

modulation, (4) beam diameter at FWHM  $\leq 7$  cm at focus ( $\ell \approx 4$  m) with  $\leq 0.55^\circ$  half-angle and (5) full-energy fraction  $\geq 70\%$  of source ion current. Advice received from: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

*Docket Number:* 05–025. Applicant: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 150 Albany Street, Cambridge, MA 02139. Instrument: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Magnet, Model JMTC–600/140. Manufacturer: Jastec, Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 70 FR 43125, July 26, 2005. Reasons: The foreign article is a custom-built accessory for an existing instrument with which it will function as a unique persistent-mode, high-homogeneity and high-resolution 600 MHz NMR spectrometer. The domestic manufacturer deemed capable of producing an article meeting the applicant's specifications replied to the request, but declined to offer a bid. Advice received from: A different foreign manufacturer which also submitted an acceptable bid.

*Docket Number:* 05–026. Applicant: Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853–1301. Instrument: Horizontal Bounce Monochromater. Manufacturer: Oxford-Danfysik, United Kingdom. Intended Use: See notice at 70 FR 43125, July 26, 2005. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides: (1) Two highly-stable, monochromatic x-ray beams at 12.66 KeV and 14.78 KeV at the same fixed horizontal exit angle of 29.6 degrees relative to the primary input x-ray beam by vertical translation of one of two liquid-nitrogen cooled silicon single crystals, contained in a high-vacuum enclosure free from mechanical vibrations and (2) acquisition and analysis of monochromatic x-ray scattering data at energies of 12.66 KeV and 14.78 KeV from frozen, macromolecular single crystals with dimensions typically of 20–100 microns. Advice received from: The National Institutes of Health.

*Docket Number:* 05–029. Applicant: University of Illinois, at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607–7509. Instrument: Excimer Laser with Preamplifier. Manufacturer: Laser-Laboratorium, Germany. Intended Use: See notice at 70 FR 43123, July 26, 2005. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides: (1) Subpicosecond pulse generation (230 fs), (2) high focusability (1–2  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and (3) high peak power with good spatial characteristics and a low pulse repetition rate (0–10 Hz). Advice received from: The National Institute of Standards and Technology and a university research laboratory (Comparable case, 3/16/05).

*Docket Number:* 05–031. Applicant: University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. Instrument: Qarray2 Microarraying System. Manufacturer: Genetix, Ltd., United Kingdom. Intended Use: See notice at 70 FR 43126, July 26, 2005. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides: (1) A high-precision, low-friction print head having pins held precisely in position by two layers of ball bearings with no lateral pin movement for higher accuracy during the printing process, (2) the small point of contact between the ball bearings and the pin allow free movement in the vertical direction with minimal friction, reducing the problem of pin sticking associated with traditional drilled heads, and (3) linear servo motors, that control positioning of the head, have very smooth motion and high accuracy. Advice received from: The National Institutes of Health.

*Docket Number:* 05–033. Applicant: Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ. Instrument: Excimer Laser, Model ThinFilmStar. Manufacturer: TuiLaser AG, Germany. Intended Use: See notice at 70 FR 45689, August 8, 2005. Reasons: The foreign instrument provides both: (1) 250mJ @ 100Hz and (2) a very fast rise time (2.5 ns). Advice received from: The National Institute of Standards and Technology and a university research laboratory (Comparable case, 3/16/05).

The capabilities of each of the foreign instruments described above are pertinent to each applicant's intended purpose and we know of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value for the intended use of each instrument.

**Gerald A. Zerdy,**

*Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. E5–5015 Filed 9–13–05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether an instrument of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instrument shown below is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Suite 4100 W, U.S. Department of Commerce, Franklin Court Building, 1099 14th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

*Docket Number:* 05–038. Applicant: University of California, San Diego, Dept. Of Chemistry/Biochemistry, 9500 Gilman Drive, M.C. 0358, La Jolla, CA 92093–0358 Instrument: Low-Temperature Ultra-High Vacuum Scanning Tunneling Microscope. Manufacturer: Omicron NanoTechnology. GmbH, Germany. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to:

- (1) Develop a basic understanding of chemically selective adsorption onto chemical sensor materials;
- (2) Determine how to optimize interfacial bonding in an effort to reduce defects at the crucial oxide/semiconductor interface present in high-k dielectric MOSFETs;
- (3) Develop a method to determine concentrations of antibodies that are present on the surfaces of cancer cells;
- (4) Optimize the manufacture and processing of mid-IR focal plane arrays for use in night vision applications.

Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: August 16, 2005.

*Docket Number:* 05–039. Applicant: University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 105 Garfield Avenue, Eau Claire, WI 54701. Instrument: Automatic Fusion Machine, Model Autofluxer 4. Manufacturer: Breitlander, GmbH, Germany. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to dissolve whole rock powder by a combination fusion/acid digestion for trace element analysis by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for geochemical characterization of geological samples. It will also be used in courses and for student research. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: August 16, 2005.

