

Assessment Rates

The Department shall determine and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). The Department intends to instruct CBP to assess all antidumping duties due for this review period on the single unliquidated entry. Please see the Issues and Decision Memorandum for further information.

The Department clarified its "automatic assessment" regulation on May 6, 2003. See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003) (*Assessment Policy Notice*). This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by EuroChem, which it did not know were destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediary(ies) involved in the transaction. For a full discussion of this clarification, see *Assessment Policy Notice*.

The Department intends to issue assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of these final results of review.

Cash-Deposit Requirements

The following cash-deposit requirements will be effective upon publication for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act): 1) the cash-deposit rate for EuroChem will be 21.79 percent; 2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash-deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; 3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation but the manufacturer is, the cash-deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; 4) the cash-deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 64.93 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation. See *Urea From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 52 FR 19557 (May 26, 1987). Following the break-up of the Soviet Union, the antidumping

duty order on solid urea from the Soviet Union was transferred to the individual members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. See *Solid Urea From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Transfer of the Antidumping Order on Solid Urea From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States and Opportunity to Comment*, 57 FR 28828 (June 29, 1992). The rate established in the LTFV investigation for the Soviet Union was applied to each new independent state, including the Russian Federation. These cash-deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) 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 Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO as explained in the APO itself. See 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: August 13, 2010.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix

Comment 1: Presumption of Reimbursement

Comment 2: CEP Offset

Comment 3: Date of Sale

Comment 4: Zeroing

Comment 5: Assessment of Antidumping Duties

[FR Doc. 2010-20750 Filed 8-19-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XY32

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Visioning Project Committee will hold a meeting to begin development of the Visioning Project.

DATES: The meeting will be held Thursday, September 9, 2010, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Four Points by Sheraton BWI Airport: 7032 Elm Road, Baltimore, MD 21240 (telephone: 410-859-3300).

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674-2331.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Christopher M. Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 526-5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this meeting is to begin the development of the Council's Visioning Project. The discussion will include the purpose and scope of the project as well as possible identification of specific project goals. The initial purpose of the project is to identify stakeholders' views on the management approaches currently used by the Council such that the Council could then use the project's results to develop future management actions.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to M. Jan Saunders at the Mid-Atlantic Council Office (302) 526-5251 at least five days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: August 17, 2010.

William D. Chappell,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Lee G. Anderson
Vice Chairman

DATE: September 2, 2010

TO: Visioning Project Committee

MD

FROM: Jason Didden

SUBJECT: 9/9/2010 Visioning Project Committee Meeting

Following please find an agenda and background materials for the 9/9/2010 Visioning Project Committee meeting. The page number references below refer to the underlined page numbers in the bottom right hand corner.

Page Description

2 Draft Visioning Project Overview
4 DOT Visioning Primer

Agenda

10:00 am - Introductory remarks by chair (Robins); review goals/products of meeting
10:15 am - Review Draft Visioning Project Overview, other briefing documents
 -NGSP, science center project on performance measures
11:00 am - Discussion of goals for project
Noon - Lunch
1:00 pm - Finalize goals for project
1:30 pm - Discuss range of methods
2:00 pm - Discuss possible products and ways to integrate results of project
2:30 pm - Discuss and plan next steps (see project overview next pages)
4:30 pm - Meeting adjourns.

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council

Visioning Project

I. Project Purpose and Summary

The purpose of the Visioning Project is to develop a comprehensive, stakeholder-informed vision for the Council's managed fisheries that will be used to inform and refine the Council's management programs. The project will focus on transparent stakeholder input and use an array of outreach methods across the full spectrum of stakeholders (e.g. recreational anglers, commercial permit holders, dealers/processors, the non-fishing public, the Council, and its management partners).

II. Objectives - Identify key components for a stakeholder-driven vision, including:

A. Identify measures and outcomes that indicate successful management according to stakeholders.

- Under the current regulatory programs, identify the key impacts, concerns, and risks to the biological and economic sustainability of the Council's managed fisheries.
- What do stakeholders want the fisheries to look like in the foreseeable future?

B. Develop a detailed understanding of the diversity of stakeholder perspectives as well as areas of agreement.

- Identify stakeholder values and perspectives as they relate to desired objectives and outcomes in the Council's managed fisheries. Identify coincident and divergent objectives within and across constituent sectors.

C. Determine if current management programs are resulting in the desired outcomes.

- Are the current programs optimizing benefits to the nation across the fisheries, in terms of economic performance, ecosystem performance, social equity, and/or other considerations (as will be identified in "A" above).
- Identify how current programs can be modified to improve outcomes.

D. Evaluate the elements of the Council's management plans and processes from the perspective of stakeholder confidence.

- From stock assessments to regulatory programs to fishery monitoring - which aspects do stakeholders have confidence in, and why? Which can be improved?

E. Evaluate how effectively the Council is engaging stakeholders in its management process and how participation could be enhanced.

III. Methods

The project could include various instruments (e.g., town hall meetings, surveys, stakeholder interviews, etc.) that would cover the Council's constituents, including recreational anglers, commercial permit holders, dealer/processors, the non-fishing public, the Council and its management partners.

IV. Integration of Results - Possible Products

- A. A vision statement or strategic plan that informs the Council's management actions.
- B. An FMP by FMP updating of goals and objectives.
- C. Prioritized list of specific FMP by FMP issues that warrant technical evaluation and potential plan modifications (e.g. economic impacts of excess capacity, allocations, economic characteristics, etc.)
- D. Modifications to Council practices to enhance ongoing stakeholder participation.

