

Presentation: various recreation topics, and (5) Future meeting schedule/logistics/agenda. The meetings are open to the public and individuals may address the Committee after being recognized by the Chair. Other RAC information including previous meeting agendas and minutes may be obtained at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/payments>.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Fred J. Krueger,

Public Services Staff Officer.

[FR Doc. 05-15408 Filed 8-3-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project, Big Delta, AK

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA.

ACTION: Finding of No Significant Impact according to the Environmental Assessment.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (40 CFR part 1500); and the Natural Resources Conservation Service Guidelines (7 CFR part 650); the Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives notice of a Finding of No Significant Impact according to the Environmental Assessment of the Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project.

DATES: July 9, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Jones, State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 800 West Evergreen, Suite 100, Palmer, Alaska, 99645-6539, telephone: 907-761-7760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Environmental Assessment of this Federally assisted action indicates that there will be no significant environmental impacts. As a result of these findings, Robert Jones, State Conservationist, has determined that the project should be completed as outlined in the assessment document.

The objective of the Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project is to install streambank protection measures to control erosion and protect the historic district while minimizing disturbance to the fall chum spawning habitat. The selected

alternative is a combination of Bio-engineering Methods including the construction of two rock vanes. Alternatives evaluated were No Action, Combination of Bio-Engineering Methods and Combination of Bio-Engineering Methods Including Construction of Two Vanes. The selected alternative is the combination of bio-engineering methods with the two rock vanes. This alternative was selected because it protects the river bank adjacent to the Big Delta State Historical Park, minimizes the constructed footprint in the fall chum spawning habitat, and maintains the aesthetic qualities of the site. The vanes result in no significant rise in the flood waters in Tanana River.

A limited number of copies of the EA are available to fill single copy requests at the above address. Basic data developed during the environmental assessment are on file and may be reviewed by contacting Robert Jones.

Further information on the proposed action may be obtained from Robert Jones, State Conservationist, at the above address.

Dated: July 9, 2005.

Robert Jones,

State Conservationist.

Finding of No Significant Impact

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. I have preliminarily determined, based upon the evaluation of impacts in the Environmental Assessment (EA), attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the reasons provided below, that there will be no significant individual or cumulative impacts on the quality of the human environment as a result of implementing the Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project in Big Delta, Alaska. In particular, there will be none of the significant adverse impacts which NEPA is intended to help decision makers avoid and mitigate against. Therefore, an EIS is not required.

High water events in 1997 and 1998 led to accelerated rates of erosion along the bank of the Tanana River bordering Big Delta State Historical Park, particularly in front of Rika's Roadhouse. Big Delta Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the only historic complex of buildings remaining in an *in situ* context within the Delta Junction area. The reach of the Tanana River bordering the Big Delta State Historical

Park is a critical spawning area for fall chum and is considered essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The project purpose is to address 1000 feet of river bank erosion bordering the Big Delta State Historical Park while minimizing the impact to the fall chum salmon spawning habitat. Congress has authorized funding for this project in the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) budget.

Issues regarding impacts to the essential fish habitat in the Tanana River, cultural resources, vegetation, economic and other resource concerns were identified (EA, pages 10-14). Each of the alternatives considered in the EA is examined in regard to these concerns.

Three alternatives along with a "no action" alternative were examined (EA, pages 7-10). The alternatives provide various levels of riverbank protection for the Big Delta State Historical Park and varying levels of impacts to fall chum salmon spawning habitat. The selected alternative was Alternative 3, Combination of Bio-engineering Methods Including Construction of Two Rock Vanes. This alternative was selected because it protects the river bank adjacent to the Big Delta State Historical Park, minimizes the constructed footprint in the fall chum spawning habitat, and maintains the aesthetic qualities of the site (EA, page 15).

Based on the information presented in the attached Big Delta State Historical Park Streambank Protection Project EA, I find that the proposed action is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an EIS will not be prepared.

