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Dated: October 6, 2010.

Anastasia T. Leigh,

Acting Regional Environmental Officer, Mid-Pacific Region.

[FR Doc. 2010-29330 Filed 11-19-10; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1174-1175 (Final)]

Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube From China and Mexico**Determinations**

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury^{2,3,4} by reason of imports of seamless refined copper pipe and tube (“SRC pipe and tube”) from China and Mexico provided for in subheadings 7411.10.10 and 8415.90.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective on September 30, 2009, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Cerro Flow Products, Inc.,

¹ The record is defined in Sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Chairman Deanna Tanner Okun, Vice Chairman Irving A. Williamson, Commissioner Daniel R. Pearson, and Commissioner Shara L. Aranoff determine that they would not have found material injury but for the suspension of liquidation.

³ Commissioner Charlotte R. Lane determines that the domestic SRC pipe and tube industry is materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise from China and Mexico.

⁴ Commissioner Dean A. Pinkert did not participate in these investigations.

St. Louis, MO; Kobe Wieland Copper Products, LLC, Pine Hall, NC; Mueller Copper Tube Products, Inc. and Mueller Copper Tube Company, Inc., Memphis, TN. The final phase of these investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of SRC pipe and tube from China and Mexico were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of June 11, 2010 (75 FR 33330). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on September 23, 2010, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on November 15, 2010. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4193 (November 2010), entitled *Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube from China and Mexico: Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1174-1175 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: November 15, 2010.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2010-29301 Filed 11-19-10; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-680]

In the Matter of Certain Machine Vision Software, Machine Vision Systems, and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Decision To Modify a Final Initial Determination and To Terminate the Investigation With a Finding of No Violation of Section 337

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to modify a final initial determination (“ID”) of the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”). The Commission has determined that there is no violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19

U.S.C. 1337) in the above-captioned investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Clint Gerdine, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-2310. 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 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>. 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 July 16, 2009 based on a complaint filed on May 28, 2009, by Cognex Corporation of Natick, Massachusetts and Cognex Technology & Investment Corporation of Mountain View, California (collectively “complainants”). 74 FR 34589-90 (July 16, 2009). The complaint alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain machine vision software, machine vision systems, or products containing same by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,016,539 (“the ’539 patent”); 7,065,262 (“the ’262 patent”); and 6,959,112 (“the ’112 patent”). The complaint further alleged that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complaint named numerous respondents including the following: Multitest Elektronische Systems GmbH of Germany and Multitest Electronic Systems, Inc. of Santa Clara, California (collectively, “Multitest respondents”); Yxlon International GmbH of Germany and Yxlon International, Inc. of Mogadore, Ohio (collectively, “Yxlon respondents”); Amistar Automation, Inc. (“Amistar”) of San Marcos, California; Techno Soft Systemics, Inc. (“Techno Soft”) of Japan; Fuji Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. of Japan and Fuji America Corporation of Vernon