*Docket Number:* 05–040. Applicant: National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 1617 Cole Blvd., Golden, CO 80401. Instrument: Dual Beam Focused Ion Beam Microscope, Model Nova 200 NanoLab. Manufacturer: FEI Company, The Netherlands. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to study the structure and physical chemistry of semiconductors used for photovoltaics (solar cells). The general goal of these investigations is to better understand the structural and chemical properties and relate them to the optical and electrical performance of these thin

film devices. In addition, the FIB will also be used to characterize a variety of nano-structured materials such as carbon and metal nano-structures used for the development of hydrogen storage systems. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: August 16, 2005.

**Gerald A. Zerdy,**

*Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.*

[FR Doc. E5-5014 Filed 9-13-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-122-815]

#### Pure Magnesium and Alloy Magnesium From Canada: Final Results of 2003 Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews

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

**SUMMARY:** On May 10, 2005, the Department of Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the administrative reviews of the countervailing duty orders on pure magnesium and alloy magnesium from Canada for the period January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results.

Our analysis of the comments received on the preliminary results did not lead to any changes in the net subsidy rates. Therefore, the final results do not differ from the preliminary results. The final net subsidy rates for the reviewed companies are listed below in the section entitled "Final Results of Reviews."

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 14, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Andrew McAllister, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-1174.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Case History

On May 10, 2005, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published the preliminary results of these administrative reviews (see *Pure Magnesium and Alloy Magnesium From Canada: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 70 FR 24530 (May 10, 2005) ("*Preliminary Results*"). Norsk Hydro

Canada, Inc. ("NHCI"), Magnola Metallurgy Inc. ("Magnola"), the Government of Québec, and the Government of Canada submitted case briefs on June 9, 2005. On June 14, 2005, U.S. Magnesium, LLC ("the petitioner") filed a rebuttal brief.

#### Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are shipments of pure and alloy magnesium from Canada. Pure magnesium contains at least 99.8 percent magnesium by weight and is sold in various slab and ingot forms and sizes. Magnesium alloys contain less than 99.8 percent magnesium by weight with magnesium being the largest metallic element in the alloy by weight, and are sold in various ingot and billet forms and sizes.

The pure and alloy magnesium subject to the orders is currently classifiable under items 8104.11.0000 and 8104.19.0000, respectively, of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written descriptions of the merchandise subject to the orders are dispositive.

Secondary and granular magnesium are not included in the scope of these orders. Our reasons for excluding granular magnesium are summarized in *Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Pure and Alloy Magnesium From Canada*, 57 FR 6094 (February 20, 1992).

#### Period of Reviews

The period for which we are measuring subsidies, or POR, is January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003.

#### Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to these administrative reviews are addressed in the September 7, 2005, *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the 2003 Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews of Pure Magnesium and Alloy Magnesium from Canada* ("*Decision Memorandum*") to Joseph Spetrini, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, which is hereby adopted by this notice. Attached to this notice as an appendix is a list of the issues which parties have raised and to which we have responded in the *Decision Memorandum*. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in these reviews and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum, which is on file in the Department's Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the main Department building ("CRU"). In addition, a

complete version of the *Decision Memorandum* can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/index.html>. The paper copy and electronic version of the *Decision Memorandum* are identical in content.

#### Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the record and comments received, we have made no changes to the preliminary results net subsidy rates.

#### Final Results of Reviews

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we calculated an individual subsidy rate for each producer/exporter subject to these reviews. For the period January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, we determine the net subsidy rates for the reviewed companies to be as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Percent
<b>Net Subsidy Rate: Pure Magnesium</b>	
Norsk Hydro Canada, Inc. ....	1.21
<b>Net Subsidy Rate: Alloy Magnesium</b>	
Norsk Hydro Canada, Inc. ....	1.21
Magnola Metallurgy, Inc. ....	5.40

#### Assessment Rates

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1516a(g)(5)(c)(i), the Department will not order the liquidation of entries of pure magnesium or alloy magnesium from Canada exported by NHCI or Magnola on or after January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003, pending final disposition of a dispute settlement proceeding under NAFTA (USA-CDA-00-1904-09 (panel)) with respect to *Pure and Alloy Magnesium From Canada; Final Results of Full Sunset Review*, 65 FR 41436 (July 5, 2000). Liquidation of NHCI and Magnola entries will occur at the rates described in these final results of reviews, if appropriate, following the final disposition of the previously mentioned NAFTA dispute settlement proceedings.

#### Cash Deposit Instructions

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the percentages detailed above of the f.o.b. invoice value on all shipments of the subject merchandise from NHCI and Magnola entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of these administrative reviews.

We will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits for non-reviewed companies at the most recent company-