

Background

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), established in Section 7511 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110–246), serves the nation's needs by supporting exemplary research, education, and extension that address many challenges facing the nation. NIFA works with scientists at universities and colleges throughout the United States and around the world to find innovative solutions to critical issues facing rural communities and American consumers including global food security and hunger, climate change, sustainable energy, childhood obesity and food safety.

Section 724 of Title VII, General Provisions, in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Pub. L. 111–80) provided \$4 million to the Secretary of Agriculture to award grant(s) to develop and field test new food products designed to improve the nutritional delivery of humanitarian food assistance provided through the McGovern-Dole (section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o–1)) and the Food for Peace title II (7 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.*) programs.

Senate Report 111–39, which accompanies Pub. L. 111–80, states in Title I, Agricultural Programs, Production, Processing, and Marketing, Office of the Secretary:

The Committee is aware of significant advances in food science and technology that should be utilized to cost-effectively improve products beneficial for use in food assistance programs and the Secretary is directed, acting through the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics, to carry out a grants program to better incorporate those and other advances as part of McGovern-Dole and Food for Peace title II programs. The report continues, that the Secretary is encouraged, through the authorities of the Research, Education, and Economics mission area, to conduct assessments of methods and tools used by non-governmental organizations and international agencies to assess nutritional gaps among populations served by U.S. humanitarian food assistance programs with recommendations on how to improve such programs in the field at the lowest possible cost. The Secretary should also undertake an assessment on the most cost-effective technologies for the purification and supply of safe water which could be implemented in the field to benefit these highly vulnerable populations and to make recommendations on the most cost-effective and commercially available systems that require priority research assistance.

Invitation To Comment

As one step in conducting the assessments on Improving Food Aid and Providing Safe Water, NIFA is soliciting input from interested stakeholders on the following questions. Comments received will be considered as the assessment reports are developed. NIFA will not endorse particular products or approaches, and will focus its assessments on the steps that are needed for improving existing methods and technologies, or for developing new methods and technologies.

Respondents may address as many of the following questions as they wish.

Assessing Nutritional Gaps

1. What methods and tools do non-governmental organizations and international agencies use to assess nutritional gaps in populations that are served by U.S. international food aid programs?
2. What are the strengths and weaknesses of those methods and tools?
3. How could such methods and tools be made more reliable, informative and cost-effective?
4. What additional laboratory or field-based research and development is needed to improve such methods and tools?
5. What innovations and/or studies could lead to significant future improvements in such methods and tools?

Assessing Safe Water Technologies

1. What are the most effective and cost-efficient, commercially available water purification and supply technologies for serving the safe water needs of vulnerable populations in developing countries?
2. What are the strengths and weaknesses of currently available water purification and supply technologies?
3. What improvements are needed to make currently available water purification and supply technologies more reliable and cost effective?
4. What additional laboratory or field-based research and development is needed to improve such technologies?
5. What significant innovations in water purification and supply technologies are underway?

Done at Washington, DC, on July 29, 2010.

Roger N. Beachy,

Director, National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 2010–19132 Filed 8–3–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Title: Practitioner Records Maintenance, Disclosure, and Discipline Before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Form Number(s): None.

Agency Approval Number: 0651–0017.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Burden: 12,330 hours annually.

Number of Respondents: 635 responses per year.

Avg. Hours per Response: The USPTO estimates that it will take the public between 2 and 40 hours, depending upon the complexity of the situation, to gather the necessary information, prepare, and submit the requirements in this collection.

Needs and Uses: This information is required by 35 U.S.C. 2, 32 and 33 and administered by the USPTO through 37 CFR 10.20–10.112 and 37 CFR 11.19–11.61. The information is used by the Director of the Office of Enrollment and Discipline (OED) to investigate and, where appropriate, prosecute for violations of the USPTO Code of Professional Responsibility. Registered practitioners are mandated to maintain proper documentation so that they can fully cooperate with an investigation in the event of a report of an alleged violation. There are no forms associated with this collection of information.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; businesses or other for-profits; not-for-profit institutions.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

OMB Desk Officer: Nicholas A. Fraser, e-mail:

Nicholas_A_Fraser@omb.eop.gov.

