

this notice, or the first workday thereafter. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the case and rebuttal briefs. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c), interested parties may submit case briefs within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice.

Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice. See 19 CFR 351.309(d). Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are requested to submit with each argument (1) a statement of the issue and (2) a brief summary of the argument with an electronic version included.

The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such written briefs or hearing, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results. See section 751(a)(3) of the Act.

Assessment Rates

Upon completion of the administrative review, the Department shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.

Huvis submitted evidence demonstrating that it was the importer of record for certain of its POR sales. We examined the customs entry documentation submitted by Huvis and tied it to the U.S. sales listing. We noted that Huvis was indeed the importer of record for certain sales. Therefore, for purposes of calculating the importer-specific assessment rates, we have treated Huvis as the importer of record for certain POR shipments. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), for all sales where Huvis is the importer of record, Huvis submitted the reported entered value of the U.S. sales and we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of those sales.

Regarding sales where Huvis was not the importer of record, we note that Huvis did not report the entered value for the U.S. sales in question. Accordingly, we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates for the merchandise in question by aggregating the dumping margins calculated for all U.S. sales to each importer and dividing this amount by the total quantity of those sales. To determine whether the duty assessment rates were *de minimis*, in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we calculated importer-

specific *ad valorem* ratios based on the estimated entered value.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we will instruct CBP to liquidate without regard to antidumping duties any entries for which the assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent). The Department will issue appraisement instructions directly to CBP.

The Department clarified its "automatic assessment" regulation on May 6, 2003. *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003). This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by companies included in these preliminary results for which the reviewed companies did not know their merchandise was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction. *Id.*

If the Department rescinds this review with respect to Dongwoo, and in the event any entries were made during the POR through intermediaries under the CBP case number for Dongwoo, the Department will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate in effect on the date of entry, consistent with the May 6, 2003 clarification discussed above.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon completion of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of PSF from Korea entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the reviewed company will be the rate established in the final results of this administrative review (except no cash deposit will be required if its weighted-average margin is *de minimis*, *i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent); (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in the original less-than-fair-value investigation or a previous review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the most recent rate published in the final determination or final results for which the manufacturer or exporter received an individual rate; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, the previous review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period

for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous reviews, the cash deposit rate will be 7.91 percent, the all-others rate established in *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Amended Final Determination and Amended Order Pursuant to Final Court Decision*, 68 FR 74552 (December 24, 2003).

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 30, 2007.

David M. Spooner,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-583-833]

Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from Taiwan: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain polyester staple fiber from Taiwan. The period of review is May 1, 2005, through April 30, 2006. This review covers imports of certain polyester staple fiber from one producer/exporter. We have preliminarily found that sales of the subject merchandise have not been made below normal value. If these preliminary results are adopted in our final results, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to liquidate without regard to antidumping duties. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

We will issue the final results not later than 120 days from the date of publication of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 6, 2007

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Devta Ohri or Brandon Farlander, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-3853 and (202) 482-0182, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 25, 2000, the Department of Commerce (“Department”) published an antidumping duty order on certain polyester staple fiber (“PSF”) from Taiwan. *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber From the Republic of Korea and Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber From the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, 65 FR 16877 (March 30, 2000); *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from Taiwan*, 65 FR 24678 (April 27, 2000). On May 1, 2006, the Department published a notice of “Opportunity to Request Administrative Review” of this order. *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 71 FR 25565 (May 1, 2006). On May 31, 2006, Far Eastern Textile Limited (“FET”) requested an administrative review. On July 3, 2006, the Department published a notice initiating an administrative review for PSF from Taiwan. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 71 FR 37892 (July 3, 2006). The period of review (“POR”) is May 1, 2005, through April 30, 2006.

On July 13, 2006, we issued an antidumping questionnaire to FET. We received questionnaire responses from FET on August 21, 2006, and September 21, 2006. In December 2006, and January and February 2007, we issued supplemental questionnaires to FET. We received responses to these supplemental questionnaires in January, February, and March 2007.

