

importer-specific assessment rates for the subject merchandise by aggregating the dumping margins for all U.S. sales to each importer and dividing the amount by the total entered value of the sales to that importer. Where appropriate, to calculate the entered value, we subtracted international movement expenses (e.g., international freight) from the gross sales value.

#### Cash Deposit Requirements

To calculate the cash deposit rate for each producer and/or exporter included in this administrative review, we divided the total dumping margins for each company by the total net value for that company's sales during the review period.

The following deposit rates will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of pasta from Italy entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for the companies listed above will be the rates established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.5 percent and, therefore, *de minimis*, the cash deposit will be zero; (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 final results in which that manufacturer or exporter participated; (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 final results for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous review conducted by the Department, the cash deposit rate will be 11.26 percent, the "All Others" rate established in the LTFV investigation. See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order and Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Pasta from Italy*, 61 FR 38547 (July 24, 1996).

These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

#### Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary 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 increase the subsequent assessment of the antidumping duties by the amount of antidumping duties reimbursed.

These preliminary results of this administrative review are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 15, 2005.

**Susan H. Kubbach,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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**BILLING CODE: 3510-DS-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-879]

#### Extension of Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 22, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lilit Astvatsatrian, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6412.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The Department of Commerce ("the Department") published an antidumping duty order on polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") on October 1, 2003 (see *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 56620). On October 29, 2004, Petitioners<sup>1</sup> requested that the Department conduct an antidumping duty administrative review of Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works.

On November 19, 2004, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice of the initiation of the antidumping duty administrative review of PVA from the PRC for the period March 20, 2003, through September 30, 2004. See *Initiation of Antidumping and*

<sup>1</sup> Celanese, Ltd. and E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (collectively "Petitioners").

*Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 69 FR 67701 (November 19, 2004).<sup>2</sup> On June 23, 2005, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice extending the time limit for the preliminary results of the administrative review from July 3, 2005, to August 2, 2005. See *Extension of Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 70 FR 36375 (June 23, 2005). The preliminary results of review are currently due no later than August 2, 2005.

#### Extension of Time Limit of Preliminary Results

Pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department shall issue preliminary results in an antidumping administrative review of an antidumping duty order within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of the date of publication of the order.

The Act further provides, however, that the Department may extend the deadline for completion of the preliminary results of review from 245 days to 365 days if it determines that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results within the 245-day period. Completion of the preliminary results of this review within the 245-day period is not practicable because the Department needs additional time to research and analyze a significant amount of information pertaining to the respondent company's large number of factors of production, review and issue supplemental questionnaires, and evaluate certain issues raised by Petitioners.

Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the time specified under the Act, we are extending the time period for issuing the preliminary results of review by an additional 45 days until September 16, 2005, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

<sup>2</sup> We note that the beginning date (*i.e.*, March 20, 2003) of the announced period of review ("POR") was not correct. The Department inadvertently published an incorrect beginning date which was the date of the preliminary determination of the investigation. Because the only respondent in this proceeding had a *de minimis* rate in the preliminary determination, the correct beginning date for the POR should have been the date of the final determination in the investigation. Thus, the Department corrected the beginning date of the POR to reflect the correct POR which is August 11, 2003, through September 30, 2004. See *Memorandum to the File from Lilit Astvatsatrian, Case Analyst, through Robert Bolling, Program Manager*, dated May 9, 2005.

Dated: July 15, 2005.

**Susan H. Kuhbach,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

#### Notice of Government Owned Inventions Available for Licensing

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The inventions listed below are owned in whole by the U.S. Government, as represented by the Department of Commerce. The inventions are available for licensing in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 CFR part 404 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Technical and licensing information on these inventions may be obtained by writing to: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Office of Technology Partnerships, Attn: Mary Clague, Building 820, Room 213, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Information is also available via telephone: 301-975-4188, fax 301-869-2751, or e-mail: [mary.clague@nist.gov](mailto:mary.clague@nist.gov). Any request for information should include the NIST Docket number and title for the invention as indicated below.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NIST may enter into a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement ("CRADA") with the licensee to perform further research on the invention for purposes of commercialization. The inventions available for licensing are:

[NIST Docket Number: 01-011US]

**Title:** Surface Charge Modification Within Preformed Polymer Microchannels with Multiple Applications Including Modulating Electroosmotic Flow And Creating Microarrays.

