pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[1]

As a result of its reviews, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and it notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked.[2] On April 2, 2009, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on PVA from Japan, Korea, and the PRC would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[3]

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is PVA. This product consists of all PVA hydrolyzed in excess of 80 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid, except as noted below.

The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of these orders:

1) PVA in fiber form.

2) PVA with hydrolysis less than 83 mole percent and certified not for use in the production of textiles.

3) PVA with hydrolysis greater than 85 percent and viscosity greater than or equal to 90 cps.

4) PVA with a hydrolysis greater than 85 percent, viscosity greater than or equal to 80 cps but less than 90 cps, certified for use in an ink jet application.

5) PVA for use in the manufacture of an excipient or as an excipient in the manufacture of film coating systems which are components of a drug or dietary supplement, and accompanied by an end–use certification.

6) PVA covalently bonded with cationic monomer uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

7) PVA covalently bonded with carboxylic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

8) PVA covalently bonded with thiol uniformly present on all polymer chains, certified for use in emulsion polymerization of non–vinyl acetic material.

9) PVA covalently bonded with paraffin uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

10) PVA covalently bonded with silan uniformly present on all polymer chains certified for use in paper coating applications.

11) PVA covalently bonded with sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

12) PVA covalently bonded with acetoacetylate uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

13) PVA covalently bonded with polyethylene oxide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

14) PVA covalently bonded with quaternary amine uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

15) PVA covalently bonded with diacetoneacrylamide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level greater than three mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

The merchandise subject to these orders is currently classifiable under subheading 3905.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of these antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping 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 PVA from Japan, Korea, and the PRC. Therefore, U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect antidumping 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 sections 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 March 2014.

This five–year (sunset) review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: April 6, 2009.

John M. Andersen,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. E9–8384 Filed 4–10–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

[1] *See Initiation of Five–year ("Sunset") Reviews, 73 FR 31974 (June 5, 2008); and Institution of Five–year Reviews Concerning the Antidumping Duty Orders on Polyvinyl Alcohol from China, Japan, and Korea*, 73 FR 31507 (June 2, 2008).

[2] *See Polyvinyl Alcohol from Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 73 FR 57596 (October 3, 2008).

[3] *See Polyvinyl Alcohol from China, Japan, and Korea; Determination*, 74 FR 14999 (April 2, 2009).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before May 4, 2009. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 3720.

Docket Number: 09–008. Applicant: National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, the Netherlands. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to study the compositional characterization of complex, compositionally heterogeneous materials at the sub–nanometer scale. This includes materials such as advanced on–chip interconnects, semiconductor nanowires and thin film and other nano–structured materials. Justification for Duty–Free Entry: No instruments of the same general category as the foreign instrument begin manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 17, 2009.

Dated: April 6, 2009.

Christopher Cassel,

Acting Director, IA Subsidies Enforcement Office.

[FR Doc. E9–8396 Filed 4–10–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE: 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

California Association for Research in Astronomy dba W.M. Keck Observatory, Notice of Decision on Applications for Duty–Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. .106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 3705, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, D.C.

Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of its order.

Docket Number: 08–061. Applicant: California Association for Research in Astronomy dba W.M. Keck Observatory, Kamuela, HI 96743. Instrument: Laser Launch Telescope Assembly (LTA). Manufacturer: Galileo Avionica, Italy. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 9219, March 3, 2009.

Reasons: This laser launch telescope assembly (LTA) has stringent technical requirements in regard to optical qualities, size, weight, and laser power capabilities than standard telescope designs that are used for viewing versus projection of a laser beam. Unique features of this LTA include: 1)it is able to handle the laser power of 20 watts of 589 nanometer light and throughput requirements, 2) it has a temperature range of -10 degrees C to 10 degrees C, and 3) it is able to meet those requirements while the unit is moved from 0 to 70 degrees zenith angle.

Dated: April 7, 2009.

Christopher Cassel,

Acting Director, Subsidies Enforcement Office, Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E9–8389 Filed 4–10–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE: 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

(C–570–938)

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (''Department'') has determined that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of citric acid and certain citrate salts (''citric acid'') from the People's Republic of China (''PRC''). For information on the estimated countervailing duty rates, please see the ''Suspension of Liquidation'' section, below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 13, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Neubacher, Shelly Atkinson or Damian Felton, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5823, (202) 482–0116 or (202) 482–0133, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Petitioners

The petitioners in this investigation are Archer Daniels Midland Company, Cargill, Incorporated, and Tate & Lyle America, Inc. (collectively, ''Petitioners'').

Period of Investigation

The period for which we are measuring subsidies, or period of investigation, is January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007.

Case History

The following events have occurred since the announcement of the preliminary determination, which was published in the **Federal Register** on September 19, 2008. *See Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 73 FR 54367 (September 19, 2008) (''*Preliminary Determination*'').

The Department issued several supplemental questionnaires to the Government of the People's Republic of China (''GOC''), TTCA Co., Ltd. (formerly Shandong TTCA Biochemical Co., Ltd.) (''TTCA'') and Yixing Union Biochemical Co. Ltd. (''Yixing Union'') and its cross–owned affiliate Yixing Union Cogeneration Co., Ltd., and received responses in September and October 2008.

Public versions of the questionnaires and responses, as well as the various memoranda cited below are available at the Department's Central Records Unit (Room 1117 in the HCHB Building) (hereafter referred to as ''CRU'').

On September 12, 2008, the Department determined to investigate certain subsidies alleged by Petitioners in their submission of August 8, 2008. See Memorandum to Susan Kuhbach, Senior Director, Office 1, entitled ''Analysis of Petitioners' New Subsidy Allegations'' (September 12, 2008). On October 1, 2008, the Department issued questionnaires to the GOC, TTCA and Yixing Union regarding these new subsidy allegations. We received responses to these questionnaires as well as to supplemental questionnaires regarding the newly alleged submissions in October 2008.

On October 20, 2008, the Department initiated an investigation of TTCA's creditworthiness for the years 2004, 2006 and 2007, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.505(a)(6). *See* Memorandum to Susan H. Kuhbach, Senior Director, Office 1, entitled ''Uncreditworthy Allegation for TTCA'' (October 20, 2008). On February 25, 2009, we issued our preliminary determination that TTCA was uncreditworthy for the years investigated. *See* Memorandum to Susan H. Kuhbach, Senior Office Director, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, entitled ''Preliminary Creditworthiness Determination for TTCA Co., Ltd.'' (February 25, 2009).

From November 1 through November 20, 2008, we conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by the GOC, TTCA and Yixing Union.

On March 4, 2009, we issued our post–preliminary determination regarding the new subsidy allegations and certain other programs discovered in the course of the investigation. *See* Memorandum to Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, entitled ''Post–Preliminary Findings for the New Subsidy Allegations'' (March 4, 2009).

We received case briefs from the GOC and Yixing Union on March 12, 2009, and from Petitioners and TTCA on March 13, 2009. The same parties submitted rebuttal briefs on March 18 and 19, 2009, respectively.