respect to Hangzhou. Although the 90-day deadline to withdraw an administrative review request in the instant administrative review was March 2, 2010, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Secretary may extend the 90-day time limit if it is reasonable to do so. The Department determines it is reasonable to do so in this case because it has not expended significant resources conducting this administrative review with respect to Hangzhou. Specifically, the Department has not completed its full analysis of Hangzhou’s sales or factors of production data for the period of review nor has it calculated a preliminary margin for Hangzhou. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), and consistent with our practice, the Department is rescinding this administrative review.

Assessment

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (‘‘CBP’’) to assess antidumping duties at the cash deposit rate in effect on the date of entry, for entries during the period October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009. The Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice of rescission of administrative review.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary’s presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as a final reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (‘‘APO’’) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). 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 terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation. This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: March 26, 2010.

John M. Andersen,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XV17

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Conducting Precision Strike Weapons Testing and Training by Eglin Air Force Base in the Gulf of Mexico

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


SUMMARY: In accordance with provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, notification is hereby given that a letter of authorization (LOA) to take four species of marine mammals incidental to testing and training during Precision Strike Weapons (PSW) tests in the Gulf of Mexico (COM), a military readiness activity, has been issued to Eglin Air Force Base (AFB).

DATES: This authorization is effective from April 1, 2010, through March 31, 2011.

ADDRESS: The application and LOA are available for review in the Permits, Conservation, and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910 or by contacting the individuals listed in FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Candace Nachman or Michelle Magliocca, NMFS, (301) 713–2289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) directs NMFS to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region, if certain findings are made by NMFS and regulations are issued. Under the MMPA, the term “taking” means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill or to attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill marine mammals. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–136) removed the “small numbers” and “specified geographical region” limitations and amended the definition of “harassment” as it applies to a “military readiness activity” to read as follows (Section 3(18)(B) of the MMPA): (i) any act that injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A Harassment]; or (ii) any act that disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, surfacing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering, to a point where such behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered [Level B Harassment].

Authorization, in the form of annual LOAs, may be granted for periods of up to 5 years if NMFS finds, after notification and opportunity for public comment, that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) of marine mammals and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant). In addition, NMFS must prescribe regulations that include permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat, and on the availability of the species for subsistence uses, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance. The regulations must include requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking.

Regulations governing the taking of marine mammals incidental to PSW testing and training within the Eglin Gulf Test and Training Range (EGTTR) in the GOM were published on November 24, 2006 (71 FR 67810), and remain in effect from December 26, 2006, through December 27, 2011. The species that Eglin AFB may take during PSW testing and training are Atlantic bottlenose (Tursiops truncatus) and Atlantic spotted dolphins (Stenella
frontalis) and dwarf (Kogia simus) and pygmy (Kogia breviceps) sperm whales. Issuance of the annual LOA to Eglin AFB is based on findings made in the preamble to the final rule that the total takings by this project would result in no more than a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal stocks or habitats and would not have an unmitigable adverse impact on subsistence uses of marine mammals. NMFS also finds that the applicant will meet the requirements contained in the implementing regulations and LOA, including monitoring and reporting requirements. Without any mitigation measures, a small possibility exists for one bottlenose dolphin and one spotted dolphin to be exposed to blast levels from the PSW testing sufficient to cause mortality. Additionally, less than two cetaceans might be exposed to noise levels sufficient to induce Level A harassment (injury) annually, and as few as 31 or as many as 53 cetaceans (depending on the season and water depth) could potentially be exposed annually to noise levels sufficient to induce Level B harassment in the form of a temporary loss of hearing sensitivity (also referred to as a temporary threshold shift).

While none of these impact estimates consider the proposed mitigation measures that will be employed by Eglin AFB to minimize potential impacts to protected species, NMFS has authorized Eglin AFB a total of one mortality, two takes by Level A harassment, and 53 takes by Level B harassment (TTS) annually. However, the proposed mitigation measures described in the final rule (71 FR 67810, November 24, 2006) and the LOA are anticipated to both reduce the number of marine mammal takes and lessen the severity of the effects of the takes. These measures include a conservative safety range for marine mammal exclusion; incorporation of aerial and shipboard survey monitoring efforts in the program both prior to and after detonation of explosives; and a prohibition on detonations whenever marine mammals are detected within the safety zone, may enter the safety zone at the time of detonation, or if weather and sea conditions preclude adequate aerial surveillance. This LOA may be renewed annually based on a review of the activity, completion of monitoring requirements, and receipt of reports required by the LOA.

Summary of Request

On March 4, 2010, NMFS received a request for an LOA renewal pursuant to the aforementioned regulations that would authorize, for a period not to exceed 1 year, take of marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to PSW testing and training in the GOM.

Summary of Activity and Monitoring Conducted During 2009 and 2010

No PSW tests were conducted during calendar year 2009 or between January and March of 2010. However, the PSW LOA was modified on April 16, 2009, to include Stand-Off Precision Guided Munition (SOPGM) testing. NMFS issued this modification because it was determined that the impacts of SOPGM testing would be significantly smaller than the impacts outlined in the PSW LOA. SOPGM testing utilized two out of the six live shots allowed for the Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) exercise under the PSW LOA. Three GriffinTM SOPGM system missiles with a net explosive weight of 7.5 pounds (TNT equivalent) were fired against two target boats in the GOM April 29, 2009, and May 5, 2009. No marine mammals were seen during the boat sweep or at release. No evidence of injury or death to marine mammals was noted after either mission.

Authorization

The U.S. Air Force complied with the requirements of the 2009 LOA, and NMFS has determined that there was no take of marine mammals by the U.S. Air Force in 2009. Accordingly, NMFS has issued a LOA to Eglin AFB authorizing the take of marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to PSW testing and training in the EGTTR in the GOM. Issuance of this LOA is based on findings described in the preamble to the final rule (71 FR 67810, November 24, 2006) and supported by information contained in Eglin’s March 2010 request for a new LOA that the activities described under this LOA will not result in more than the incidental harassment of certain marine mammal species and will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stock. The provision requiring that the activities not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the affected species or stock for subsistence uses does not apply for this action.


James H. Lecky,
Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List Additions and Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Additions to and Deletions from Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action adds to the Procurement List a product and services to be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities, and deletes from the Procurement List products previously furnished by such agencies.

DATES: Effective Date: May 3, 2010.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barry S. Lineback, Telephone: (703) 603–7740, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or e-mail CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additions

On 1/15/2010 (75 FR 2510) and 2/5/2010 (75 FR 5970–5971), the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notices of proposed additions to the Procurement List.

The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (Committee) operates pursuant to statutory and regulatory requirements. Committee decisions regarding which items are suitable for addition to the Procurement List are specifically guided by 41 CFR Chapter 51. This regulation states that for a commodity or service to be suitable for addition to the Procurement List, each of the following criteria must be satisfied: Employment potential, nonprofit agency qualifications, capability, and level of impact on the current contractor for the commodity or service. In response to its Notice of Proposed Procurement List Addition, the Committee received comments from five parties relating to the fourth criterion, level of impact.

Comments were received from the incumbent contractor for the facilities management requirement at Fort Lewis, WA. The firm stated that addition of this service to the Procurement List is inconsistent with the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act policy regarding contracts...