Scope of the Order

For the purposes of this order, the product covered is PSF. PSF is defined as synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of polyesters measuring 3.3 decitex (3 denier, inclusive) or more in

diameter. This merchandise is cut to lengths varying from one inch (25 mm) to five inches (127 mm). The merchandise subject to this order may be coated, usually with a silicon or other finish, or not coated. PSF is generally used as stuffing in sleeping bags, mattresses, ski jackets, comforters, cushions, pillows, and furniture. Merchandise of less than 3.3 decitex (less than 3 denier) currently classifiable in the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (“HTSUS”) at subheading 5503.20.00.20 is specifically excluded from this order. Also specifically excluded from this order are polyester staple fibers of 10 to 18 denier that are cut to lengths of 6 to 8 inches (fibers used in the manufacture of carpeting). In addition, low-melt PSF is excluded from this order. Low-melt PSF is defined as a bi-component fiber with an outer sheath that melts at a significantly lower temperature than its inner core.

The merchandise subject to this order is currently classifiable in the HTSUS at subheadings 5503.20.00.45 and 5503.20.00.65. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under order is dispositive.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, during April 2007, we conducted a verification of the information reported by FET in Taiwan using standard verification procedures, including examination of relevant sales and financial records, and selection of original documentation containing relevant information. The Department reported its findings on May 31, 2007. See Memorandum to the File, “*Verification of the Sales Response of Far Eastern Textile Limited in the 2005-2006 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Polyester Staple Fiber from Taiwan*,” dated May 31, 2007 (“*FET Sales Verification Report*”); and Memorandum to the File, “*Verification of the Cost Response of Far Eastern Textile Limited in the Antidumping Administrative Review of Polyester Staple Fiber from Taiwan*,” dated May 31, 2007 (“*FET Cost Verification Report*”). These reports are on file in the Central Records Unit (“CRU”) in room B-099 of the main Department building.

Fair Value Comparisons

To determine whether FET’s sales of PSF to the United States were made at less than normal value (“NV”), we compared export price (“EP”) to NV, as described in the “Export Price” and “Normal Value” sections of this notice.

Pursuant to section 777A(d)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), we compared the EP of individual U.S. transactions to the weighted-average NV of the foreign-like product, where there were sales made in the ordinary course of trade, as discussed in the “Cost of Production Analysis” section, below.

Product Comparisons

In accordance with section 771(16) of the Act, we considered all products produced and sold by the respondent in the home market covered by the description in the “Scope of the Order” section, above, to be foreign-like products for purposes of determining appropriate product comparisons to U.S. sales. In accordance with sections 773(a)(1)(B) and (C) of the Act, in order to determine whether there was a sufficient volume of sales in the home market to serve as a viable basis for calculating NV, we compared the respondent’s volume of home market sales of the foreign-like product to the volume of its U.S. sales of the subject merchandise. (For further details, see the “Normal Value” section, below.)

We compared U.S. sales to monthly weighted-average prices of contemporaneous sales made in the home market. Where there were no contemporaneous sales of identical merchandise in the home market, we compared sales made within the window period, which extends from three months prior to the POR until two months after the POR. As directed by section 771(16) of the Act, where there were no sales of identical merchandise in the home market made in the ordinary course of trade to compare to U.S. sales, we compared U.S. sales to sales of the most similar foreign-like product made in the ordinary course of trade.

Further, as provided in section 773(a)(4) of the Act, where we could not determine NV because there were no sales of identical or similar merchandise made in the ordinary course of trade in the home market to compare to U.S. sales, we compared U.S. sales to constructed value (“CV”).

Date of Sale

In its questionnaire responses, FET reported date of shipment as the date of sale for its U.S. sales, and the date of invoice as the date of sale for its home market sales. FET has stated that it permits home market and U.S. customers to make order changes up to the date of shipment. According to FET’s descriptions, the sales processes in the home market and to the United States are identical. Thus, record

evidence demonstrates that the material terms of sale are not set before the date of invoice, which would normally result in using the date of invoice as the date of sale. *See 19 CFR 351.401(i)*. However, because the merchandise is always shipped on or before the date of invoice, we are using the date of shipment as the date of sale. *See Certain Cold-Rolled and Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products From Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews*, 63 FR 13170, 13172–73 (March 18, 1998).

Export Price

For sales to the United States, we calculated EP, in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act, because the merchandise was sold prior to importation by the exporter or producer outside the United States to the first unaffiliated purchaser in the United States, and because constructed export price methodology was not otherwise warranted. We calculated EP based on the cost, insurance and freight (“CIF”) price to unaffiliated purchasers in the United States. Where appropriate, we made deductions, consistent with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act, for the following movement expenses: inland freight - plant to port of exportation, brokerage and handling, harbor service fee, trade promotion fee, international freight, and marine insurance.

