

Dated: December 8, 2008.

David M. Spooner,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix I

List of Issues

Surrogate Values

Comment 1: Dolomite

Comment 2: Magnesium Chloride and Flux No. 2

Comment 3: Magnesium Scrap

Comment 4: Coal Gas

Comment 5: Truck Freight

Surrogate Financial Statements

Comment 6: Surrogate Financial Statements

A. Sterlite

B. MALCO

C. HINDALCO and NALCO

D. Zinc, Copper, Brass and Ferro-Alloys as Comparable Products

E. Zinc Producers: Binani, Hindustan Zinc and Rose Zinc

F. Extruded Aluminum and Downstream Copper-Products Producers

Comment 7: Calculation Issues with Respect to Surrogate Financial Statements

A. Investment Income for MALCO

B. The Valuation of Self-Generated Electrical Power for MALCO

C. The Deduction of Interest Income from Interest expense for MALCO

D. Interest Income Offset for HINDALCO and NALCO

Company Specific Issues

Comment 8: By-Product Offset for Datuhe

Comment 9: By-Product Offset for TMI

Comment 10: Combination Rate for TMI [FR Doc. E8-29775 Filed 12-15-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Inventions Available for Licensing.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned in whole or part by the U.S. Government, as represented by the Secretary of Commerce. The U.S. Government's interest in these inventions is 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 222, Room A240, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Information is also available via telephone: 301-975-4188, fax 301-975-3482, or e-mail: mary.clague@nist.gov. Any request for information should include the NIST Docket number and title for the 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:

[*Nist Docket Number: 07-016*].

Title: Far Ultraviolet Dosimeter for Slow Neutron Detection.

Abstract: This invention is jointly owned by the Department of Commerce and University of Maryland. The invention consists of a method for detecting slow neutrons by monitoring Lyman alpha radiation produced by the $n(^3\text{He}, t)p$ nuclear reaction induced by neutrons incident on a gas cell containing ^3He or a mixture of ^3He and ^4He .

[*Nist Docket Number: 07-017*].

Title: Compact Atomic Magnetometer and Gyroscope Based on a Diverging Laser Beam.

Abstract: This invention is jointly owned by the Department of Commerce, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the University of California, Prothro, Inc., and Honeywell. A design for an atomic magnetometer that simultaneously achieves high sensitivity, simple fabrication and small size is described. This design is based on a diverging (or converging) beam of light (in a single spatial optical mode) that passes through an alkali atom vapor cell and that contains a distribution of beam propagation vectors. The existence of more than one propagation direction permits longitudinal optical pumping of the atomic system and simultaneous detection of the transverse atomic polarization. The design could be implemented with a micromachined alkali vapor cell and light from a single semiconductor laser. A small modification to the cell contents and excitation geometry allows for use as a gyroscope.

[*Nist Docket Number: 07-021*].

Title: Simple Matrix Method for Stray-Light Correction in Imaging Instruments.

Abstract: This method uses stray light correction matrix derived from point spread functions (PSF) of an instrument.

The correction of stray light errors is simply a matrix multiplication to the measured raw image. The correction is fast and can be used for correction of stray light errors in any types of measured images.

[*Nist Docket Number: 07-022*].

Title: Covalently Immobilized Fluorinated Carboxylic Acid Stationary Phases for Liquid Chromatography.

Abstract: This invention relates to stationary phases for liquid chromatography, and more particularly, to fluorinated stationary phases for improved separation of constituents in the mobile phase and methods of making.

[*Nist Docket Number: 07-025*].

Title: Doubling the Service Life of Concrete—Reducing Diffusion Rates via Modification of the Hydrodynamic Friction of the Pore Solution.

Abstract: The invention consists of a unique method to reduce diffusion rates in concrete by increasing the hydrodynamic friction on ionic species in the concrete pore solution. This novel approach involves changing the properties of the pore solution, rather than the microstructure.

Conventionally, diffusion rates for concrete structures have been reduced by densifying the cement paste matrix component of the concrete via a reduction in water-to-cement ratio and/or the addition of fine pozzolanic materials such as silica fume and/or fly ash. Still, in every case, the pathways for diffusion are through the interconnected pore solution that saturates the porosity at all scales. By appropriately increasing the hydrodynamic friction, the diffusion rates of all ionic species (sulfates, chlorides, alkalis) can be reduced. Theory indicates that these diffusion rates will be inversely proportional to the solution's hydrodynamic friction coefficient, so that doubling the hydrodynamic friction will reduce the diffusion coefficients by a factor of two, which in turn should lead to a doubling of the service life for many degradation modes (sulfate attack, corrosion, etc.).

[*Nist Docket Number: 07-027*].

Title: Harvesting of Processed Carbon Nanotubes.

Abstract: This invention is jointly owned by the Department of Commerce and the University of Maryland. The invention provides a cost-effective, multi-step, scalable process employing grit shearing to remove the amorphous carbon shell and external catalyst contaminant from carbon nanotubes, separate bundles of nanotubes, and shorten the tubes.

