including the requested partial revocation of the dumping order with respect to Asociación de Cooperativas Argentinas.

Therefore, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until December 20, 2005, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act. The deadline for the final results of this review will continue to be 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

Dated: June 27, 2005.

Barbara E. Tillman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–3470 Filed 6–30–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–816]

Certain Stainless Steel Butt–Weld Pipe Fittings from Taiwan: Notice of Court Decision and Suspension of Liquidation

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

SUMMARY: On June 14, 2005, in Alloy Piping Products, Inc., Flowline Division, *et al.* v. United States, Slip Op. 05–69, (''Alloy Piping II''), the Court of International Trade (''CIT'') affirmed the Department of Commerce's (the ''Department'') Final Results of Determination Pursuant to Remand (''Remand Results''), dated February 14, 2005. Consistent with the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (''CAFC'') in Timken Co. v. United States, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (''Timken''), the Department will continue to order the suspension of liquidation of the subject merchandise, where appropriate, until there is a ''conclusive'' decision in this case. If the case is not appealed, or if it is affirmed on appeal, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''Customs'') to liquidate all relevant entries from Ta Chen Stainless Steel Pipe, Ltd. (''Ta Chen'') and revise the cash deposit rates as appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Villanueva, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone 202–482–3208, fax 202–482–9089.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Following publication of the *Final Results*, Alloy Piping Products, Inc., Flowline Division, Markovitz Enterprises, Inc., Gerlin Inc., and Taylor Forge Stainless Inc., (the ''Petitioners'') and Ta Chen, filed a lawsuit with the CIT challenging the Department's findings in *Certain Stainless Steel Butt–Weld Pipe Fittings From Taiwan and Accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum; Final Results of 1999–2000 Administrative Review, 66 FR 65899, 65900* (December 21, 2001) (''*Final Results*''). In *Alloy Piping v. United States*, Slip Op. 04–134, (CIT 2004) (''*Alloy Piping I*''), the CIT instructed the Department to (1) reopen the record, seek additional relevant information regarding employee bonuses, and recalculate the general and administrative (''G&A'') expenses of Ta Chen; and (2) reconsider Ta Chen's U.S. indirect selling expenses and to account for all of Ta Chen's U.S. selling expenses incurred during fiscal year 1999. Specifically, regarding employee bonuses, the CIT instructed the Department to consider employee bonuses distributed directly from shareholders' equity, and paid by the company to its employees and management in its recalculation of the G&A expenses;

The Draft Final Results Pursuant to Remand (''Draft Results'') were released to parties on January 27, 2005. The Department received comments from interested parties on the Draft Results on February 1, 2005. There were no substantive changes made to the Remand Results as a result of comments received on the Draft Results. On February 14, 2005, the Department responded to the CIT's Order of Remand by filing the Remand Results. In its Remand Results, the Department reopened the record, sought additional relevant information regarding employee bonuses and recalculated the G&A expenses of Ta Chen to include bonuses to both employees and directors/supervisors. The Department also reconsidered Ta Chen's U.S. indirect selling expenses and determined that there was no need to add financial interest expenses to Ta Chen's U.S. indirect selling expenses. Thus, the Department did not change Ta Chen's U.S. indirect selling expenses.

As a result of the remand determination, the antidumping duty rate for Ta Chen was decreased from 6.11 to 6.10 percent. The CIT did not receive comments from either the Petitioners or Ta Chen.

On June 14, 2005, the CIT affirmed the Department's findings in the Remand Results. Specifically, the CIT upheld the Department reopening the record, seeking additional relevant information regarding employee bonuses, and recalculating the G&A expenses of Ta Chen and reconsidering Ta Chen's U.S. indirect selling expenses. See *Alloy Piping II*.

The only revisions made to the *Final Results* were revisions to the calculation of Ta Chen's G&A expenses, as noted above. This revision resulted in a change in Ta Chen's margin.

Suspension of Liquidation

The CAFC, in *Timken*, held that the Department must publish notice of a decision of the CIT or the CAFC which is not ''in harmony'' with the Department's final determination or results. Publication of this notice fulfills that obligation. The CAFC also held that the Department must suspend liquidation of the subject merchandise until there is a ''conclusive'' decision in the case. Therefore, pursuant to *Timken*, the Department must continue to suspend liquidation pending the expiration of the period to appeal the CIT's June 14, 2005, decision, or, if that decision is appealed, pending a final decision by the CAFC. The Department will instruct Customs to revise cash deposit rates, as appropriate, and to liquidate relevant entries covering the subject merchandise effective (insert date of FR publication), in the event that the CIT's ruling is not appealed, or if appealed and upheld by the CAFC.

Dated: June 24, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–3473 Filed 6–30–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Renewable Energy Trade Mission

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice to Renewable Energy Trade Mission to Brazil, October 17–19, 2005.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. Commercial Service is organizing a Renewable Energy Trade Mission to Brazil, October 17–19, 2005, to help U.S. firms find business partners and sell renewable

energy equipment and services in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Salvador da Bahia. Targeted sectors include hydro, wind, solar, bio-diesel and biomass.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Global Trade Programs; Room 2012; Department of Commerce; Washington, DC 20230; Tel: (202) 482–4457; Fax: (202) 482–0178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Renewable Energy Trade Mission, Brazil, October 17–19, 2005.

