

date of this addition or options that may be exercised under those contracts.

**Kimberly M. Zeich,**

*Director, Program Operations.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Department of Commerce "Charting Our Energy Future" Conference

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

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce will host a one-day Conference during which experts from the federal government, U.S. industry, academia, and public interest groups will explore and discuss strategies to promote the rapid uptake of clean energy technologies in the United States, as set forth in the President's Advanced Energy Initiative and to follow up on the September 27-28 Major Economies Meeting.

**DATES:** Deadline for applications: December 16, 2007. Date of the event: February 5, 2008.

**ADDRESSES:** To apply to participate in the Conference, please contact Catherine Vial, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries; Room 4053; U.S. Department of Commerce; 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; 202-482-2823; [catherine.vial@mail.doc.gov](mailto:catherine.vial@mail.doc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Catherine Vial, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries; Room 4053; U.S. Department of Commerce; 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; 202-482-2823; [catherine.vial@mail.doc.gov](mailto:catherine.vial@mail.doc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** With his Advanced Energy Initiative, President Bush established a vision of an energy future in the United States where clean energy technologies ensure energy security, mitigate climate change, and provide energy for robust economic growth. In addition, with the Major Economies Meeting on Climate Change the President created a venue to work with all of the world's largest users of energy and largest producers of greenhouse gas emissions, to establish a new international approach on energy security and climate change in 2008 that will contribute to a global agreement by 2009 under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Department of Commerce is hosting a one-day Conference to

advance the President's climate change agenda and to support our business community by exploring practical steps government and industry can take to speed the commercialization and deployment of clean energy technologies in the United States.

The following issues will be explored during the Conference: (1) The potential to commercialize and deploy existing clean energy technologies in the near future; and (2) international best practices in promoting clean energy technologies. In addition, there will be focus sessions on the challenges and opportunities of technology; financing; public acceptance; commercialization; international cooperation; and regulatory issues.

The Department invites applications to participate in the Conference from industry leaders (CEO, President, or Senior Vice President level); state and local government officials; national and state legislators; recognized experts from academia and think-tanks; and senior government officials or business leaders representing international partners. A number of senior U.S. government officials will attend.

Applicants should provide information regarding their qualifications to participate in the event and make a valuable contribution. Participants will be selected according to their ability to successfully advance the goals of the Conference.

**Catherine Vail,**

*Acting Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, U.S. Department of Commerce.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-274-804]

#### Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad & Tobago: Notice of Court Decision Not In Harmony with Final Determination of the Antidumping Duty Investigation

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

**SUMMARY:** On July 6, 2007, the United States Court of International Trade ("CIT") affirmed the remand results made by the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") pursuant to the CIT's remand of the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Trinidad & Tobago. See *Mittal*

*Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States, Slip Op. 07-106, (Ct. Int'l Trade) (July 6, 2007)*. This case arises out of the ITC's final determination in the antidumping duty investigation. See [Investigations Nos. 701-TA-417-419 and 731-TA-953, 954, 956-959, 961, and 962 (Final)] *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, 67 FR 66662 (November 1, 2002) ("Final Determination"). The judgment in this case was not in harmony with the ITC's Final Determination.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 16, 2007.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dennis McClure or Stephanie Moore, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5973 or (202) 482-3692, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In *Caribbean Ispat Limited v. United States*, 366 F. Supp. 2d 1300 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2005), the CIT affirmed the ITC's finding that subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago caused material injury to the domestic industry. In *Caribbean Ispat Limited v. United States*, 450 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006), the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") reversed the CIT's judgment, and remanded the case to the CIT with instructions to further remand the case to the ITC so that it may reconsider its causation analysis and directly address whether other dumped or fairly traded imports would have replaced the imports from Trinidad and Tobago without any beneficial effect on domestic producers.

On January 16, 2007, the ITC filed its remand results with the CIT. In the remand results, the ITC determined that it was unable to find that imports from other producers of subject merchandise would not have replaced subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago in the United States market. The ITC further found that the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago sold in the United States at less than fair value.

In its decision in *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337, 341 (Fed. Cir. 1990) ("*Timken*"), the CAFC held that, pursuant to section 516A(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department must publish a notice of a court decision that is not "in harmony" with an ITC determination,