Once submitted, the request will be publicly available in electronic format through the Information Collection Review page at <http://www.reginfo.gov>.

Paper copies can be obtained by:

- *E-mail:*

InformationCollection@uspto.gov.

Include "0651–0017 copy request" in the subject line of the message.

- *Fax:* 571–273–0112, marked to the attention of Susan K. Fawcett.
- *Mail:* Susan K. Fawcett, Records Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent on or before September 3, 2010 to Nicholas A. Fraser, OMB Desk Officer, via e-mail to *Nicholas_A_Fraser@omb.eop.gov* or by fax to 202–395–5167, marked to the attention of Nicholas A. Fraser.

Susan K. Fawcett,
Records Officer, USPTO, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010–19103 Filed 8–3–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–951]

Certain Woven Electric Blankets from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 4, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Drew Jackson, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4406.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Amendment to the Final Determination:

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (“the Act”), on July 2, 2010, the Department of Commerce (“Department”) published the final determination of sales at less than fair value (“LTFV”) in the antidumping investigation of certain woven electric blankets (“woven electric blankets”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). See *Certain Woven Electric Blankets From the People’s Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 75 FR 38459 (July 2, 2010) (“*Final Determination*”).

On July 6, 2010, Jarden Consumer Solutions (“Petitioner”) filed a timely allegation that the Department made various ministerial errors in the *Final Determination* and requested, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224, that the Department correct the alleged ministerial errors in the calculation of the margins for respondent, Hung Kuo Electronics (Shenzhen) Company Limited (“Hung Kuo”). No other parties in this proceeding submitted comments on the Department’s final margin calculations or replies to Petitioner’s submission.

A ministerial error is defined as an error “in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which the Department considers ministerial.” See section 735(e) of the Act; see also 19 CFR 351.224(f).

After analyzing Petitioner’s comments, we have determined, in accordance with section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e), that we made certain inadvertent ministerial errors in our calculations for the final determination with respect to Hung Kuo. For a detailed discussion of these

ministerial errors, as well as the Department’s analysis of these errors, see Memorandum to Abdelali Elouaradia, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, through Howard Smith, Program Manager, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, concerning, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Woven Electric Blankets from the People’s Republic of China: Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegations,” dated July 28, 2010.

Additionally, in the *Final Determination*, we determined that Ningbo V.K. Industry & Trading Co., Ltd., and Ningbo Jifa Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd./Ningbo Jinchun Electric Appliances Co., Ltd. had demonstrated their eligibility to receive a separate rate. See *Final Determination*, 75 FR 38459–38461. In the *Final Determination*, we assigned Ningbo V.K. Industry & Trading Co., Ltd., and Ningbo Jifa Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd./Ningbo Jinchun Electric Appliances Co., Ltd. the dumping rate calculated for Hung Kuo. For this amended final determination, we have assigned these companies Hung Kuo’s recalculated dumping rate.

We have made no changes to the margin selected for the PRC-wide entity.

Therefore, in accordance with section 735(e) of the Act, we are amending the final determination of sales at LTFV in the antidumping duty investigation of woven electric blankets from the PRC. After correcting these ministerial errors, the revised final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Amended Final Determination Margins

We determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period October 1, 2008, through March 31, 2009:

Exporter & Producer	Weighted–Average Margin
Hung Kuo Electronics (Shenzhen) Company Limited Produced by: Hung Kuo Electronics (Shenzhen) Company Limited.	93.09 %
Ningbo V.K. Industry & Trading Co., Ltd. Produced by: Ningbo V.K. Industry & Trading Co., Ltd..	93.09%
Ningbo Jifa Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd. or Ningbo Jinchun Electric Appliances Co., Ltd. Produced by: Ningbo Jifa Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd. or Ningbo Jinchun Electric Appliances Co., Ltd..	93.09%
PRC–Wide Rate	174.85%

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of woven electric blankets from the PRC, as described in the “Scope of Investigation”

section, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after, February 3, 2010, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. See *Certain Woven Electric Blankets From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final*

Determination, 75 FR 5567 (February 3, 2010) (“*Preliminary Determination*”). The Department will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the weighted-average dumping margin amount by which the normal value exceeds U.S. price, as follows: (1) The rate for the exporter/producer combinations listed in the