

5. Government Guarantee of Borrowing and Lending

A discussion of evidence supporting our initiation determination on these programs is contained in the *Initiation Checklist*.

At this time, we are not including in our investigations of certain durum wheat and hard red spring wheat the following programs alleged to benefit producers and exporters of the subject merchandise in Canada:

1. Railcar Allocation Subsidy

The petitioners allege that the GOC has given the CWB the power to allocate railcars for the transportation of its grain, thereby eliminating the risk premium that grain companies would otherwise charge to cover the impact of competing with non-Board users for railcars. The petitioners assert that this railcar allocation subsidy is a financial contribution because the railroads are providing their transportation services at less than adequate remuneration.

However, the petitioners have not identified the financial contribution being made (directly or indirectly) by the government. In the petitions, the petitioners state that the allocation authority granted to the CWB "is a financial contribution in the form of the provision of a service at less than adequate remuneration." However, the GOC is not providing rail service. Instead, this service is provided by the private railway companies.

Instead, it appears that the GOC has bestowed on the CWB certain authority with respect to the transportation of CWB grains. This authority originates in the CWB Act, which states that "no person other than the Corporation [Board] shall transport or cause to be transported from one province wheat or products owned by a person other than the Board," and is further addressed in a June 2000 memorandum of understanding ("MOU") between the GOC and the CWB.

The MOU, refers to the CWB's railcar allocation power and states, inter alia, that the authority will be used only with respect to the grain that the CWB markets. Also, in describing this provision in the MOU, the petitioners have characterized this provision as permitting the CWB to negotiate car supply requirements with the railways.

Although we do not have a clear understanding of what the CWB's authority is with respect to the allocation of railcars, the information provided by the petitioners appears to indicate that CWB negotiates the number of cars it will receive with the railways and that its allocation authority pertains only to cars for the grains it

markets, so that it is not allocating cars away from non-Board users.

Therefore, because the petitioners have not identified a financial contribution or a benefit, we recommend not including this alleged subsidy in our investigation.

2. Shipper of Record

The petitioners allege that in November 2000 the CWB declared itself the "shipper of record," enabling the CWB to receive multi-car discounts on freight movement, instead of the grain companies. The petitioners allege that the GOC accorded the right to the CWB to act as the "shipper of record" and, therefore, transferred the right to claim such discounts from the grain companies to the CWB.

The petitioners have not identified the financial contribution being made (directly or indirectly) by the government. As with the allegation regarding railcar allocation, the petitioners point to authority granted to the CWB, which allows it to declare itself shipper of record. According to the petitioners, this results in the CWB being able to negotiate multi-car discounts with the railways, discounts that would otherwise be paid to the grain companies. If these discounts are the financial contribution, then they appear to be bestowed by the railways.

Therefore, because the petitioners have not identified a financial contribution, we recommend not including this alleged subsidy in our investigation.

3. Noncommercial Provision of Forward Contracts

The petitioners allege that, by establishing the CWB as the only legal purchaser of western Canadian wheat and by guaranteeing CWB's initial payments to producers, the GOC has removed all acquisition risks from the CWB. Accordingly, in the absence of such risk, the CWB is able to provide forward contracts to U.S. buyers at a lower price. The petitioners allege that the financial contribution "is in the form of a government guarantee (which is equivalent to the cost of insurance that a private firm would have to pay to replicate the CWB's risk position) and the value of the CWB's monopsony status."

The petitioners have not provided sufficient evidence to support its contention that the GOC provided a financial contribution in the form of a guarantee that benefits the CWB. Additionally, the petitioners have not explained how the GOC grant of monoposony status to the CWB falls within the definitions of a "financial

contribution" enumerated in section 771(5)(D) of the Act. Therefore, we recommend not investigating this alleged subsidy.

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A)(i) of the Act, a copy of the public versions of the petitions have been provided to the GOC. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public versions of the petitions to each exporter named in the petition, as provided for under section 351.203(c)(2) of the Department's regulations.

ITC Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiations, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine no later than November 18, 2002, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of durum and/or hard red spring wheat are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury to, a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation(s) being terminated; otherwise, the investigation(s) will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: October 23, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Inventions, Government-Owned; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Government-owned inventions available for licensing.

