baseband processor chips and chipsets, transmitter and receiver (radio) chips, power control chips, and products containing same, including cellular telephone handsets by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,374,311 (''the '311 patent''), 6,714,983 (''the '983 patent''), 5,682,379 (''the '379 patent''), 6,359,872 (''the '872 patent''), and 6,583,675 (''the '675 patent''). The complainant named Qualcomm Incorporated (''Qualcomm'') of San Diego, California as the only respondent.

On December 23, 2005, Broadcom filed a motion for summary determination that Broadcom satisfied the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement under 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C) with respect to the '311, '983, '379, '872, and '675 patents. The Commission investigative attorney (''IA'') supported the motion. Respondent Qualcomm took no position with regard to the motion. On January 24, 2006, the ALJ issued an ID (Order No. 19) granting the motion for summary determination. No petitions for review of the ID were filed. On February 16, 2006, the Commission determined not to review Order No. 19. On January 31, 2006, Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (''Verizon'') filed a motion to intervene in the investigation. On February 2, 2006, LG Electronics Mobilecomm U.S.A., Inc. (''LG'') filed a motion to intervene. On February 3, 2006, Motorola, Inc. (''Motorola'') and Kyocera Wireless Corp. (''Kyocera'') each filed motions to intervene. On February 8, 2006, Sprint Nextel Corporation (''Sprint'') filed a motion to intervene. On February 10, 2006, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (''Samsung'') filed a motion to intervene for the limited purpose of presenting evidence relating to remedy.

On February 21, 2006, the ALJ issued an ID (Order No. 27) granting the motions of Verizon, LG, Kyocera, Motorola, Sprint, and Samsung to intervene for the limited purpose of presenting evidence related to remedy and bonding. The ALJ also extended the target date for completion of the investigation from September 21, 2006, to December 21, 2006. No party filed a petition for review of Order No. 27.

The Commission has determined not to review Order No. 27.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in section 210.42 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.42).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 16, 2006.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. E6–4125 Filed 3–21–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–506]

In the Matter of Certain Optical Disk Controller Chips and Chipsets and Products Containing Same, Including DVD Players And PC Optical Storage Devices; Notice of Commission Determination To Rescind Remedial Orders

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to rescind the remedial orders issued in the above-captioned investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clara Kuehn, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3012. Copies of the Commission orders, the Commission opinion in support thereof, and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000.

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS–ON–LINE) at *http://edis.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on April 14, 2004, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Zoran Corporation (''Zoran'') and Oak Technology, Inc. (''Oak'') both of Sunnyvale, California (collectively ''complainants''). 69 *FR* 19876. The complaint, as supplemented, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain optical disk controller chips and chipsets and products containing same, including DVD players and PC optical storage devices, by reason of infringement of claims 1–12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,466,736 (''the '736 patent''), claims 1–3 of U.S. Patent No. 6,584,527 (''the '527 patent''), and claims 1–35 of U.S. Patent No. 6,546,440 (''the '440 patent''). *Id.*

The notice of investigation identified 12 respondents. 69 *FR* 19876. On June 7, 2004, the presiding administrative law judge (''ALJ'') issued an initial determination (''ID'') (Order No. 5) terminating the investigation as to two respondents on the basis of a consent order and settlement agreement. On June 22, 2004, the ALJ issued an ID (Order No. 7) granting complainants' motion to amend the complaint and notice of investigation to add nine additional respondents. Those IDs were not reviewed by the Commission.

On December 22, 2004, the ALJ issued an ID (Order No. 33) granting complainants' motion to terminate the investigation in part with respect to claims 2–6 and 8–11 of the '736 patent and claims 2–4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15–18, 20, and 22–35 of the '440 patent. On January 28, 2005, the ALJ issued an ID (Order No. 37) granting complainants' motion to terminate the investigation in part with respect to claim 12 of the '736 patent. Neither ID was reviewed by the Commission. Thus, at the time that Order No. 37 issued, the claims remaining for determination on the merits were claims 1 and 7 of the '736 patent; claims 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 19, and 21 of the '440 patent; and claims 1–3 of the '527 patent.

An eight-day evidentiary hearing was held on February 7–12, and 14–15, 2005.