Normal Value

A. Selection of Comparison Market

To determine whether there was a sufficient volume of sales of PSF in the home market to serve as a viable basis for calculating NV, we compared the respondent’s home market sales of the foreign-like product to its volume of U.S. sales of the subject merchandise, in accordance with section 773(a) of the Act. Pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B) of the Act, because the respondent’s aggregate volume of home market sales of the foreign-like product was greater than five percent of its aggregate volume of U.S. sales of the subject merchandise, we determined that the home market was viable for comparison.

B. Level of Trade

Section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act states that, to the extent practicable, the Department will calculate NV based on sales at the same level of trade (“LOT”) as the EP. Sales are made at different LOTs if they are made at different marketing stages (or their equivalent). *See 19 CFR 351.412(c)(2)*. Substantial differences in selling activities are a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for determining that there is a difference

in the stages of marketing. *See 19 CFR 351.412(c)(2); see also Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From South Africa*, 62 FR 61731, 61732 (November 19, 1997). In order to determine whether the comparison market sales were made at different stages in the marketing process than the U.S. sales, we reviewed the distribution system in each market (*i.e.*, the “chain of distribution”),¹ including selling functions,² class of customer (“customer category”), and the level of selling expenses for each type of sale.

Pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, in identifying levels of trade for EP and comparison market sales (*i.e.*, NV based on either home market or third country prices),³ we consider the starting prices before any adjustments. *See Micron Technology, Inc. v. United States, et al.*, 243 F.3d 1301, 1314–1315 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (affirming this methodology).

When the Department is unable to match U.S. sales to sales of the foreign-like product in the comparison market at the same LOT as the EP, the Department may compare the U.S. sale to sales at a different LOT in the comparison market. In comparing EP sales at a different LOT in the comparison market, where available data show that the difference in LOT affects price comparability, we make a LOT adjustment under section 773(a)(7)(A) of the Act.

FET reported that it made direct sales to one distributor in the U.S. market and to end users in the home market. FET has reported a single channel of distribution and a single level of trade in each market, and has not requested a LOT adjustment. We examined the information reported by FET regarding the type and level of selling activities performed, and customer categories. Specifically, we considered the extent to which sales process, freight services, warehouse/inventory maintenance, and

¹ The marketing process in the United States and comparison markets begins with the producer and extends to the sale to the final user or customer. The chain of distribution between the two may have many or few links, and the respondent’s sales occur somewhere along this chain. In performing this evaluation, we considered the narrative responses of the respondent to properly determine where in the chain of distribution the sale appears to occur.

² Selling functions associated with a particular chain of distribution help us to evaluate the level(s) of trade in a particular market. For purposes of these preliminary results, we have organized the common selling functions into four major categories: sales process and marketing support, freight and delivery, inventory and warehousing, and quality assurance/warranty services.

³ Where NV is based on CV, we determine the NV LOT based on the LOT of the sales from which we derive selling expenses, general and administrative expenses, and profit for CV, where possible.

warranty services varied with respect to the different customer categories (*i.e.*, distributors and end users) across the markets. We found a single level of trade in the United States, and a single, identical level of trade in the home market. Thus, it is unnecessary to make an LOT adjustment for FET in comparing EP and home market prices.

C. Cost of Production Analysis

Because FET had sales below the cost of production that were disregarded in the original investigation, and the investigation proceeding was FET’s most recently completed antidumping duty proceeding, there were reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that the respondent made sales of the merchandise under review in its comparison market at prices below the cost of production (“COP”) within the meaning of section 773(b) of the Act.

1. Calculation of COP

We calculated the COP on a product-specific basis, based on the sum of the respondent’s costs of materials and fabrication for the foreign-like product, plus amounts for general and administrative (“G&A”) expenses, interest expenses, and the costs of all expenses incidental to placing the foreign-like product packed and in a condition ready for shipment, in accordance with section 773(b)(3) of the Act.

