

(HB-Line, Phase II) designed to purify and convert neptunium (and plutonium-239) to an oxide. For the reasons discussed above regarding the stabilization of plutonium-239 solutions, not operating the Phase II line for neptunium stabilization would not save significant decontamination and decommissioning costs. In addition, DOE could use the HB-Line Phase III line, an operational facility, to allow neptunium stabilization activities to begin sooner than previously scheduled. HB-Line Phase III, however, has limited processing capacity. Relying solely on HB-Line Phase III for neptunium conversion would extend stabilization completion several years. Processing the neptunium-237 solution in H-Canyon and HB-Line, however, will eliminate the need to transport 6,100 liters (1,600 gallons) of this material from H-Canyon to F-Canyon. Furthermore, recent difficulties encountered in the development program for vitrification of the americium and curium solution indicate that the schedule and cost for vitrification of the neptunium in F-Canyon were significantly underestimated.

To maintain the neptunium in a concentrated physical form, thus preserving the potential for future use, DOE evaluated alternatives for converting the neptunium to either an oxide or glass. Either form was originally determined acceptable to support future use of the material, if required. DOE has now determined that to best preserve the neptunium for potential programmatic use (and to minimize associated future waste generation) it should be converted to a stable oxide. Neptunium oxide is the traditional form produced at the SRS and is the form used for programmatic purposes (i.e., plutonium-238 production).

Issued at Washington, DC, October 31, 1997.

**Alvin L. Alm,**

*Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management.*

[FR Doc. 97-30005 Filed 11-13-97; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Caliper Technologies, Inc.

**AGENCY:** Office of the General Counsel, Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Notice of Intent to Grant Exclusive or Partially Exclusive Patent License.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given of an intent to grant to Caliper Technologies,

Inc., of Palo Alto, California, an exclusive or partially exclusive license to practice the invention described in Israel Patent Application S.N. 119,342, entitled "Method for Priming and DNA Sequencing," and corresponding Patent Applications in the U.S.A., Japan, certain European countries, and possible other countries. The invention is owned by the United States of America, as represented by the Department of Energy (DOE). The proposed license may be exclusive, or partially exclusive, but will be subject to a license and other rights retained by the U.S. Government, and other terms and conditions to be negotiated. DOE intends to grant the license, upon a final determination in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 209(c), unless within 60 days of this notice the Assistant General Counsel for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20585, receives in writing any of the following, together with supporting documents:

- (i) A statement from any person setting forth reasons why it would not be in the best interests of the United States to grant the proposed license; or
- (ii) An application for a nonexclusive license to the invention, in which applicant states that he already has brought the invention to practical application or is likely to bring the invention to practical application expeditiously.

**DATES:** Written comments or nonexclusive license applications are to be received at the address listed below no later than January 13, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert J. Marchick, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property, U.S. Department of Energy, Forrestal Building, Room 6F-067, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585; Telephone (202) 586-4792.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 35 U.S.C. 209(c) provides the Department with authority to grant exclusive or partially exclusive licenses in Department-owned inventions, where a determination can be made, among other things, that the desired practical application of the invention has not been achieved, or is not likely expeditiously to be achieved, under a nonexclusive license. The statute and implementing regulations (37 CFR Part 404) require that the

necessary determinations be made after public notice and opportunity for filing written objections.

Caliper Technologies, Inc., of Palo Alto, California, has applied for an exclusive license to practice the subject invention and has a plan for commercialization of the invention.

The proposed license is expected to be exclusive or partially exclusive, subject to a license and other rights retained by the U.S. Government, and subject to a negotiated royalty and other fees. The Department will review all timely written responses to this notice, and will grant the license if, after expiration of the 60-day notice period, and after consideration of written responses to this notice, a determination is made, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c), that the license grant is in the public interest.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on November 7, 1997.

**Paul A. Gottlieb,**

*Assistant General Counsel, for Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER97-886-001]

### Brooklyn Navy Yard Cogeneration Partners, L.P.; Notice of Filing

November 7, 1997.

Take notice that on October 30, 1997, Brooklyn Navy Yard Cogeneration Partners, L.P. tendered for filing its compliance filing in the above-referenced docket.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before November 21, 1997. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the