On May 16, 2005, the ALJ issued his final ID, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and recommended determination on remedy and bonding. The ALJ concluded that there was a violation of section 337 based on his findings that: (a) The accused products infringe claim 3 of the '527 patent, (b) the '527 patent is not unenforceable, (c) claim 3 of the '527 patent is not invalid, and (d) complainants have satisfied the domestic industry requirement with respect to the '527 patent. Although the ALJ found that the other asserted claims of the '527 patent (claims 1 and 2) are not invalid, he found that the accused products do not infringe those claims. The ALJ found no violation with respect to the other patents in issue. He found that the accused products do not infringe any asserted claim of the '440 or '736 patents and that complainants

have not satisfied the domestic industry requirement with respect to those patents. He also found that the asserted claims of the '440 and '736 patents are not invalid and that those patents are not unenforceable.

On May 27, 2005, complainants and nineteen respondents each petitioned for review of portions of the final ID. On July 19, 2005, the Commission determined to review the ID in part. 70 *FR* 42589–91. Specifically, the Commission determined to review the ID's findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to the '527 and '440 patents. *Id.* The Commission determined not to review the ID's findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to the '736 patent, thereby adopting them. *Id.* Accordingly, the Commission found no violation of section 337 with respect to the '736 patent. *Id.* The Commission also determined to review and modify the ID to clarify that respondents accused of infringing only the asserted claims of the '736 patent (viz., respondents Audiovox Corporation; Initial Technology, Inc.; Mintek Digital, Inc.; Shinco International AV Co., Ltd.; Changzhou Shinco Digital Technology Co., Ltd.; Jiangsu Shinco Electronic Group Co., Ltd.; Terapin Technology Pte., Ltd. [formerly known as Teraoptix d/b/a Terapin Technology] of Singapore; and Terapin Technology U.S. [formerly also known as Teraoptix]) are not in violation of section 337. *Id.*

On review, the Commission determined that there was a violation of section 337 as to claim 3 of the '527 patent, but no violation of the statute as to the remaining claims in issue of the '527 patent (viz., claims 1 and 2) and no violation as to the claims in issue of the '440 patent (viz., claims 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 19, and 21). 70 *FR* 57620. On September 28, 2005, the Commission determined that the appropriate form of relief is a limited exclusion order prohibiting the unlicensed entry of chips or chipsets covered by claim 3 of the '527 patent manufactured abroad or imported by or on behalf of MediaTek, Inc. of Hsin-Chu City, Taiwan, and optical storage devices containing such covered chips or chipsets that are manufactured abroad or imported by or on behalf of Artronix Technology, Inc. of Brea, California; ASUSTek Computer, Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan; ASUS Computer International of Fremont, California; MSI Computer Corporation of City of Industry, California; TEAC America Inc. of Montebello, California; EPO Science and Technology, Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan; LITE-ON Information Technology Corp. of Taipei, Taiwan; Micro-Star International Co., Ltd. of Taipei Hsien, Taiwan; TEAC Corp. of Tokyo, Japan; or Ultima Electronics Corp. of Taipei Hsien, Taiwan (collectively, with MediaTek, Inc. ''respondents''). *Id.* The Commission also determined to issue cease and desist orders directed to Artronix Technology, Inc.; ASUSTek Computer, Inc.; ASUS Computer International; MSI Computer Corporation; TEAC America Inc.; EPO Science and Technology, Inc.; and LITE–ON Information Technology Corp. *Id.*

On February 10, 2006, complainants Zoran and Oak and respondent MediaTek filed, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(k) and Commission rule 210.76(a) (19 CFR 210.76(a)), a joint petition for rescission of the limited exclusion order and the cease and desist orders issued in the investigation based on a settlement agreement that resolves the underlying dispute between all of the parties, including all of the other respondents. On February 22, 2006, the Commission investigative attorney filed a response supporting the joint petition.

Having reviewed the parties' submissions, the Commission has determined that the settlement agreement satisfies the requirement of Commission rule 210.76(a)(1), 19 CFR 210.76(a)(1), for changed conditions of fact or law. The Commission therefore has issued an order rescinding the remedial orders previously issued in this investigation.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) and § 210.76(a)(1) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.76(a)(1)).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 17, 2006.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. E6–4154 Filed 3–21–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–564]

In the Matter of Certain Voltage Regulators, Components Thereof and Products Containing Same; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on February 17, 2006, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Linear Technology Corporation of Milpitas, California. Letters supplementing the complaint were filed on March 13 and 14, 2006. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain voltage regulators, components thereof and products containing same by reason of infringement of claims 1–14 and 23–35 of U.S. Patent No. 6,411,531 and claims 1–19, 31, 34, and 35 of U.S. Patent No. 6,580,258. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent exclusion order and a cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at *http://www.usitc.gov.* The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Hollander, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202–205–2746.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in § 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2005).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on March 16, 2006, *ordered that*—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted