

until April 29, 2000. See memorandum to Robert LaRussa, dated November 17, 1999.

These extensions are in accordance with sections 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) and 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Dated: November 17, 1999.

**Louis Apple,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 99-30672 Filed 11-23-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-580-841 and A-588-852]

#### **Structural Steel Beams From South Korea and Japan; Notice of Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in Antidumping Duty Investigations**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of postponement of preliminary determinations for antidumping duty investigations of structural steel beams from South Korea and Japan.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce ("the Department") is postponing the preliminary determinations in the antidumping duty investigations of structural steel beams from South Korea and Japan. These investigations cover nine manufacturers and exporters of the subject merchandise (two from South Korea and seven from Japan) during the period July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 24, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jim Doyle (Japan), at (202) 482-0159 and Rick Johnson (South Korea), at (202) 482-3818, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

#### **Postponement of Preliminary Determinations**

On August 3, 1999, the Department initiated antidumping duty investigations of imports of structural steel beams from Germany, Spain, Japan and South Korea. The notice of initiation stated that we would issue our preliminary determinations by December 14, 1999. See 64 FR 42084 (August 3, 1999).

On September 1, 1999, the U.S. International Trade Commission ruled

that there was no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from Germany and Spain of certain structural steel beams. See *Certain Structural Steel Beams From Germany, Japan, Korea, and Spain*, 64 FR 47866 (September 1, 1999). Hence, in accordance with section 351.207(d) of the Department's regulations, the investigations regarding structural steel beam imports from Germany and Spain are automatically terminated.

On November 2, 1999, petitioners made a timely request pursuant to 19 CFR 351.205(e) for a 50 day postponement, pursuant to section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. Petitioners stated that a postponement of the preliminary determinations is necessary in order to give the Department time to address the complicated issues in the Korean investigations. Also, petitioners requested that the Department postpone the preliminary determination for Japan to keep the investigations aligned.

Therefore, the Department is postponing the preliminary determinations of the Japanese and Korean investigations by 50 days, to February 2, 2000.

This notice is published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f).

Dated: November 16, 1999.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, AD/CVD Enforcement Group III.*

[FR Doc. 99-30669 Filed 11-23-99; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-834-803]

#### **Titanium Sponge From the Republic of Kazakhstan; Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** On September 9, 1999, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of its administrative review of the antidumping finding on titanium sponge from the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan). This review covers one manufacturer/exporter, Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Plant, and an affiliated exporter, Specialty Metals Company. The period of review (POR) is August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results of review but received no comments. These final results of review have not changed from those presented in the preliminary results of review.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 24, 1999.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Mark Manning, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Office 4, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-3936.

#### **Applicable Statute**

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to 19 CFR part 351 (1998).

#### **Scope of Review**

The product covered by this administrative review is titanium sponge from Kazakhstan. Titanium sponge is chiefly used for aerospace vehicles, specifically, in construction of compressor blades and wheels, stator blades, rotors, and other parts in aircraft gas turbine engines. Imports of titanium sponge are currently classifiable under the harmonized tariff schedule (HTS) subheading 8108.10.50.10. The HTS subheading is provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes. Our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

#### **Background**

On September 8, 1999, we published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 48793) the preliminary results of the review of this finding. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on our preliminary results. We received no comments. In the preliminary results, we determined the weighted-average dumping margin for the period August

1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, to be zero.

The Department has now completed the administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

#### Final Results of Review

We have determined that no changes to the preliminary results are warranted for purposes of these final results. The

weighted-average dumping margin for the period August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, is as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Period	Margin (percent)
Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Plant/Specialty Metals Company .....	8/1/97-7/31/98	zero.

The Department will issue appraisal instructions directly to the Customs Service. Pursuant to the International Trade Commission's determination that revocation of the finding covering titanium sponge imports from Kazakhstan is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department revoked this finding on August 31, 1998, with an effective date of August 13, 1998. See *Notice of Revocation of Antidumping Findings and Antidumping Duty Order and Termination of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews: Titanium Sponge from Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Japan*, 63 FR 46215 (August 31, 1998). Since the revocation is currently in effect, current and future imports of titanium sponge from Kazakhstan shall be entered into the United States without regard to antidumping duties. Therefore, we will instruct Customs not to suspend future entries and to liquidate all future entries of this product, from Kazakhstan, without regard to antidumping duties.

This notice serves as a final 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 Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

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

Dated: November 17, 1999.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary, Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 99-30670 Filed 11-23-99; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Patent and Trademark Office

#### Statutory Invention Registration

**ACTION:** Proposed collection; Comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (DOC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the continuing and proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted January 24, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Linda Engelmeier, Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 5027, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230 or via the Internet at LEngelme@doc.gov.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information should be directed to the attention of Robert J. Spar, Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), Washington, DC 20231, by telephone at (703) 305-9285.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

##### I. Abstract

A statutory invention registration is not a patent. It has the defensive attributes of a patent but does not have the enforceable attributes of a patent. In other words, a person occasionally invents something solely for personal use (not for production or sale) and does not want to go through the effort and expense of obtaining a patent on the invention. At the same time, the inventor wants to prevent someone else from later obtaining a patent on a like invention. In that situation, the inventor

can register a statutory invention and have it published. Once published, it cannot be claimed by another person. 37 USC 157 authorizes the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) to publish a statutory invention registration containing the specifications and drawings of a regularly filed application for a patent without examination, providing the patentee meets all the requirements for printing, waives the right to receive a patent on the invention within a certain period of time prescribed by the PTO, and pays all application, publication and other processing fees.

The PTO administers 35 USC 157 through 37 CFR 1.293-1.297. Under 37 CFR 1.293, an applicant for an original patent may request, at any time during the pendency of the applicant's pending complete application, that the specifications and drawings be published as a statutory invention registration. Any such request must be signed by (1) the applicant and any assignee of record or (2) an attorney or agent of record in the application. The request for publication must also include a waiver of the applicant's right to receive a patent on the invention claimed effective upon the date of publication of the statutory invention registration.

37 CFR 1.294 permits any request for a Statutory Invention Registration to be examined to determine if the requirements of § 1.293 have been met. The examination will also determine if the subject matter of the application is appropriate for publication, and if the requirements for publication are met.

The public may petition the PTO to review rejection decisions within one month or such other time as is set forth in the decision refusing publication under 37 CFR 1.295. The petition may include a request for refund of the petition fee.

Under 37 CFR 1.296, the public may petition the PTO to withdraw a request to publish a statutory invention registration prior to the date of the notice of the intent to publish. The request to withdraw may also include a request for a refund.

If the request for a statutory invention registration is approved, a notice to that