V. Next Steps

Short Term (Focus of 9/9 Committee Meeting)

- A. Review and finalize objectives for project.
- B. Review Committee composition and advisory support.
- C. Identify the stakeholders
- D. Develop outreach plan for the project - high participation rates will be crucial for success.
- E. Develop a statement of work and budget.
 - Identify specific areas that will require supporting technical analysis by Council staff or contractors/grantees to augment the project.

Medium Term (For initial discussion at 9/9 Committee Meeting)

- F. Identify available contact frames (e.g. MRIP, commercial permit holders, etc.)
- G. Evaluate contracting/grant options and select a contracting/grant method for project support
- H. Conduct pilot work with subsets of stakeholders to validate and inform project design.
- I. Assess options regarding PRA/OMB clearance issues.
- J. Develop a process for reviewing and incorporating the results of the project into the Council's management programs.

Excerpts from Federal Highway Administration Primer on VISIONING...

What is visioning?

Visioning leads to a goals statement. Typically, it consists of a series of meetings focused on long-range issues. Visioning results in a long-range plan. With a 20- or 30-year horizon, visioning also sets a strategy for achieving the goals.

Priorities and performance standards can be part of visioning. Priorities are set to distinguish essential goals. Performance standards allow an evaluation of progress toward goals over time.

Why is it useful?

Visioning offers the widest possible participation for developing a long-range plan. It is democratic in its search for disparate opinions from all stakeholders and directly involves a cross-section of constituents from a State or region in setting a long-term policy agenda. It looks for common ground among participants in exploring and advocating strategies for the future. It brings in often-overlooked issues about quality of life. It helps formulate policy direction on public investments and government programs.

Visioning is an integrated approach to policy-making. With overall goals in view, it helps avoid piecemeal and reactionary approaches to addressing problems. It accounts for the relationship between issues, and how one problem's solution may generate other problems or have an impact on another level of government. It is cooperative, with multi-agency involvement, frequently with joint interagency leadership.

Does visioning have special uses?

Visioning uses participation as a source of ideas in the establishment of long-range policy. It draws upon deeply-held feelings about overall directions of public agencies to solicit opinions about the future. After open consideration of many options, it generates a single, integrated vision for the future based on the consideration of many people with diverse viewpoints. When completed, it presents a democratically-derived consensus.

Visioning dramatizes the development of policies to get people involved in specific topics...

Who participates? and how?

Invitations to participate are given to the general public or to a representative panel. A broad distribution of information is essential. This information must be simply presented, attractive, and rendered important and timely. It should also include clear goals of participation and show how comments will be used in the process.

Community residents participate through meetings and surveys. A typical method of involving local people is through a questionnaire format, seeking comments on present issues and future possibilities.

How do agencies use the output?

Visioning helps agencies determine policy. Through widespread public participation, agencies become aware of issues and problems, different points of view, and competing demands. Drafting responses to comments aids in sharpening overall policy and assists in focusing priorities among goals, plans, or programs. Visioning also helps bring conflicts to the surface and resolve competing priorities.

What does visioning cost?

Visioning costs vary. The chief items are staff time and materials sufficient to set up and carry out the program. Staff people should include a leader committed to the process, a community participation specialist who is well-versed in the applicable policies, and staffers who can interpret and integrate participants' opinions from surveys and meetings.

How is it organized?

A specific time period is scheduled to develop the vision statement. The schedule incorporates sufficient time for framing issues, eliciting comments through surveys or meetings, recording statements from participants, and integrating them into draft and final documents.

Is it flexible?

Visioning is extremely flexible in terms of scheduling and staff commitments. Scheduling takes weeks or months. Staff is temporarily or permanently assigned to the project.

Preparation for visioning is crucial and touches on many complex issues. Advance work is essential to give time for staff to prepare the overall program, agendas, mailing lists, questionnaires, and methods of presentation and follow-up. The visioning program should be carefully scheduled to maximize local input and response time prior to selecting final policies.

How is it used with other techniques?

The visioning process involves many techniques of public involvement. In the Seattle area, the visioning process on regional growth and mobility futures included the most extensive regional public involvement effort ever conducted in the area: symposiums, workshops, newspaper tabloid inserts, public hearings, open houses, surveys, and community meetings.

Visioning leads toward other public involvement techniques. As a policy umbrella, it can precede establishment of a civic advisory committee and guide its work in reviewing individual projects or programs. It leads to brainstorming sessions to solve individual problems. Visioning is often the basis for public evaluation and implementation; it [has] led to performance monitoring of State agency activities

What are the drawbacks?

Time and staff requirements are significant to maintain contact with numerous community participants and carry the program forward. Full-time effort is required of staff when the process is in motion.

The staff needs patience to deal with so many diverse views and individuals, time and schedule requirements, and complex issues and interrelationships. Finally, visioning is a one-time event and remains on a generalized policy level; there is a substantial risk that the resulting document will not satisfy all interest groups.

When is visioning most effective?

Visioning is of maximum use at an early point in the establishment or revision of policies or goals. Used in this way, it demonstrates openness to new ideas or concepts suggested by the public. For maximum effect, a visioning project should have the active support of elected officials, agency heads, and community groups.

Visioning is useful:

- to set the stage for short-range planning activities;
- to set new directions in policy;
- to review existing policy;
- when integration between issues is required;
- when a wide variety of ideas should be heard; and
- when a range of potential solutions is needed.