[FR Doc. 05-15379 Filed 8-3-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-428-825, A-475-824, A-588-845, A-580-834, A-201-822, A-583-831, C-475-825, C-580-835]

Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders on Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and Countervailing Duty Orders on Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Italy and the Republic of Korea

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of

Commerce ("the Department") and the International Trade Commission ("ITC") that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea ("Korea"), Mexico, and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea, would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing notice of continuation of these antidumping and countervailing duty orders.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 25, 2005.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Martha V. Douthit or Dana Mermelstein, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5050 or (202) 482-1391, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of the Orders

The products subject to these antidumping and countervailing duty orders are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat-rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (*i.e.*, cold-rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing. The merchandise subject to these orders is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings:

7219.13.00.30, 7219.13.00.50,
7219.13.00.70, 7219.13.00.80,
7219.14.00.30, 7219.14.00.65,
7219.14.00.90, 7219.32.00.05,
7219.32.00.20, 7219.32.00.25,
7219.32.00.35, 7219.32.00.36,
7219.32.00.38, 7219.32.00.42,
7219.32.00.44, 7219.33.00.05,
7219.33.00.20, 7219.33.00.25,
7219.33.00.35, 7219.33.00.36,
7219.33.00.38, 7219.33.00.42,
7219.33.00.44, 7219.34.00.05,
7219.34.00.20, 7219.34.00.25,
7219.34.00.30, 7219.34.00.35,
7219.35.00.05, 7219.35.00.15,

7219.35.00.30, 7219.35.00.35,
7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20,
7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60,
7219.90.00.80, 7220.12.10.00,
7220.12.50.00, 7220.20.10.10,
7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60,
7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05,
7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15,
7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80,
7220.20.70.05, 7220.20.70.10,
7220.20.70.15, 7220.20.70.60,
7220.20.70.80, 7220.20.80.00,
7220.20.90.30, 7220.20.90.60,
7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15,
7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise subject to these orders is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of these orders are the following: (1) sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (*i.e.*, flat-rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (*i.e.*, cold-rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat-rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. See Chapter 72 of the HTS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

Flapper valve steel is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described

as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds.

This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Arnokrome III."¹

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most

¹ "Arnokrome III" is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Gilphy 36."²

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This high-strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500-grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Durphynox 17".³

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of this investigation. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (i.e., carpet knives).⁴ This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as "GIN4 Mo."⁵ The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420-J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is

"GIN5" steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, "GIN6".

Background

On June 1, 2004, the Department initiated and the ITC instituted sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act").⁶

As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and the net countervailable subsidies likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked.⁷ On July 18, 2005, the ITC determined pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United

States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁸

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of these antidumping and countervailing duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan, and countervailing duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy and Korea. As provided in 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4), the Department normally will issue its determination to continue an order not later than seven days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the ITC's determination concluding the sunset review and immediately thereafter, will publish notice of its determination in the **Federal Register**. In the instant case, however, the Department's publication of the Notice of Continuation was delayed. The Department has explicitly indicated that the effective date of continuation of this order is July 25, 2005, seven days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of ITC's determination. U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") will continue to collect antidumping and countervailing duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of these orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) and 751(c)(6)(A) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review, of these orders not later than July 2010.

These five-year (sunset) reviews and notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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⁸ See *Certain Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom*, July 18, 2005 (70 FR 41236), and *USITC Publication 3788 (Investigation Nos. 701-TA-381-382 and 731-TA-797-804 (Review))* (July 2005).

² "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

³ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁴ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

⁵ "GIN 4 Mo", "GIN5" and "GIN6" are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America Ltd.

⁶ See *Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 69 FR 30874 (June 1, 2004), and *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom* (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-380-382 and 731-TA-797-804 (Review)), 69 FR 30958 (June 1, 2004).

⁷ See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Germany; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 67896 (November 22, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Italy; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 67894 (November 22, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Japan; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 62250 (October 25, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from The Republic of Korea, Taiwan and the United Kingdom; Final Results of the Expedited Five Year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 69 FR 67892 (November 22, 2004), *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Mexico; Final Results of the Full Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 70 FR 66620 (February 8, 2005).