

NPA: Western Idaho Training Company, Inc., Caldwell, ID.

Contracting Activity: Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service—CA, San Francisco, CA.

Service Type/Location: Janitorial/Landscaping Services. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 430 West Health Sciences Drive, Davis, CA.

NPA: PRIDE Industries, Inc., Roseville, CA.

Contracting Activity: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service—Pacific West Area, Albany, CA.

Service Type/Location: Postwide Administrative Support Services, Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg, NC.

NPA: Employment Source, Inc., Fayetteville, NC.

Contracting Activity: Fort Bragg Directorate of Contracting, Fort Bragg, NC.

Service Type/Location: Supply/Warehouse/HAZMAT Services, Meridian Naval Air Station, 224 Allen Rd, Meridian, MS.

NPA: South Texas Lighthouse for the Blind, Corpus Christi, TX.

Contracting Activity: Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Jacksonville, FL.

Deletions

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. If approved, the action may result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. If approved, the action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the products and services to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46–48c) in connection with the products and services proposed for deletion from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

The following products and services are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Products

PCU, Level 7 Loft Jacket—Type 2
NSN: 8415–00–NSH–1647—Size LL.
NSN: 8415–00–NSH–1649—Size XLL.
NSN: 8415–00–NSH–1652—Size XXLL.

NSN: 8415–00–NSH–1654—Size XXXLL.

NPA: Southeastern Kentucky Rehabilitation Industries, Inc., Corbin, KY.

Contracting Activity: U.S. Army RDECOM Acquisition Center, Natick, MA.

Services

Service Type/Location: Grounds Maintenance, Hill Air Force Base, Hill Air Force Base, UT.

NPA: Pioneer Adult Rehabilitation Center Davis County School District, Clearfield, UT.

Contracting Activity: Hill Air Force Base, UT.

Service Type/Location: Janitorial/Custodial, Navy Exchange Command Corporate Accounting (CAC), Norfolk, VA.

NPA: Didlake, Inc., Manassas, VA.

Contracting Activity: Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM), Virginia Beach, VA.

Service Type/Location: Janitorial/Custodial, Navy Exchange Command Uniform Support Center, Bldg 1545, Chesapeake, VA.

NPA: Portco, Inc., Portsmouth, VA

Contracting Activity: Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM), Virginia Beach, VA.

Service Type/Location: Laundry Service National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD.

NPA: Rappahannock Goodwill Industries, Inc., Fredericksburg, VA.

Contracting Activity: North Atlantic Contracting Office, Washington, DC.

Service Type/Location: Microfilming, Department of Treasury, Financial Management Services, Hyattsville, MD.

NPA: Didlake, Inc., Manassas, VA.

Contracting Activity: Department of the Treasury, DC.

Kimberly M. Zeich,

Director, Program Operations.

[FR Doc. E7–10145 Filed 5–24–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Sunshine Act Notice

AGENCY: United States Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, June 1, 2007; 9 a.m.

PLACE: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 624 Ninth Street, NW., Rm. 540, Washington, DC 20425.

Meeting Agenda

I. Approval of Agenda.

II. Approval of Minutes of May 11, Meeting.

III. Announcements.

IV. Staff Director's Report.

V. State Advisory Committee Issues:

- Virginia SAC.
- Michigan SAC.

VI. Future Agenda Items.

VII. Adjourn.

Briefing Agenda

School Choice, the Blaine Amendments and Anti-Catholicism;

- Introductory Remarks by Chairman.
- Speakers' Presentation.
- Questions by Commissioners and Staff Director.

CONTACT PERSON FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION: Manuel Alba, Press and Communications (202) 376–8582.

Dated: May 22, 2007.

David Blackwood,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 07–2630 Filed 5–22–07; 4:02 pm]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[06–BIS–16]

In the Matter of: Super Net Computers, L.L.C., No 505, Dar Al Riffa Building, Khalid Bin Al Waleed Rd., P.O. Box 43557, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Respondent, Final Decision and Order

This matter is before me upon a Recommended Decision and Order of an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”), as further described below.