Mission Statement

I. Description of the Mission

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. Commercial Service is organizing a Renewable Energy Trade Mission to Brazil, October 17–19, 2005, to help U.S. firms find business partners and sell renewable energy equipment and services in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Salvador da Bahia. Targeted sectors include hydro, wind, solar, bio-diesel and biomass. The mission, to be led by a U.S. Department of Commerce official, will include business-to-business matchmaking with local companies and meetings with key government officials. Representatives of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will be on hand to provide information and counseling on their programs.

II. Commercial Setting for the Mission

The renewable energy sector in Brazil holds enormous potential for development over the next four years, given the country's wealth of natural resources for wind, biomass, solar and hydro projects, and the Brazilian government's Incentive Program for Alternative Electric Energy Sources (PROINFA), which aims to install by 2008 small hydro, wind, and biomass facilities capable of generating 3,300 MW. (PROINFA defines small hydropower projects as having a maximum installed capacity of 30 MW.) This program is expected to attract more than US$2 billion in investments from 2005 to 2008.

Small hydropower plants have commanded critical attention since the 2001 energy crisis and the implementation of PROINFA. Brazil has a long tradition of hydropower generation, from both small and large plants. The generation of 1,100 MW in new PROINFA projects is already approved, and many Brazilian companies are investing in small hydro projects that are not part of PROINFA. While most demand is currently supplied by subsidiaries of such companies as GE, Siemens, ABB and Alstom, there are opportunities for sales of selected components.

Wind energy is also a priority growth sector. Even the most conservative estimates put the potential for wind power production at more than 70,000 MW—nearly equal to Brazil's entire generating capacity (90,000 MW). There are many small wind power plants operating in Brazil, especially in the states of Ceará and Rio Grande do Sul. The 1,100 MW approved under PROINFA will be installed between 2005 and 2008. There is currently only one manufacturer of large-scale wind power plants operating in Brazil, a subsidiary of the German firm Enercon.

Solar power offers enormous development opportunities in Brazil, which has one of the world's most abundant solar energy resources and has only just begun to explore its potential. The use of solar water heaters in Brazil has increased rapidly in the last few years, with nearly 140 Brazilian manufacturers producing these products for residences, hotels, hospitals, and swimming pools. Most are very small companies.

Photovoltaic technology (PV) is a competitive alternative to grid extension in remote areas of the country and in applications of social interest. The power needs of rural off-grid communities are relatively modest and therefore compatible with stand-alone PV systems. Estimates indicate that 5% to 10% of the non-electrified domiciles (about 250,000) could be supplied with PV systems. The main PV applications in Brazil have been off-grid residences, public services, water pumping, and telecommunications. There are many initiatives underway utilizing stand-alone PV systems, more than 30,000 of them purchased for rural electrification.

Biomass is a growth sector supported by Brazil's ambitious program for manufacturing bio-diesel from vegetable oils. The country plans to replace 2% of its diesel consumption through bio-diesel starting in June 2005 and increase this rate to 5% in 2009, primarily through use of castor oil and palm oil. Total consumption of fossil diesel is currently 38 billion liters/year.

Brazil is the world's largest producer of sugarcane and ethanol. It has one of the most technologically advanced programs of bio-fuels of the world, in development since the 1970s. More than 3 million cars are powered exclusively by hydrated ethanol, consuming more than 5 billion liters/year. In addition, most gas sold contains 20%–25% anhydrous ethanol (production of 6 billion liters/year), the highest percentage mix in the world. It is expected that domestic and export demand for ethanol will continue to rise. The installed power of cogeneration in the sugar cane industry is approximately 1800 MW. Note that the bio-diesel and ethanol programs do not fall under the PROINFA project, which is only for grid-connected electricity.

Brazil also has very large planted forests, mainly of eucalyptus and pine, especially for the cellulose and charcoal industries. As these sectors are growing at very high rates, a shortage of eucalyptus is expected over the next few years. The total capacity for pulp is about 10 million tons/year, and for paper 9 million. Production from cellulose plants meets about 85% of electricity needs, and paper operations meet about 10%, whereas cogeneration from integrated paper and pulp plants meets about 60%. Under PROINFA, most approved biomass projects are for sugarcane bagasse, but there has also been interest in rice hulls, orange bagasse, wood chips, wood residues and fiber of palm oil kernels.

PROINFA: Under PROINFA, the Brazilian Government, through its holding company Eletrobras, has already selected projects eligible to sell energy to the national grid in 20-year contracts with independent producers. Projects may have up to 80% of equity financed through subsidized loans from the Federal Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES). A special US$280 million fund called ''Brasil Energia,'' set up by private pension funds and BNDES, offers financing to project sponsors selected under PROINFA. To qualify for PROINFA financing, a minimum of 60% of the project procurement must be of Brazilian-made equipment.

