to replace domestic judicial review of final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty cases involving imports from the other country with review by independent binational panels. When a Request for Panel Review is filed, a panel is established to act in place of national courts to review expeditiously the final determination to determine whether it conforms with the antidumping or countervailing duty law of the country that made the determination.

Under Article 1904 of the Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1994, the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico established *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews* ("Rules"). These Rules were published in the **Federal Register** on February 23, 1994 (59 FR 8686).

Panel Decision: On March 17, 2006, the Binational Panel affirmed the Department of Commerce's re-determination on remand.

The Secretariat will issue a notice of final panel action in this matter on the 11th day after the issuance of this decision (March 28, 2006).

Dated: March 17, 2006.

Caratina L. Alston,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. E6-4172 Filed 3-22-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. 060317074-6074-01; I.D. No. 031306A]

Endangered and Threatened Species: 90-Day Finding on Petition to Redefine the Southern Extent of the Central California Coho Salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notification of 90-day petition finding.

SUMMARY: We, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), have received a petition to redefine the southern boundary of the Central California Coast (CCC) coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) to exclude coho salmon populations in the counties (Santa Cruz County and coastal San Mateo County) south of San Francisco Bay, California. Coho salmon populations south of San Francisco Bay are part of the CCC coho salmon ESU, which is listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA). The petition fails to present substantial scientific or commercial information indicating that the petitioned action may be warranted. Furthermore, after reviewing the best available scientific and other information, NMFS finds the petitioned action is not warranted.

DATES: The finding announced in this document is effective March 23, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Comments or questions concerning this petition finding should be submitted to the Regional Administrator, Southwest Region, NMFS, 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 5200, Long Beach, CA 90802-4213.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig Wingert, NMFS, Southwest Region, (562) 980-4021, or Marta Nammack, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, (301)713-1401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 2(b) of the ESA outlines the purposes of the statute which are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the treaties and conventions set forth in subsection (2)(a).

Section 4(a) of the ESA directs the Secretary to determine whether a species is endangered or threatened solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available to him after conducting a review of the status of the species and after taking into account those efforts, if any, being made by any state or foreign nation, to protect such species.

The ESA authorizes the listing, delisting, or reclassification of a species, subspecies, or distinct population segment of a vertebrate species (DPS) (16 U.S.C. 1533(4)(a)). We have determined that DPSs are represented by Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for Pacific salmon, and we treat ESUs as "species" under the ESA (Salmonid ESU Policy, 56 FR 58612; November 20, 1991). Under the Salmonid ESU policy, a stock of Pacific salmon is considered a distinct population, and hence a "species" under the ESA, if it represents an evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) of the biological species. A stock must satisfy two criteria to be considered an ESU: (1) It must be substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific population units; and (2) It must represent an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species.

Coho salmon populations that occupy coastal streams in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties south of San Francisco Bay are currently considered part of the larger CCC coho salmon ESU. This ESU was originally listed as a threatened