regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

### Scope of the Review

Imports covered by this review are shipments of porcelain-on-steel cookingware from Mexico. The products are porcelain-on-steel cookingware (except teakettles), which do not have self-contained electric heating elements. All of the foregoing are constructed of steel, and are enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses. During the review period, such merchandise was classifiable under item number 7323.94.0020 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). The HTS item number is provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

#### Analysis of Programs

Based upon our analysis of the questionnaire response and verification we determine the following:

### I. Programs Conferring Subsidies

Bancomext Financing for Exporters

In the preliminary results, we found that this program conferred countervailable benefits on the subject merchandise. Since we received no comments on our preliminary results, our findings remain unchanged in these final results.

## II. Programs Found Not To Be Used

In the preliminary results, we found that APSA did not apply for or receive benefits under the following programs during the period of review (POR):

A. Certificates of Fiscal Promotion (CEPROFI)

B. PITEX

- C. Other Bancomext Preferential Financing
- D. Import Duty Reductions and Exemptions
- E. State Tax Incentives
- F. Article 15 Loans

G. NAFINSA FOGAIN-type Financing

H. NAFINSA FONEI-type Financing

I. FONEI

Since we received no comments on our preliminary results, our findings remain unchanged in these final results.

# Final Results of Review

For the period January 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994, we determine the net subsidy to be 0.01 percent *ad valorem* for APSA. In accordance with 19 CFR 355.7, any rate less than 0.5 percent *ad valorem* is *de minimis.* 

The Department will instruct the Customs Service to liquidate, without

regard to countervailing duties, all shipments of the subject merchandise from APSA exported on or after January 1, 1994, and on or before December 31, 1994.

The Department will also instruct the U.S. Customs Service to collect a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties of zero percent of the f.o.b. invoice price on all shipments of the subject merchandise from APSA entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review. The cash deposit rates for all other producers/exporters remain unchanged from the last completed administrative review.

This notice serves as a 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 C.F.R. 355.34(d). Timely written 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.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 355.22.

Dated: November 27, 1995. Susan G. Esserman, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration. [FR Doc. 95–29584 Filed 12–5–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

# National Institute of Standards and Technology

## Government Owned Inventions Available for Licensing

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology Commerce. **ACTION:** Notice of Government Owned Inventions Available for Licensing.

**SUMMARY:** The inventions listed below are owned by the U.S. Government, as represented by the Department of Commerce, and are 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: Marcia Salkeld, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Office of Technology Partnerships, Physics Building, Room B–256, Gaithersburg, MD 20899; Fax 301–869– 2751. Any request for information should include the NIST Docket No. and Title for the relevant invention as indicated below.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The inventions available for licensing are:

#### NIST Docket No. 93-044

*Title:* Anti-Ferromagnetically Coupled Double-Layer Magnetic Force Microscope Probe.

*Description:* The magnetic force microscope probe of this invention features two magnetic layers separated by a nonmagnetic layer. The magnetic layers are preferably of different thicknesses and are strongly antiferromagnetically coupled. This configuration provides uniform magnetization and small stray magnetic fields.

NIST Docket No. 93-064

*Title:* Atomic Force Microscope Using Piezoelectric Detection.

*Description:* This atomic force microscope, using piezoelectric detection, determines surface properties of insulator and conductor samples without the snap-in related errors common to cantilever probe mounts.

# NIST Docket No. 94-009

*Title:* Coupling Apparatus for Multimode Infrared Detectors.

*Description:* NIST researchers have invented an optical coupling device that is useful in infrared (IR) laboratory instrumentation and industrial process control. The invention combines two existing IR optical coupling devices in such a way as to overcome their individual deficiencies.

#### NIST Docket No. 94-039

*Title:* Infrared Neutral-Density Filter Having Copper Alloy Film.

*Description:* The infrared neutraldensity optical filter of this invention has a film consisting essentially of copper and nickel, preferably using the alloy Constantan, on a dielectric substrate. The filter achieves a high optical density with a low spectral variation.

### NIST Docket No. 95-011

*Title:* Non-Destructive Method for Determining the Extent of Cure of a Polymerizing Material and the Solidification of a Thermoplastic Polymer Based on Wavelength Shift of Fluorescence.

*Description:* This NIST invention uses the change in the peak fluorescence wavelength of a small amount of a fluorescent compound, a fluorophore,