In a charging letter filed on August 28, 2006, the Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) alleged that Respondent, Super Net Computers, L.L.C. (hereinafter “Super Net”), committed six violations of the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730–774) (2007) (“Regulations”),¹ issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2401–2420 (2000)) (the “Act”).² Specifically, the

¹ The charged violations occurred in 2001 through 2003. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2001 through 2003 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–774 (2001–2003)). The 2007 Regulations set forth the procedures that apply to this matter.

² Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 3,

charging letter alleged that, on six occasions from on or about September 25, 2001, through on or about March 25, 2003, Super Net caused, aided and abetted the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations. Specifically, The Charging Letter alleged that Super Net ordered super servers (ECCN³ 4A994), motherboards (ECCNs 4A003 and 4A994), and computer chassis (EAR99⁴), items subject to the Regulations and the Iranian Transactions Regulations,⁵ from a U.S. company on behalf of Iranian end-users. The U.S. company then shipped those super servers and motherboards from the United States to Super Net in the United Arab Emirates. Super Net forwarded the items to end-users in Iran. Pursuant to Section 560.204 of the Iranian Transactions Regulations, an export to a third country intended for transshipment to Iran is a transaction subject to the Iranian Transaction Regulations. Pursuant to Section 746.7 of the Regulations, authorization was required from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury ("OFAC") for the shipment of these super servers and motherboards from the United States to Iran. No such U.S. Government authorization was obtained. By causing, aiding and/or abetting these exports in this manner, BIS alleged that Super Net committed six violations of Section 764.2(b) of the Regulations.

In accordance with Section 766.3(b)(1) of the Regulations, on August 28, 2006, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of the charging letter by registered mail to Super Net at its last known address. The record contains evidence that the notice of issuance of a charging letter was received by Super Net on September 17, 2006. To date, however, Super Net has not filed an answer or otherwise responded to the charging letter with the ALJ, as required by the Regulations.

On March 16, 2007, BIS filed a Motion for Default Order in accord with Section 766.7 of the Regulations. The Motion for Default Order recommended that Super Net be denied export privileges under the Regulations for a period of five years. Under Section 766.7(a) of the Regulations, "[f]ailure of

the respondent to file an answer within the time provided constitutes a waiver of the respondent's right to appear," and "on BIS's motion and without further notice to the respondent, [the ALJ] shall find the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter." Based upon the record before him the ALJ has found Super Net in default.

On May 1, 2007, based on the record before him, the ALJ issued a Recommended Decision and Order in which he found that Super Net committed six violations of Section 764.2(b) of the Regulations. The ALJ also recommended the penalty of denial of Super Net's export privileges for five years, as recommended by BIS.

The ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order, together with the entire record in this case, has been referred to me for final action under Section 766.22 of the Regulations. I find that the record supports the ALJ's findings of fact and conclusions of law. I also find that the penalty recommended by the ALJ is appropriate, given the nature of the violations and the facts of this case, and the importance of preventing future unauthorized exports.

Based on my review of the entire record, I affirm the findings of fact and conclusions of law recommended by the ALJ.

Accordingly, it is Therefore Ordered,

First, that for a period of five years from the date this Order is published in the **Federal Register**, Super Net Computers, L.L.C., No 505, Dar Al Riffa Building, Khalid Bin Al Waleed Rd., P.O. Box 43557, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, its successors and assigns, and when acting for or on behalf of Super Net, its representatives, agents and employees (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Denied Person"), 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 any 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 the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person 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 Denied Person 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 Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to now that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transactions to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person 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.

Third, that after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to the Denied Person by affiliation, ownership, or position or responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

Fourth, that 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.

2006, (71 FR 44,551 (August 7, 2006)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-17706 (2000)).

³ The term "ECCN" refers to an Export Control Classification Number. See Section 772.1 of the Regulations.