We relied on COP information submitted in FET’s cost questionnaire responses, except for the following adjustments:

- We adjusted FET’s G&A to disallow gains on investment activities.
- We adjusted FET’s reported cost of manufacturing to account for purchases of purified terephthalic acid (“PTA”) and mono ethylene glycol (“EG”) from affiliated parties at non-arm’s-length prices in accordance with the major input rule. *See Memorandum from Laurens van Houten to the File, Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Preliminary Results - Far Eastern Textile Limited*, dated May 31, 2007 (“Cost Calculation Memorandum”), which is on file in the Department’s CRU.
- We noted significant fluctuations in the costs of direct materials reported in FET’s cost database due to the time of production (reflecting fluctuations in the prices of the inputs, PTA and EG). To address the resulting distortions to FET’s costs, we adjusted the company’s reported costs using a weighted-average direct materials cost by

fiber loft, specialty fiber, and fiber type (*i.e.*, one direct material cost for virgin, and one for each of the blended fiber types). *See Cost Calculation Memorandum.*

2. Test of Home Market Prices

On a product-specific basis, we compared the adjusted weighted-average COP figures for the POR to the home market sales of the foreign-like product, as required under section 773(b) of the Act, to determine whether these sales were made at prices below the COP. The prices were exclusive of any applicable movement charges and indirect selling expenses. In determining whether to disregard home market sales made at prices less than their COP, we examined, in accordance with sections 773(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act, whether such sales were made (1) within an extended period of time in substantial quantities, and (2) at prices which permitted the recovery of all costs within a reasonable period of time.

3. Results of COP Test

We found that, for certain products, more than 20 percent of the respondent's home market sales were at prices less than the COP and, thus, the below-cost sales were made within an extended period of time in substantial quantities. In addition, these sales were made at prices that did not permit the recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time. Therefore, we excluded these sales and used the remaining sales of the same product, as the basis for determining NV, in accordance with section 773(b)(1).

D. Calculation of Normal Value Based on Home Market Prices

We relied on FET's submitted home market sales information, except for the following adjustments:

- We reclassified some of FET's reported home market rebates as warranty expenses because these rebates were granted to satisfy claims regarding product quality defects. We allocated the total warranty expenses incurred in the home market during the POR across all reported home market sales, including window period sales. *See Memorandum from Team to the File, Preliminary Results Calculation Memorandum for Far Eastern Textile Limited*, dated May 31, 2007 ("FET Calculation Memorandum"), which is on file in the Department's CRU.
- We reclassified some of FET's reported home market rebates as indirect selling expenses because these expenses did not relate to any

particular sales. *See FET Calculation Memorandum.*

- For the Fiber Type control number matching characteristic, we used FET's breakdown of blended fibers coded as 5, 6, and 7.

We calculated NV based on the price to unaffiliated customers. We made adjustments for packing expenses in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and 773(a)(6)(B)(i) of the Act. We also made adjustments, consistent with section 773(a)(6)(B)(ii) of the Act, for inland freight from the plant to the customer. In addition, we made adjustments for differences in circumstances of sale ("COS"), in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410. We made COS adjustments, where appropriate, by deducting direct selling expenses incurred on home market sales (*i.e.*, imputed credit expenses and warranties) and adding U.S. direct selling expenses (*i.e.*, imputed credit expenses, actual credit expenses, and bank charges).

Preliminary Results of the Review

We find that the following dumping margin exists for the period May 1, 2005, through April 30, 2006:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average margin percentage
Far Eastern Textile Limited	0.37 (<i>de minimis</i>)

Public Comment

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice. Any hearing, if requested, will be held 42 days after the publication of this notice, or the first workday thereafter. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the case and rebuttal briefs. Interested parties may submit case briefs within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice. Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are requested to submit with each argument (1) a statement of the issue and (2) a brief summary of the argument with an electronic version included.

The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such written briefs or hearing, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results.

Assessment Rates

If these preliminary results are adopted in the final results, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate all entries of merchandise produced and exported by FET without regard to antidumping duties.

The Department clarified its "automatic assessment" regulation on May 6, 2003. *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003). This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the period of review produced by the respondent for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction. For a full discussion of this clarification, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon completion of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of PSF from Taiwan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the reviewed company will be the rate established in the final results of this administrative review (except no cash deposit will be required if its weighted-average margin is *de minimis*, *i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent); (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in the original less-than-fair-value investigation, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the most recent rate published in the final determination for which the manufacturer or exporter received an individual rate; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this review, the cash deposit rate will be 7.31 percent, the "all others" rate established in *PSF Orders*.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 31, 2007.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 106-36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are 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, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW, Room 2104, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 2104.

