

percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of this review. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of this review. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds. This

product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Arnokrome III."²

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of this review. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials ("ASTM") specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Gilphy 36."³

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of this review. This high-strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System ("UNS") as S45500- grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging, and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Durphynox 17."⁴

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of this review. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (e.g., carpet knives).⁵ This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of

² "Arnokrome III" is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

³ "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁴ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁵ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as "GIN4 Mo." The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420-J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is "GIN5" steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, "GIN6".⁶

Dated: January 27, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5-514 Filed 2-7-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No.: 041220354-5020-02]

Small Grant Programs, Precision Measurement Grants Program, Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship (SURF) Programs; Amendment

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; amendment.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) published a document in the **Federal Register** on January 5, 2005, announcing the availability of funds for Small Grants Programs. On December 27, 2004, NIST published two documents in the **Federal Register**, one announcing the availability of funds for the Summer

⁶ "GIN4 Mo," "GIN5" and "GIN6" are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

Undergraduate Research Fellowships (SURF) Programs, and the other announcing the availability of funds for the Precision Measurement Grants Program. This document amends the Supplementary Information for each notice to update the citation to the Department of Commerce Pre-Award Notification Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements printed in the notices.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For complete information about these programs and instructions for applying by paper or electronically, read the Federal Funding Opportunity (FFO) Notices at <http://www.grants.gov>. A paper copy of the FFO notices may be obtained by calling (301) 975-6328.

Grants Administration questions about these programs should be addressed to: Grants and Agreements Management Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 3580, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-3580; Tel: (301) 975-6328. For assistance with using grants.gov contact support@grants.gov.

For the Precision Measurement Grants Program, technical questions should be addressed to: Dr. Peter J. Mohr, Manager, NIST Precision Measurement Grants Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8420, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8420, Tel: (301) 975-3217, e-mail: mohr@nist.gov.

For the SURF Gaithersburg Programs, program questions should be addressed to Ms. Anita Sweigert, Administrative Coordinator, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8400, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8400, Tel: (301) 975-4200, e-mail: anita.sweigert@nist.gov.

For the SURF Boulder Programs, program questions should be addressed to Ms. Phyllis Wright, Administrative Coordinator, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 325 Broadway, Mail Stop 104, Boulder, CO 80305-3328, Tel: (303) 497-3244, e-mail: pkwright@boulder.nist.gov.

For the EEEL Grants Program, program questions should be addressed to Sheilda Bryner, Electronics and Electrical Engineering Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8100, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8100, Tel: (301) 975-2220, Fax: (301) 975-4091.

For the MEL Grants Program, program questions should be addressed to Mrs. Mary Lou Norris, Manufacturing Engineering Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8200, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8200, Tel:

(301) 975-3400, e-mail: mnorris@nist.gov.

For the CSTL Grants Program, program questions should be addressed to Dr. William F. Koch, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8300, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8300, Tel (301) 975-8301, e-mail: william.koch@nist.gov.

For the PL Grants Program, program questions should be addressed to Ms. Anita Sweigert, Physics Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8400, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8400, Tel (301) 975-4200, e-mail: anita.sweigert@nist.gov.

For the MSEL Grants Program, program questions should be addressed to Dr. Stephen W. Freiman, Materials Science and Engineering Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8500, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8500, Tel: (301) 975-5658, e-mail: stephen.freiman@nist.gov.

For the Building Research Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program, program questions should be addressed to Karen Perry, Building and Fire Research Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8602, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8602, Tel.: (301) 975-5910, Fax: (301) 975-4032.

For the Fire Research Grants Program, program questions should be addressed to Ms. Wanda Duffin-Ricks, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8660, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8660, Tel: (301) 975-6863, e-mail: wanda.duffin@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) recently published notices in the **Federal Register** announcing the availability of funds for Small Grants Programs (January 5, 2005), the Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowships (SURF) Programs (December 27, 2004), and for the Precision Measurement Grants Program (December 27, 2004). This document amends each of these announcements by updating the citation to the Department of Commerce Pre-Award Notification Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements printed in the Supplementary Information section of each notice. The Department of Commerce Pre-Award Notification Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements contained in the **Federal Register** notice of December 30, 2004 (69 FR 78389) is applicable to

the three notices mentioned above. On the form SF-424, the applicant's 9-digit Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number must be entered in the Applicant Identifier block.

Classification

It has been determined that this rule is not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

Prior notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required by the Administrative Procedure Act for rules concerning public property, loans, grants, benefits, and contracts (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2)). Because notice and opportunity for comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

Dated: February 3, 2005.

Hratch G. Semerjian,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 05-2412 Filed 2-7-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 021127288-2288-01]

Announcing Approval of Withdrawal of Seventeen (17) Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publications

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce that the Secretary of Commerce has approved the withdrawal of seventeen (17) Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publications.

These FIPS are being withdrawn because they are obsolete, or have not been updated to adopt current voluntary industry standards, current federal data standards, or current good practices for information security. This situation preserves obsolete standards for agency use.

Some of these FIPS adopt voluntary industry standards. Federal agencies and departments are directed by the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-113) to use technical standards that are developed in voluntary consensus standards bodies. Consequently, FIPS