⁴ Items subject to the Regulations, which are not listed on the Commerce Control List are designated as EAR99.

⁵ 31 CFR Part 560.

Fifth, that this Order shall be served on the Denied Person and on BIS, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**. In addition, the ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order, except for the section related to the Recommended Order, shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency in this matter, is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 21, 2007.

Mark Foulon,

Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security.

REDACTED COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY, WASHINGTON, DC 20230

Docket No: 06-BIS-16

In the matter of: Super Net Computers, L.L.C., No 505, Dar Al Riffa Building, Khalid Bin Al Waleed Rd., P.O. Box 43557, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Respondent.

Recommended Decision and Order

On August 28, 2006, the Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("BIS"), issued a charging letter initiating this administrative enforcement proceeding against Super Net Computers, L.L.C. ("Super Net"). The charging letter alleged that Super Net committed six violations of the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2006)) (the "Regulations"),¹ issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401-2420 (2000)) (the "Act").²

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that, on six occasions from on or about September 25, 2001, through on or about March 25, 2003, Super Net caused, aided and abetted the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations. Specifically, BIS alleged that Super Net ordered super servers (EEN³ 4A994), motherboards (ECCNs 4A003 and 4A994), and computer chassis (EAR99⁴), items subject to the Regulations and the Iranian Transactions Regulations,⁵ from a U.S. company on behalf of Iranian

end-users. The U.S. company shipped those super servers and motherboards from the United States to Super Net in the United Arab Emirates. Super net then forwarded the items to end-users in Iran. Pursuant to Section 560.204 of the Iranian Transactions Regulations, an export to a third country intended for transshipment to Iran is a transaction subject to the Iranian Transaction Regulations. Pursuant to Section 746.7 of the Regulations, a license was required for the shipment of these super servers and motherboards from the United States to Iran. No such license was obtained. BIS alleged that Super Net committed six violations of the Regulations. (Charges 1-6).

Section 766.3(b)(1) of the Regulations provides that notice of the issuance of a charging letter shall be served on a respondent by mailing a copy by registered or certified mail addressed to the respondent at the respondent's last known address. In accordance with the Regulations, on August 28, 2006, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of the charging letter by registered mail to Super Net at its last known address: Super Net Computers, L.L.C., No 505, Dar Al Riffa Building, Khalid Bin Al Waleed Rd., P.O. Box 43557, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. BIS has submitted evidence that establishes that the charging letter was received by Super Net on or about September 17, 2006.⁶

Section 766.6(a) of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that "[t]he respondent must answer the charging letter within 30 days after being served with notice of issuance of the charging letter" initiating the administrative enforcement proceeding. Furthermore, BIS informed Super Net that a failure to follow this requirement would result in default. (Charging Letter, at 2). To date, Super Net has not filed an answer, or otherwise responded, to the charging letter.

Pursuant to the default procedures set forth in Section 766.7 of the Regulations, the undersigned finds the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter, and hereby determine that those facts establish that Super Net committed six violations of Section 764.2(b) of the Regulations.

Section 764.3 of the Regulations sets forth that sanctions BIS may seek for violations of the Regulations. The applicable sanctions are: (i) A monetary penalty, (ii) suspension from practice before the Bureau of Industry and Security, and (iii) a denial of export privileges under the Regulations. See 15 CFR 764.3 (2001-2003). BIS requests that the undersigned recommend to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security⁷ that Super Net's export privileges be denied for five years.

⁶ BIS did not receive a delivery receipt for the charging letter and requested that the U.S. Postal Service inquire further about the delivery of the charging letter. The U.S. Postal Service was advised by the postal service of the United Arab Emirates that the charging letter was delivered on or about September 17, 2006.

⁷ Pursuant to Section 13(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act and Section 766.17(b)(2) of the Regulations, in export control enforcement cases, the ALJ makes recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law that the Under Secretary must affirm, modify or vacate. The Under Secretary's action is the final decision for the U.S. Commerce Department.