Dated: December 8, 2008.

Patrick Gallagher,

Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. E8-29746 Filed 12-15-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Technology Innovation Program (TIP) Seeks White Papers

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Technology Innovation Program (TIP) announces that it is seeking white papers from any interested party, including academia; federal, state, and local governments; industry; national laboratories; and professional organizations/societies. White papers will be used to identify and select areas of critical national need to be addressed in future TIP competitions.

DATES: The due dates for submission of white papers are January 15, 2009, March 9, 2009, May 11, 2009, and July 13, 2009.

ADDRESSES: White papers must be submitted to TIP as follows:

Paper submission: Send to National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology Innovation Program, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 4750, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-4750. Attention: Critical National Needs Ideas.

Electronic (e-mail) submission: tipwhitepaper@nist.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas Wiggins at 301-975-5416 or by e-mail at thomas.wiggins@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background Information. The Technology Innovation Program (TIP) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) was established for the purpose of assisting U.S. businesses and institutions of higher education or other organizations, such as national laboratories and nonprofit research institutions, to support, promote, and accelerate innovation in the United States through high-risk, high-reward research in areas of Critical National Need. The TIP statutory authority is Section 3012 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science (COMPETES) Act, Pub. L. 110-69 (August 9, 2007), 15 U.S.C.A.

278n (2008). The TIP implementing regulations are published at 15 CFR Part 296 (73 FR 35913 (June 25, 2008)).

TIP holds competitions for funding based on areas of critical national need. TIP identifies and selects topics for areas of critical national need based on input from within NIST, the TIP Advisory Board, the science and technology communities, and from the public. TIP is interested in receiving input on the identification and definition of problems that are sufficiently large in magnitude that they have the potential to inhibit the growth and well-being of our nation today. This announcement explains the requirements and process for submitting white papers to TIP by interested parties. White papers from experts in our sister federal agencies are welcomed and also valuable, and will enable TIP to complement the efforts of other mission agencies and avoid duplication of their efforts, as well as leverage resources to benefit the nation.

The key concepts, enumerated below, are the foundation of TIP and should form the basis of an effective white paper:

a. An *area of critical national need* means an area that justifies government attention because the magnitude of the problem is large and the associated societal challenges that need to be overcome are not being addressed, but could be addressed through high-risk, high-reward research.

b. A *societal challenge* is a problem or issue confronted by society that when not addressed could negatively affect the overall function and quality of life of the Nation, and as such, justifies government action. A societal challenge is associated with barriers preventing the successful development of solutions to the area of critical national need. TIP's mission is to tackle the technical issues that can be addressed through high-risk, high-reward research. The results of the high-risk, high-reward research should have the potential for transformational results.

c. A *transformational result* is a potential project outcome that enables disruptive changes over and above current methods and strategies. Transformational results have the potential to radically improve our understanding of systems and technologies, challenging the status quo of research approaches and applications.

The white papers are expected to contain: A description of an area of critical national need and the associated societal challenge(s) (what is the problem, why is it a problem, and why is it challenging), why government

support is needed, and what could happen if that support is not provided in the proposed timeframe, and a high level discussion of potential technical solutions and an indication of the types of entities or groups who might be interested in developing proposal submissions to fund these solutions. Do not include ideas for specific proposals in the white paper.

White papers must not contain proprietary information.

Information contained in these white papers will be considered and combined with information from other resources—including the vision of the Administration, NIST, other government agencies, technical communities, the TIP Advisory Board, and other stakeholders—to select the scope of future competitions and to shape TIP's collaborative outreach. White papers are a valuable resource that adds to TIP's understanding of the significance and scope of critical national needs and associated societal challenges.

For detailed instructions on how to prepare and submit white papers, refer to "*A Guide for Preparing and Submitting White Papers on Areas of Critical National Need*." The Guide is available on the TIP Web site at http://www.nist.gov/tip/guide_for_white_papers.pdf.

In this call for white papers, TIP is seeking information in all areas of critical national need, but also seeks information to assist TIP in further defining several topic areas under development. White papers that address any of the following areas may further develop the definition and scope of the critical national need suggested by these topic areas, and should additionally identify and explain specific societal challenges within these critical national need areas that require a technical solution. White papers may discuss any critical national need area of interest to the submitter, or may address any of the following topic areas:

Civil Infrastructure: Civil infrastructure constitutes the basic fabric of the world in which we live and work. It is the combination of fundamental systems that support a community, region, or country. The civil infrastructure includes systems for transportation (airport facilities, roads, bridges, rail, waterway locks); and systems for water distribution and flood control (water distribution systems, storm and waste water collection, dams, and levees). New construction approaches and materials to improve the infrastructure and for mitigating the expense of repairing or replacing existing infrastructure appear to be areas with the potential for specific societal