at a rate equal to the cash deposit of (or bond for) estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: April 24, 2001.

Holly A. Kuga,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Group II.

[FR Doc. 01–10845 Filed 4–30–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–827]

Certain Cased Pencils From the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 1, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Stolz at (202) 482–4474, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Time Limits

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department to make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested and a final determination within 120 days after the date on which the preliminary determination is published. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within these time periods, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend the time limit for the preliminary determination to a maximum of 365 days and for the final determination to 180 days (or 300 days if the Department does not extend the time limit for the preliminary determination) from the date of publication of the preliminary determination.

Background

On January 26, 2000, the Department published a notice of initiation of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain cased pencils from the People's Republic of China, covering the period December 1, 1998 through November 30, 1999 (65 FR 4228). On January 9, 2001, we published the preliminary results of review (66 FR 1638). In our notice of preliminary results, we stated our intention to issue the final results of this review no later than May 9, 2001.

Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Review

We determine that it is not practicable to complete the final results of this review within the original time limit. Therefore the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the final results until no later than July 8, 2001. *See* Decision Memorandum from Howard B. Smith to Thomas F. Futtner, dated concurrently with this notice, which is on file in the Central Records Unit, Room B–099 of the main Commerce building.

This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Dated: April 23, 2001.

Thomas F. Futtner,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Group II.

[FR Doc. 01–10764 Filed 4–30–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Boston College; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Electron Microscope

This is a decision 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 p.m. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 01–008. *Applicant:* Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model JEM–2010F. *Manufacturer:* JEOL Ltd., Japan. *Intended Use:* See notice at 66 FR 16445, March 26, 2001. *Order Date:* December 1, 2000.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as the instrument is intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instrument was ordered. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument is a conventional transmission electron microscope (CTEM) and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring a CTEM. We know of no CTEM, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of the instrument.

Gerald Z. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 01–10857 Filed 4–30–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

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 an instrument of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instrument shown below is intended to be used, is 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, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 01–010. *Applicant:* University of Colorado, Department of MCD Biology, 347 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309–0347.

Instrument: Electron Microscope, Model Tecnai F20.

Manufacturer: FEI Company, The Netherlands. *Intended Use:* The instrument is intended to be used for the study of the structure of biological materials in three dimensions. Sometimes these will be components of cells such as organelles or filaments; sometimes large molecules within cells. In addition, the structure of molecules will be studied at very high resolution by extracting and preparing them so that many copies of the molecule can be imaged at once and these images averaged. The goal of these investigations is to achieve a detailed understanding of the 3-dimensional structure of some cellular component, which in turn can be used to increase the understanding of the component.