BIS has suggested this sanction because Super Net's role in causing, aiding and abetting the export of super servers, motherboards and chassis from the United States to Iran without U.S. Government authorization evidences a serious disregard for U.S. export control laws. BIS notes that the items exported in this case involved super servers and motherboards controlled for anti-terrorism reasons. BIS asserts that Super Net's role in ordering and forwarding these items to Iran—a country that the United States Government has designated a state sponsor of international terrorism—represents a significant harm to national security and to the national interests protected by U.S. export controls.⁸ Furthermore, BIS believes that the recommended denial order is particularly appropriate in this case, since Super Net failed to respond to the charging letter filed by BIS, despite evidence indicating that Super Net received actual service of the charging letter. Although the imposition of a monetary penalty is an option, BIS contends that such a penalty would not be effective, given the above reasons and the difficulty of collecting payment against a party outside the United States. Based on the foregoing, BIS believes that the denial of Super Net export privileges for five years is an appropriate sanction.

The undersigned concurs with BIS and recommends that the Under Secretary enter an Order denying Super Net's export privileges for a period of five years. Such a denial order is consistent with penalties imposed in similar cases involving shipments to countries designated as "Terrorist Supporting Countries"⁹ in which a default judgment was issued on BIS's motion. See, e.g., *In the Matter of Teepad Electronic General Trading*, 71 FR 34,596 (June 15, 2006) (affirming the ALJ's recommendation to grant BIS's motion for a ten-year denial where a Canadian respondent knowingly caused the export of telecommunications devices to Iran, and where that respondent failed to respond to BIS's charging letter); *In the Matter of Swiss Telecom*, 71 FR 32,920 (June 7, 2006) (affirming the ALJ's recommendation to grant BIS's motion for a ten-year denial where a respondent in the United Arab Emirates knowingly forwarded telecommunications devices to Iran, and failed to respond to BIS's charging letter); *In the Matter of MUTCO International*, 71 FR 38,133 (July 5, 2006) (affirming the ALJ's recommendation to grant BIS's default motion for a six-year denial to resolve conspiracy and solicitations charges

⁸ Cf. 15 CFR part 766, Supp. No. 1, III, A (discussing the factors that BIS considers in the context of settling an enforcement action and stating that "BIS is more likely to seek a greater monetary penalty and/or denial or export privileges * * * in cases involving: (1) Exports or reexports to countries subject to anti-terrorism controls * * *"). Iran has been designated as a Terrorist Supporting Country and is subject to such anti-terrorism controls. See 15 CFR part 740, Supp. No. 1 Country Group E:1 (2001-2003); 15 CFR 742.8 (2001-2003); 15 CFR 746.7 (2001-2003).

⁹ The U.S. Government's List of Terrorist Supporting Countries is set forth in 15 CFR part 740, Supp. No. 1, Country Group E:1.

¹ The charged violations occurred in 2001 through 2003. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2001 through 2003 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR parts 730-774 (2001-2003)). The 2006 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by the Notice of August 3, 2006 (71 FR 44,551 (Aug. 7, 2006)), has continued the regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)).

³ The term "ECCN" refers to an Export Control Classification Number. See Section 772.1 of the Regulations.

⁴ Items subject to the Regulations, which are not listed on the Commerce Control List are designated as EAR99.

⁵ 31 CFR part 560.

related to an attempted export to North Korea).

The terms of the denial of export privileges against Super Net should be consistent with the standard language used by BIS in such orders. The language is:

[REDACTED SECTION]

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Accordingly, the undersigned refers this Recommended Decision and Order to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security for review and final action for the agency, without further notice to the respondent, as provided in Section 766.7 of the Regulations.

Within 30 days after receipt of this Recommended Decision and Order, the Under Secretary shall issue a written order affirming, modifying, or vacating the Recommended Decision and Order. See 15 CFR 766.22(c).

Dated: May 1, 2007.