Docket Number: 07-013. Applicant: University of Minnesota, 1987 Upper Buford Circle, St. Paul, MN 55108. Instrument: Carbon monoxide Monitor and Accessories. Manufacturer: AeroLaser, Germany. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used for a long-term study to determine the carbon exchange of a suburban landscape by quantifying how much carbon is exchanged between vegetation and the atmosphere and determining the relationship between the flux of carbon monoxide (emissions from combustion from vehicles, home heating, etc.) and the flux of carbon dioxide (from the

above sources as well as biological activity such as photosynthesis and microbial respiration). The relationship between the above fluxes will allow quantification of the amount of CO₂ due to biological activity as opposed to fossil fuel combustion. The experiment will support field-based, hands-on classes using gigabyte fiber optic real-time data streaming into the classroom. An instrument capable of measuring CO concentration fluctuations with the fastest response time is essential to the project. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 26, 2007.

Docket Number: 07-016. Applicant: The University of Alabama, 355 Rose Administration, Box 870130, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0150.

Instrument: Fast-response NO_x Analyzer. Manufacturer: Combustion Ltd., UK. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to measure the intra-cycle variation of NO_x production and emission. NO_x is formed and destroyed in time scales on the order of several milliseconds. The instrument has near ms response (3 ms for NO, and < 10 ms for other oxides of N). This will allow measurement of changes in concentration of NO_x within an engine cycle (2 revolutions for a 4-stroke cycle engine) and correlation with other intra-cycle data such as cylinder pressure or temperature. The purpose is to identify and determine mitigation methods of NO_x formation in internal combustion engines. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 28, 2007.

Docket Number: 07-017. Applicant: Stanford University, P.O. Box 20410, Stanford, CA. Instrument: 1.1 Micron Wavelength Fiber Laser, Model: Boostik 5 W. Manufacturer: Koheras A/S, Denmark. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to study broadband propagation through the atmosphere. The experiments include building and testing a point-to-point freespace communication link operating in the 3.8 micron waveband to verify the system design, using parametric frequency conversion of telecom-like sources. It will also be used for graduate student training. A high-power, cw, polarized laser source operating at a wavelength of exactly 1.1 micron is essential. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 9, 2007.

Docket Number: 07-026. Applicant: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Institute for Critical Technology and Applied Science, 1880 Pratt Dr., mc 0493, Blacksburg, VA 24061. Instrument: Mass Spectrometer, Model Helios 600 NanoLab.

Manufacturer: FEI Company, Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used in a centralized facility for creating and categorizing 3-dimensional structures at the nanometer size scale. It is equipped with an ion-beam column for ion milling, deposition and lithography, and an electron column for high-resolution lithography and imaging. In addition to nanoscale research it will be used for studies of other materials by other departments at the university. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 23, 2007. Docket Number: 07-029. Applicant: University of Washington, Chemistry Department, 36 Bagley Hall, Seattle, WA 98195. Instrument: Femtosecond Laser. Manufacturer: Femtolasers Produktions, GmbH, Austria. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used for ultra-fast nonlinear optical far and near-field microscopic investigations of nanoscale physical phenomena of ferroelectric and semiconducting materials. Using near-field second and fourth harmonic generation, the ferroelectric domain ordering of manganites will be studied. These multiferroic materials are of great interest due to their potential for nonvolatile storage devices. Using photon echo and pump probe techniques, the electronic and vibrational properties of semiconductor nanocrystals, particularly CdSe and PdSe, will be used to study the effect of the quantum confinement on the vibronic coupling. A femtosecond laser with pulse durations of 10 fs and below pulse duration at more than 480 mW power will be necessary for this work. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: May 8, 2007. Docket Number: 07-030. Applicant: Lehigh University, 111 Research Dr., Bethlehem, PA 18015. Instrument: Low Voltage Transmission and Scanning Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: Delong Instruments A.s, Czech Republic. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to detect proteins of interest (actin, synapsin and Rab3a) in nerve terminals. Immunolabeling of these proteins will be performed and the tissue will be processed for transmission electron microscopy and the samples will be examined. This unique TEM operates at a low voltage of 5 kV, which enables obtaining of high-contrast images of non-osmicated samples, which is crucial since osmication cannot be performed together with immunolabeling. The TEM is capable of both fast and gradual changes in magnification which is needed since nerve terminals are not readily found in