

Dated: March 24, 2005.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5-1489 Filed 4-1-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-828]

Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From Brazil

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Helen Kramer or Kristin Najdi at (202) 482-0405 or (202) 482-8221, respectively; AD/CVD Operations, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 27, 2004, Companhia Siderúrgica de Tubarão (CST) requested that the Department conduct a new shipper review of its exports to the United States during the period March 1, 2004, through August 31, 2004. On October 28, 2004, the Department published the notice initiating a new shipper review of CSN. *See Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review*, 69 FR 62866 (October 28, 2004). The preliminary results are currently due not later than April 20, 2005.

Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.214(i)(1) require the Department to issue the preliminary results of a new shipper review within 180 days after the date on which the new shipper review was initiated and final results of a review within 90 days after the date on which the preliminary results were issued. The Department may, however, extend the deadline for completion of the preliminary results of a new shipper review to 300 days if it determines that the case is extraordinarily complicated. *See* 19 CFR

351.214(i)(2). The Department has determined that additional time is necessary to complete the preliminary results because issues raised in the cost investigation and the scheduling of sales and cost verifications make this case extraordinarily complicated. Therefore, the preliminary results of this new shipper review cannot be completed within the statutory time limit of 180 days.

Section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(i)(2) allow the Department to extend the deadline for the preliminary results of a new shipper review to 300 days after the date on which the new shipper review was initiated. For the reasons noted above, we are extending the time for the completion of preliminary results until no later than August 18, 2005. The deadline for the final results will continue to be 90 days after the date on which the preliminary results were issued.

Dated: March 29, 2005.

Barbara E. Tillman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5-1488 Filed 4-1-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE: 3510-DS-S

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; 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, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Suite 4100W, U.S. Department of Commerce, Franklin Court Building, 1099 14th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 05-014.

Applicant: Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX 77030.

Instrument: Electron Microscope, Model JEM-2100.

Manufacturer: JEOL, Ltd., Japan.

Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to study 3-dimensional structures, with 3 to 6 angstrom resolution, of materials to include proteins, viruses and receptors which are involved in a variety of biological processes including catalytic reactions, viral morphogenesis, signal transduction and molecular transport. Properties of materials to be studied have a tendency to form higher-order aggregates, which are radiation sensitive to the incident electrons. Specimens will be kept hydrated at 25-50 degrees K which is optimal for reducing microscope radiation.

Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 7, 2005.

Docket Number: 05-015.

Applicant: Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX 77030.

Instrument: Electron Microscope, Model JEM-3200FSC.

Manufacturer: JEOL, Ltd., Japan.

Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to study 3-dimensional structures, with 3 to 6 angstrom resolution, of materials to include proteins, viruses and receptors which are involved in a variety of biological processes including catalytic reactions, viral morphogenesis, signal transduction and molecular transport. Properties of materials to be studied have a tendency to form higher-order aggregates, which are radiation sensitive to the incident electrons. Specimens will be kept hydrated at 25-50 degrees K which is optimal for reducing microscope radiation.

Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 7, 2005.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. E5-1493 Filed 4-1-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

University of Vermont; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

This decision is made 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). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Suite 4100W, U.S. Department of Commerce,

Franklin Court Building, 1099 14th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 05-005.

Applicant: University of Vermont, Burlington Vermont, 05405.

Instrument: Excimer Laser.

Manufacturer: TuiLaser AG, Germany.

Intended Use: See notice at 70 FR 9046, February 24, 2005.

Comments: None received.

Decision: Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as it is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Reasons: The foreign instrument provides: (1) 300 mJ/pulse at 100 Hz at 248 nm, (2) a power level above the laser ablation threshold and (3) very fast rise time.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology and a university research laboratory advise that (1) these capabilities are pertinent to the applicant's intended purpose and (2) they know of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument for the applicant's intended use.

We know of no other instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument which is being manufactured in the United States.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. E5-1492 Filed 4-1-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 122304A]

Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; On-ice Seismic Operations in the Beaufort Sea

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of an incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) to take small numbers of marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to conducting on-ice vibroseis seismic operations from Milne Point to the eastern channel of the Colville River in the U.S. Beaufort Sea to a distance offshore of 2.3 nautical

miles (nm)(4.3 kilometers (km)) has been issued to ConocoPhillips Alaska (CPA) for a period of one year.

DATES: Effective from March 29, 2005 through March 28, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The authorization and application containing a list of the references used in this document may be obtained by writing to this address or by telephoning the contact listed here. The application is also available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/PR2/Small_Take/smalltake_info.htm#applications.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kenneth Hollingshead, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 713-2289, ext 128 or Brad Smith, Alaska Region, NMFS, (907) 271-5006.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

Permission may be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses, and that the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined "negligible impact" in 50 CFR 216.103 as "...an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival."

Section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA established an expedited process by which citizens of the United States can apply for an authorization to incidentally take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment. Except for certain categories of activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines "harassment" as:

any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A harassment]; or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing

disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering [Level B harassment].

Section 101(a)(5)(D) establishes a 45-day time limit for NMFS review of an application followed by a 30-day public notice and comment period on any proposed authorizations for the incidental harassment of marine mammals. Within 45 days of the close of the comment period, NMFS must either issue or deny issuance of the authorization.

Summary of Request

On November 26, 2004, NMFS received an application from CPA for the taking, by harassment, of two species of marine mammals incidental to conducting an on-ice seismic survey program. The seismic operations will be conducted from Milne Point to the eastern channel of the Colville River in the Alaskan Beaufort Sea to a distance offshore of 2.3 nm (4.3 km), an area encompassing approximately 51 mi² (132.1 km²). Water depths in most (greater than 95 percent) of the planned survey area are less than 10 ft (3 m).

The purpose of the project is to gather information about the subsurface of the earth by measuring acoustic waves, which are generated on or near the surface. The acoustic waves reflect at boundaries in the earth that are characterized by acoustic impedance contrasts.

Description of the Activity

The seismic surveys use the "reflection" method of data acquisition. Seismic exploration uses a controlled energy source to generate acoustic waves that travel through the earth, including sea ice and water, as well as sub-sea geologic formations, and then uses ground sensors to record the reflected energy transmitted back to the surface. When acoustic energy is generated, compression and shear waves form and travel in and on the earth. The compression and shear waves are affected by the geological formations of the earth as they travel in it and may be reflected, refracted, diffracted or transmitted when they reach a boundary represented by an acoustic impedance contrast. Vibroseis seismic operations use large trucks with vibrators that systematically put variable frequency energy into the earth. At least 1.2 m (4 ft) of sea ice is required to support the various equipment and vehicles used to transport seismic equipment offshore for exploration activities. These ice conditions generally exist from 1 January until 31 May in the Beaufort Sea. Several vehicles are normally