The Honorable Joseph N. Ingolia,
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 07-2604 Filed 5-24-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

A-570-846

Brake Rotors From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 25, 2007.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce ("Department") received a timely request to conduct a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on brake rotors from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). In accordance with 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("Act"), and 19 CFR 351.214(d)(1), we are initiating a new shipper review for Shanghai Tylon Company Ltd. ("Tylon").

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ann Fornaro or Blanche Ziv, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3927 and (202) 482-4207, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 2007, during the anniversary month of the antidumping duty order on brake rotors from the PRC, the Department received a request from Tylon for a new shipper review of the order, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(c). See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Brake Rotors from the People's Republic of China*, 62 FR 18740 (April 17, 1997).

As required by 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(ii)(A) and 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iii)(A), Tylon certified that it did not export the subject merchandise to the United States during the period of investigation ("POI"), and that since the initiation of the investigation, the company has never been affiliated with any exporter or producer who exported subject merchandise to the United States during the POI. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iii)(B), Tylon further certified that its export activities are not controlled by the central government of the PRC.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(ii)(B), Yantai Hongda Auto Replacement Parts Co., Ltd. ("Yantai Hongda"), the producer of subject merchandise, certified that it did not export subject merchandise to the United States during the POI. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(b)(iii)(B), Yantai Hongda further certified that since the investigation was initiated, it has never been affiliated with any exporter or producer who exported the subject merchandise to the United States during the POI and that its export activities are not controlled by the central government of the PRC.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iv), Tylon submitted documentation establishing the following: (1) the date on which it first shipped brake rotors for export to the United States; (2) the volume of its first shipment and any subsequent shipments; and (3) the date of its first sale to an unaffiliated customer in the United States.

Initiation of New Shipper Review

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(d)(1), and based on information on the record, we find that Tylon's request meets the threshold requirements for initiation of a new shipper review. See Memorandum to the File through Wendy J. Frankel, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, and Blanche Ziv, Program Manager, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, from the Team, entitled "Initiation of AD New Shipper Review: Brake Rotors from the

People's Republic of China," dated, May 21, 2007. Therefore, we are initiating a new shipper review for shipments of brake rotors produced by Yantai Hongda and exported by Tylon. The Department will conduct this new shipper review according to the deadlines set forth in section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act.

On April 26, 2007, the Department issued a supplemental questionnaire to Tylon, informing the company that the period of review ("POR") stated in its request did not meet the requirements articulated in 19 CFR 351.214(g)(1)(i)(A), and requested that Tylon correct and resubmit its new shipper review request with the appropriate POR within the time frame set forth in 19 CFR 351.214(d). On April 27, 2007, in response to the Department's request, Tylon resubmitted its new shipper review request with the appropriate POR. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(g)(1)(i)(A), the POR for a new shipper review initiated in the month immediately following the anniversary month normally will cover the 12-month period immediately preceding the anniversary month. Therefore, the POR for this new shipper review will be April 1, 2006, through March 31, 2007.

In cases involving non-market economies, the Department requires that a company seeking to establish eligibility for an antidumping duty rate separate from the PRC-wide entity rate provide evidence of *de jure* and *de facto* absence of government control over the company's export activities. Accordingly, we will issue a questionnaire to Tylon, including a separate-rate section. The review will proceed if the responses provide sufficient indication that Tylon is not subject to either *de jure* or *de facto* government control with respect to its exports of brake rotors. However, if Tylon does not demonstrate its eligibility for a separate rate, the company will be deemed not separate from other companies that exported during the POI, and the new shipper review for Tylon will be rescinded.

On August 17, 2006, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (H.R. 4) was signed into law by Congress. Section 1632 of H.R. 4 temporarily suspends the authority of the Department to instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to collect a bond or other security in lieu of a cash deposit in new shipper reviews. Therefore, the posting of a bond or other security under section 751(a)(2)(B)(iii) of the Act in lieu of a cash deposit is not available in this case. Importers of brake rotors exported by Tylon and produced by Yantai Hongda must continue to post a cash deposit of