**Abstract:** A laser was used to modify the charge on the surface(s) of a preformed polymeric microchannel (e.g. imprinted, embossed, injection molded, ablated, etc.). It is shown that the fluid flow induced by an electric field applied along the length of the channel increases in velocity in the regions that have been exposed to the laser, therefore indicating a change in the surface charge. Furthermore, the laser can be used to create well-defined spots within the channel that have a higher surface

charge than the surrounding material. These spots have been shown to selectively bind proteins in a linear or 2-dimensional microarray pattern.

[NIST Docket Number: 01-029CIP1]

**Title:** Mixing Reactions by Temperature Gradient Focusing.

**Abstract:** The invention provides a variant of temperature gradient focusing that involves analyte-ligand interactions occurring as a result of focusing one (either analyte or the ligand) and allowing interactions with the other to occur within the "focus space." The interaction can be between biological molecules or other chemical species. Moving the focused "product" through the temperature gradient after mixing allows additional information to be inferred if the assay displays a physical property change such as melting or precipitation.

[NIST Docket Number: 01-029CIP2]

**Title:** Chiral Temperature Gradient Focusing.

**Abstract:** The invention provides a variant of temperature gradient focusing that uses chirally selective additives to modify the electrophoretic mobility of analytes thereby providing a method for focusing and separation of analytes based on their chirality.

[NIST Docket Number: 01-034US]

**Title:** Microfluidic Flow Manipulation Device.

**Abstract:** The invention relates to a new method of mixing or splitting streams in a microchannel. A pre-formed imprinted T-channel is modified by a pulsed UV-excimer laser to create a series of slanted wells at the junction. The presence of the wells leads to a high degree of lateral transport within the channel. The later transport provides rapid mixing of two confluent streams undergoing electroosmotic flow.

[NIST Docket Number: 03-008US]

**Title:** Micellar Gradient Focusing.

**Abstract:** The invention provides a method for focusing (concentrations and/or separation) based upon affinity of an analyte for a pseudostationary phase such as a micellar phase. The method works by creating a gradient in the capacity factor of the solute of interest to the micellar phase in the channel. The solute has an inherent electrophoretic mobility when free in solution. When interacting with the micelles, the solute assumes the electrophoretic mobility of the micelle. On one side of the gradient, the solutes strongly interact with the micelles and have a net mobility dominated by that of the micelles. On the other side of the gradient, the capacity factor is low and the solute assumes its native

electrophoretic mobility. If the micelles are charged, a combination of electrokinetic and pressure-driven flow can be applied so that the micelles and the mobile phase move in opposite directions. Conversely, the focusing can be performed with a neutral surfactant if the analyte is changed and made to migrate in the opposite direction of the mobile phase. Under these conditions, the analyte can be made to focus at a point along the micellar gradient. Different analytes with different affinities for the micellar phase (or different electrophoretic mobilities) will focus at different points. The method provides a focusing equivalent of micellar electrokinetic chromatography.

[NIST Docket Number: 03-016/04-002US]

**Title:** A Direct Procedure For Classifying Image Smoothness Based on Singular Integral Operators And Fast Fourier Transform Algorithm.s

**Abstract:** This invention provides a class of new image deblurring procedures. These procedures are based on a reformulation of the image deblurring problem in which Lipschitz (Besov) spaces are used to calibrate the lack of smoothness in the unknown desire sharp image.

[NIST Docket Number: 04-016US]

**Title:** Microfluidic Platform of Arrayed Switchable Spin-Valve Elements for High-Throughput Sorting and Manipulation of Magnetic Particles and Biomeolecules.

**Abstract:** The invention presents a microfluidic platform that incorporates an array of spin-valve elements to selectively trap, manipulate and release magnetic particles with high throughput and specificity. The array of spin-valve elements can exist in a ferromagnetic "on" state, thereby acting like mini bar magnets with local magnetic fields. The magnetic field gradients provide the trapping field to confine the magnetic particles. The spin-valve element can be turned to the antiferromagnetic "off" state where they no longer produce a local magnetic field. In the absence of the local magnetic field, the magnetic particles are released from the trap. The platform consists of a membrane that can separate the traps from the magnetic particle fluid, or it is possible to have the magnetic particle fluid on the same side of the traps. The "on/off" magnetic characteristic of these elements make it possible to apply an external global magnetic field to rotate the magnetic particles while they are confined by the spin-valve elements.