

them under federal antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws.

Antidiscrimination Laws

A federal agency cannot discriminate against an employee or applicant with respect to the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, marital status or political affiliation. Discrimination on these bases is prohibited by one or more of the following statutes: 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(1); 29 U.S.C. 206(d); 29 U.S.C. 631; 29 U.S.C. 633a; 29 U.S.C. 791; and 42 U.S.C. 2000e-16.

If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or disability, you must contact an Equal Employment Opportunity ("EEO") counselor within 45 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory action, or in the case of a personnel action, within 45 calendar days of the effective date of the action, before you can file a formal complaint of discrimination with your agency. *See, e.g.*, 29 CFR 1614. If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the basis of age, you must either contact an EEO counselor as noted above, or give notice of intent to sue to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") within 180 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory action. If you are alleging discrimination based on marital status or political affiliation, you may file a written complaint with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) (*See* contact information below).

Whistleblower Protection Laws

A federal employee with authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action must not use that authority to take or fail to take, or threaten to take or fail to take, a personnel action against an employee or applicant because of disclosure of information by that individual that is reasonably believed to evidence violations of law, rule, or regulation; gross mismanagement; gross waste of funds; an abuse of authority; or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, unless disclosure of such information is specifically prohibited by law, and such information is specifically required by executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or the conduct of foreign affairs.

Retaliation against an employee or applicant for making a protected disclosure is prohibited by 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(8). If you believe that you have been the victim of whistleblower

retaliation, you may file a written complaint (using Form OSC-11) with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel at 1730 M Street, NW., Suite 218, Washington, DC 20036-4505 or online through the OSC Web site (<http://www.osc.gov>).

Retaliation for Engaging in Protected Activity

A federal agency cannot retaliate against an employee or applicant because that individual exercises his or her rights under any of the federal antidiscrimination or whistleblower protection laws listed above. If you believe that you are the victim of retaliation for engaging in protected activity, you must follow, as appropriate, the procedures described in the Antidiscrimination Laws and Whistleblower Protection Laws sections.

Disciplinary Actions

Under the existing laws, each agency retains the right, where appropriate, to discipline a federal employee for conduct that is inconsistent with Federal Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws, up to and including removal from the federal service. If the OSC has initiated an investigation under 5 U.S.C. 1214, however, according to 5 U.S.C. 1214(f), agencies must seek approval from the Special Counsel to discipline employees for, among other activities, engaging in prohibited retaliation. Nothing in the No FEAR Act alters existing laws or permits an agency to take unfounded disciplinary action against a federal employee or to violate the procedural rights of a federal employee who has been accused of discrimination.

Existing Rights Unchanged

Pursuant to section 205 of the No FEAR Act, neither the Act nor this notice creates, expands or reduces any rights otherwise available to any employee, former employee, or applicant under the laws of the United States, including the provisions of law specified in 5 U.S.C. 2302(d).

Additional Information

Additional information regarding federal antidiscrimination, whistleblower protection, and retaliation laws can be found at the EEOC Web site (<http://www.eeoc.gov>)

and the OSC Web site (<http://www.osc.gov>).

George T. Skibine,
Acting Chairman.
Steffani A. Cochran,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 2010-2901 Filed 2-9-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7565-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-663]

In the Matter of Certain Mobile Telephones and Wireless Communication Devices Featuring Digital Cameras, and Components Thereof; Notice of the Commission's Determination To Grant a Joint Motion To Terminate the Investigation With Respect to Respondents Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC on the Basis of a Settlement Agreement; Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to grant a joint motion to terminate the above-captioned investigation with respect to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC based upon a settlement agreement.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jia Chen, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-4737. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on December 18, 2008, based on a complaint filed by Eastman Kodak Company (“Kodak”) of Rochester, New York. 73 FR 77061 (Dec. 18, 2008). The complainant named the following respondents: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (collectively “Samsung”), LG Electronics Inc., LG Electronics USA, Inc., and LG Electronics MobileComm USA, Inc. (collectively “LG”). The complaint, as amended, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation, sale for importation, and sale within the United States after importation of certain mobile telephones and wireless communication devices featuring digital cameras and components thereof that infringe certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,493,335 (“the ‘335 patent”) and 6,292,218 (“the ‘218 patent”).

On December 16, 2009, Kodak and LG filed a joint motion before the administrative law judge (“ALJ”) to terminate the investigation with respect to the LG respondents on the basis of a settlement agreement. The ALJ granted this motion on January 14, 2010. The Commission determined not to review the initial determination (“ID”). On December 17, 2009 the ALJ issued his final ID, finding that the Samsung respondents’ accused products infringe the asserted claims of both the ‘335 patent and the ‘218 patent, that the asserted claims are not invalid, and that the ‘218 patent is not unenforceable due to inequitable conduct. The Commission has stayed the deadline for filing any petitions for review of the final ID.

On January 8, 2010, Kodak and Samsung (“the parties”) filed their joint motion to terminate the investigation with respect to the Samsung respondents on the basis of a settlement agreement. On January 20, 2010, the IA filed a response supporting the parties’ joint motion. Having examined the record of this investigation, the Commission has determined to grant Kodak and Samsung’s joint motion and terminate this investigation.

The authority for the Commission’s determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in section 210.21 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.21).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 2, 2010.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2010–2893 Filed 2–9–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–702]

In the Matter of: Certain Liquid Crystal Display Modules and Products Containing the Same, and Methods for Making the Same; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on January 8, 2010, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Sharp Corporation of Japan. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain liquid crystal display modules and products containing the same, and methods for making the same by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,379,140; 6,141,075; 7,283,192; 5,670,994; and 7,408,588. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue an exclusion order and a cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by

accessing its Internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anne Goalwin, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205–2574.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2009).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on February 3, 2010, ordered that—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of liquid crystal display modules or products containing the same, or methods for making the same that infringe one or more of claims 1–3 of U.S. Patent No. 7,379,140; claims 22, 23, 28–31, and 36–38 of U.S. Patent No. 6,141,075; claims 1 and 11 of U.S. Patent No. 7,283,192; claims 5, 6, 12, 13, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 5,670,994; and claims 1, 3, 5, 29, and 32 of U.S. Patent No. 7,408,588, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337;

(2) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is: Sharp Corporation, 22–22 Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka 545–8522, Japan.

(b) The respondents are the following entities alleged to be in violation of section 337, and are the parties upon which the complaint is to be served:

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., 416 maetan-dong, Youngtong-gu, Suwon, Kyunggi-Do, Korea 443–742.

Samsung Electronics America, Inc., 105 Challenger Road, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660.

Samsung Semiconductor, Inc., 3655 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95134.

(c) The Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation, is Anne Goalwin, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International