respondents. The petitioners conclude that, under these circumstances, the Department should assume that Quebec exported live swine to the United States during the POR for purposes of analyzing the FISI program.

The GOQ and the CPC argue that, contrary to the petitioners' assertion, the Department's determination was not based upon a finding that there were no exports of live swine from Quebec during the POR; the determination was based on finding that FISI could not have benefited any live swine that might have been exported to the United States during the POR. The GOQ and the CPC state that the Department verified that all market hogs that could have benefited from FISI payments were sold to abattoirs in Canada. Therefore, the Department correctly found the FISHI could not have benefited any subject merchandise that might have been exported to the United States during the POR.

Department's Position: We disagree with the petitioners. The Department verified that all hogs receiving FISI payments during the POR were slaughtered in Canada. *See Verification Report* at page 32. As such, no *live* swine exported from Quebec received FISI payments. Accordingly, we determined that this program was not used. However, we also verified that there were exports of live swine from Quebec. As such, for those programs where assistance was provided during the POR to all live swine in Quebec, we properly calculated a subsidy rate for the POR. (*See* Memorandum to the File from Team A regarding the *Farm Income Stabilization Program* dated September 25, 1996, which is on file in the CRU.)

Final Results of Review

For the period April 1, 1994 through March 31, 1995, we determine the total net subsidy on live swine from Canada to be Can$0.0098 per kilogram.

The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to assess countervailing duties of Can$0.0098 per kilogram on shipments of live swine from Canada exported on or after April 1, 1994 and on or before March 31, 1995.

The cash deposit is Can$0.0013 per kilogram, which is *de minimis.* Accordingly, the Department will also instruct the U.S. Customs Service to waive cash deposits on shipments of all live swine from Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice. The cash deposit rate is different than the assessment rate because, as explained above, we have taken into account program-wide changes in calculating the cash deposit rate (*see Pasta from Turkey*).

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 355.34(d). Timely written notification of return/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.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 355.22.

Dated: April 7, 1997.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–9551 Filed 4–11–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

Grant of Certificate of Interim Extension of the Term of U.S. Patent No. 4,197,297; CORLOPAM®

AGENCY: Patent and Trademark Office, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Term Extension.

SUMMARY: The Patent and Trademark Office has issued a certificate under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) for a one-year interim extension of the term of U.S. Patent No. 4,197,297 that claims the active ingredient, fenoldopam mesylate, in the human drug product ''CORLOPAM®'' and methods of use of said active ingredient.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Karin Tyson by telephone at (703) 305–9285; by mail marked to her attention and addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box DAC, Washington, D.C. 20231; or by fax marked to her attention at (703) 308–6916.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 156 of Title 35, United States Code, generally provides that the term of a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years if the patent claims a product, or a method of making or using a product, that has been subject to certain defined regulatory review. Under section 156, a patent is eligible for term extension only if regulatory review of the claimed product was completed before the original patent term expired.

On December 3, 1993, section 156 was amended by Pub. L. 103–179 to provide that if the owner of record of the patent or its agent reasonably expects the applicable regulatory review period to extend beyond the expiration of the patent, the owner or its agent may submit an application to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks for an interim extension of the patent term. If the Commissioner determines that, except for permission to market or use the product commercially, the patent would be eligible for a statutory extension of the patent term, the Commissioner shall issue to the applicant a certificate of interim extension for a period of not more than one year.

On March 21, 1997, Neurex Corporation, an agent of SmithKline Beecham Corporation, the owner of record of U.S. Patent No. 4,197,297, filed an application under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) for interim extension of the term of U.S. Patent No. 4,197,297. The patent claims the active ingredient, fenoldopam mesylate, in the human drug product ''CORLOPAM®'' and methods of use of said active ingredient. The application indicates, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has confirmed, that the product is currently undergoing a regulatory review under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) before the FDA for permission to market or use the product commercially. The original term of the patent expires on April 8, 1997.

Review of the application indicates that, except for permission to market or use the product commercially, the subject patent would be eligible for an extension of the patent term under 35 U.S.C. 156. Since it is apparent that the regulatory review period may extend beyond the date of expiration of the patent, interim extension of the patent term under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) is appropriate.

An interim extension under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(5) of the term of U.S. Patent No. 4,197,297 is granted for a period of one year from the original expiration date of the patent.

Dated: April 7, 1997.

Bruce A. Lehman,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

[FR Doc. 97–9555 Filed 4–11–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P