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, e-mail: mclague@nist.gov, or fax: 301-869-2751. Any request for information should include the NIST Docket number and title for the relevant 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 inventions for purposes of commercialization. The inventions available for licensing are:

[Docket No.: 96-012US]

Title: A Device for Spatially-Resolved, High-Sensitivity Measurement of Optical Absorption Based on Intra-Cavity Total Reflection.

Abstract: An optical cavity resonator device is provided for conducting sensitive measurement of optical absorption by matter in any state with diffraction-limited spatial resolution through utilization of total internal reflection within a high-Q (high quality, low loss) optical cavity. Intracavity total reflection generates an evanescent wave that decays exponentially in space at a point external to the cavity, thereby providing a localized region where absorbing materials can be sensitively probed through alteration of the Q-factor of the otherwise isolated cavity. When a laser pulse is injected into the cavity and passes through the evanescent state, an amplitude loss resulting from absorption is incurred that reduces the lifetime of the pulse in the cavity. By monitoring the decay of the injected pulse, the absorption coefficient of manner within the evanescent wave region is accurately obtained from the decay time measurement.

[Docket No.: 96-025CIP]

Title: Intra-Cavity Total Reflection For High Sensitivity Measurement Of Optical Properties.

Abstract: An optical cavity resonator device is provided for conducting sensitive measurement of optical absorption by matter in any state with diffraction-limited spatial resolution through utilization of total internal reflection within a high-Q (high quality, low loss) optical cavity. Intracavity total reflection generates an evanescent wave that decays exponentially in space at a point external to the cavity, thereby providing a localized region where absorbing materials can be sensitively probed through alteration of the Q-factor of the otherwise isolated cavity. When a laser pulse is injected into the cavity

and passes through the evanescent state, an amplitude loss resulting from absorption is incurred that reduces the lifetime of the pulse in the cavity. By monitoring the decay of the injected pulse, the absorption coefficient of manner within the evanescent wave region is accurately obtained from the decay time measurement.

[Docket No.: 96-025US]

Title: Broadband, Ultrahigh-Sensitivity Chemical Sensor Based on Intra-Cavity Total Reflection.

Abstract: A broadband, ultrahigh-sensitivity chemical sensor is provided that allows detection through utilization of a small, extremely low-loss, monolithic optical cavity. The cavity is fabricated from highly transparent optical material in the shape of a regular polygon with one or more convex facets to form a stable resonator for ray trajectories sustained by total internal reflection. Optical radiation enters and exits the monolithic cavity by photon tunneling in which two totally reflecting surfaces are brought into close proximity. In the presence of absorbing material, the loss per pass in increased since the evanescent waves that exist exterior to the cavity at points where the circulating pulse is totally reflected, are absorbed. The decay rate of an injected pulse is determined by coupling out an infinitesimal fraction of the pulse to produce an intensity-versus-time decay curve. Since the change in the decay rate resulting from absorption is inversely proportional to the magnitude of absorption, a quantitative sensor of concentration or absorption cross-section with 1 part-per-million/pass or better sensitivity is obtained. The broadband nature of total internal reflection permits a single device to be used over a broad wavelength range. The absorption spectrum of the surrounding medium can thereby be obtained as a measurement of inverse decay time as a function of wavelength.

Dated: October 21, 2002.

Karen H. Brown,

Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 02-27421 Filed 10-28-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 102102E]

Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Reopening of the Comment Period

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

ACTION: Reopening of the comment period.

SUMMARY: NMFS reopens the public comment period on the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) for Pacific Salmon Fisheries Management off the Coasts of Southeast Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California, and in the Columbia River Basin.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 22, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this action should be sent to D. Robert Lohn, Regional Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way, N.E., BIN c157000-Bldg 1, Seattle, WA 98115-0070.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Dygert, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Northwest Region, NMFS, 206-526-6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of availability of the DPEIS was published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the **Federal Register** on August 23, 2002 (67 FR 54649). Comments were requested by October 22, 2002. On October 18, 2002, NMFS received a request from EPA Region 10 to reopen the comment period on the DPEIS. This document announces the reopening of the comment period.

Dated: October 23, 2002.

Dean Swanson,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 102402B]

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and