After this goal of 3,300 MW is installed, a second phase of PROINFA will immediately follow to ensure that in 20 years wind, biomass and small hydropower systems supply 10% of Brazil's annual electric power consumption. For this second phase, only projects with a minimum of 90% Brazilian-made components will be eligible for BNDES financing.

''Light For All'' (Luz Para Todos), another of the Brazilian Federal government's important projects, has set a goal to achieve universal access to safe and affordable energy as a key element in its fight against rural poverty. There are currently nearly 18 million Brazilians living in remote communities without reliable access to electricity. In the Amazon region, there are more than 1,000 mini power plants, most of which use diesel oil to supply electricity to isolated villages. Many of them are old and inefficient. The need to serve this region is expected to create more opportunities for companies offering innovative and efficient technologies.

III. Goals for the Mission

The goal of the Renewable Energy Trade Mission to Brazil is to provide U.S. participants with first-hand market information, access to government decision makers, and one-on-one meetings with business contacts, including potential agents, distributors and partners, so they can position themselves to enter or expand their presence in the Brazilian market.

IV. Scenario for the Mission

The Renewable Energy Trade Mission will include three stops: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Salvador da Bahia. In each city, participants will meet with potential business partners, customers, end-users and agents/distributors through one-on-one meetings and other activities, including regulatory meetings with high-ranking federal and state officials involved in this sector.

Timetable

The full program includes Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Salvador da Bahia. Members of the delegation who opt to visit additional cities, return to Rio, or remain in São Paulo instead of traveling to Salvador may pay an additional US$400 for Gold Key Service appointments. This fee is exclusive of interpreter and transportation costs, estimated at US$200.

Rio de Janeiro

October 16, 2005
  Arrive Rio de Janeiro
October 17, 2005
  Market briefing
  One-on-one business appointments
  Evening departure to São Paulo

São Paulo

October 18, 2005
  One-on-one business appointments

Salvador da Bahia

October 19, 2005
  Morning departure to Salvador de Bahia
  Afternoon business appointments

V. Criteria for Participant Selection

- Relevance of a company's business line to mission goals.
- Timeliness of the company's signed application and participation agreement (including the participation fees).
- Minimum of 7 and a maximum of 25 participating companies on the mission (a maximum of 10 firms with an existing local office in Brazil will be accepted).
- Potential for business in Brazil for the company.
- Provision of adequate information on the company's products and/or services, and the company's primary market objectives, in order to facilitate appropriate matching with potential business partners.
- Certification that the company meets Departmental guidelines for participation. Generally, a company's products or services should be either produced in the United States, or, if not, marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least 51 percent U.S. content of the value of the finished product or service.

The participation fee is $3,200 per firm, which includes one representative. The fee for each additional firm representative is $750. The option to participate in the trade mission is also being offered to U.S.-based firms in Brazil; the same fee structure applies.

Any partisan political activities (including political contributions) of an applicant are entirely irrelevant to the selection process.

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar—*http://www.ita.doc.gov/doctm/tmcal.html*—and other Internet Web sites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, broadcast fax, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. The American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE) and the Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE) plan to publicize the mission to their members. The Commercial Service will explore and welcome outreach assistance from other interested organizations.

Recruitment for the mission will begin in June and conclude September 5, 2005. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts:

Eugene Quinn, Senior International Trade Specialist, Global Trade Programs (GTP), Renewable Energy Trade Mission Project Officer, Ph: 202–482–0578 / Fax: 202–482–0973, *eugene.quinn@mail.doc.gov.*
Wake Margo, International Trade Specialist, Global Trade Programs (GTP), Ph: 202 482 2026 / Fax: 202–482–0973, *wake.margo@mail.doc.gov.*

Contacts for U.S.-based Firms With a Presence in Brazil:

John Mueller, Commercial Director, U.S. Commercial Service, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, Tel: (55–31) 3213–1571 / Fax: (55–31) 3213–1575, *john.mueller@mail.doc.gov.*
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Dated: June 24, 2005.

Donald Businger,

Director, Office of Trade Event Programs.

[FR Doc. E5–3469 Filed 6–30–05; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No: 050621163–5163–01]

Request for Public Comments on World Trade Center Investigation Draft Final Reports

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, United States Department of Commerce.

ACTION: World Trade Center Investigation Draft Final Reports; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Technology Administration, United States Department of Commerce, announces the availability for public comment of the draft final reports of the study conducted by NIST into the technical causes of the World Trade Center (WTC) disaster on September 11, 2001, after the terrorist attacks. NIST requests comments on any or all of the 43 draft reports issued by NIST concerning various aspects of the WTC buildings, including their design, construction, maintenance and evacuation. These reports total about 10,000 pages. NIST especially encourages public comment on the approximately 200-page draft summary report, which contains the principal findings and recommendations for changes to codes, standards, and practices. NIST will consider all comments received from the public on the 43 draft reports before they are issued in final form.

DATES: The public comment period will commence with the release of the draft reports. Comments on the draft reports must be received no later than 5 p.m. EDT August 4, 2005.

ADDRESSES: A link on the WTC Investigation Web site, *http://wtc.nist.gov* will take users to a page where comments may be entered. The