

Dated: February 2, 2011.

Susan Jeheber-Matthews,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 2011-2690 Filed 2-7-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

Publication of Depreciation Rates

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS), an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), announces the depreciation rates for telecommunications plant for the period ending December 31, 2009.

DATES: These rates are effective immediately and will remain in effect until rates are available for the period ending December 31, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan P. Claffey, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Telecommunications Program, Rural Utilities Service, STOP 1590—Room 5151, 1400 Independence

Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250–1590. **Telephone:** (202) 720–9556.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Rural Utilities Service regulation, 7 CFR part 1737, Pre-Loan Policies and Procedures Common to Insured and Guaranteed Telecommunications Loans, § 1737.70(e) explains the depreciation rates that are used by RUS in its feasibility studies. § 1737.70(e)(2) refers to median depreciation rates published by RUS for all borrowers. The following chart provides those rates, compiled by RUS for the reporting period ending December 31, 2009:

**MEDIAN DEPRECIATION RATES FOR RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE BORROWERS BY EQUIPMENT CATEGORY FOR PERIOD
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009**

Telecommunications plant category	Depreciation rate
1. Land and Support Assets:
a. Motor vehicles	16.00
b. Aircraft	11.70
c. Special purpose vehicles	12.50
d. Garage and other work equipment	10.00
e. Buildings	3.30
f. Furniture and office equipment	10.00
g. General purpose computers	20.00
2. Central Office Switching:
a. Digital	8.80
b. Analog & Electro-mechanical	9.56
c. Operator Systems	8.69
3. Central Office Transmission:
a. Radio Systems	9.21
b. Circuit equipment	10.00
4. Information origination/termination:
a. Station apparatus	12.00
b. Customer premises wiring	10.00
c. Large private branch exchanges	11.20
d. Public telephone terminal equipment	10.82
e. Other terminal equipment	10.10
5. Cable and wire facilities:
a. Aerial cable—poles	6.19
b. Aerial cable—metal	5.80
c. Aerial cable—fiber	5.10
d. Underground cable—metal	5.00
e. Underground cable—fiber	5.00
f. Buried cable—metal	5.00
g. Buried cable—fiber	5.00
h. Conduit systems	3.50
i. Other	6.00

Dated: January 7, 2011.

Jonathan Adelstein,

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 2011-2652 Filed 2-7-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-965]

Drill Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 8, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toni Dach, Susan Pulongbarit, or Matthew Renkey, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9,

Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230; **telephone:** (202) 482–1655, (202) 482–4031, or (202) 482–2312, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 11, 2011, the Department of Commerce (“Department”) published in the **Federal Register** the final determination in the antidumping duty

investigation of drill pipe from the People's Republic of China ("PRC").¹

On January 12, 2011, VAM Drilling USA, Inc., Texas Steel Conversion, Inc., Rotary Drilling Tools, TMK IPSCO, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC (collectively "Petitioners"); and Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. ("Baoshan") filed timely allegations 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. No other party in this proceeding submitted comments on the Department's final margin calculations.

Based upon our analysis of the comments and allegations of ministerial errors, we made changes to the determination of critical circumstances for DP-Master Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Jiangyin Liangda Drill Pipe Co., Ltd. (collectively "the DP-Master Group"). Furthermore, as a result of correcting the errors in the final determination of critical circumstances for the DP-Master Group, the determination of critical circumstances for the companies granted separate-rate status² was also revised because the change in import volumes for those companies were derived from the calculation of changes in import volumes of the DP-Master Group, Baoshan, and Shanxi Yida Special Steel Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd. ("Yida"). However, we have determined that, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), it is not appropriate to make changes to our calculation of freight with respect to Baoshan because this correction would not alter the *de minimis* margin found for Baoshan in the *Final Determination*.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by the investigation are steel drill pipe, and steel drill collars, whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute ("API") or non-API specifications. Included are finished drill pipe and drill collars without regard to the specific chemistry of the steel (i.e., carbon, stainless steel, or other alloy steel), and without regard to length or outer diameter. Also included are unfinished drill collars (including all drill collar green tubes) and unfinished drill pipe (including drill

pipe green tubes, which are tubes meeting the following description: Seamless tubes with an outer diameter of less than or equal to 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches (168.28 millimeters), containing between 0.16 and 0.75 percent molybdenum, and containing between 0.75 and 1.45 percent chromium). The scope does not include tool joints not attached to the drill pipe, nor does it include unfinished tubes for casing or tubing covered by any other antidumping or countervailing duty order.

The subject products are currently classified in the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") categories: 7304.22.0030, 7304.22.0045, 7304.22.0060, 7304.23.3000, 7304.23.6030, 7304.23.6045, 7304.23.6060, 8431.43.8040 and may also enter under 8431.43.8060, 8431.43.4000, 7304.39.0028, 7304.39.0032, 7304.39.0036, 7304.39.0040, 7304.39.0044, 7304.39.0048, 7304.39.0052, 7304.39.0056, 7304.49.0015, 7304.49.0060, 7304.59.8020, 7304.59.8025, 7304.59.8030, 7304.59.8035, 7304.59.8040, 7304.59.8045, 7304.59.8050, and 7304.59.8055.

While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Amended Final Results of the Investigation

The Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the "Act"), defines a "ministerial error" as including "errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial." See section 735(e) of the Act. After analyzing Petitioners' and Baoshan's comments, we have determined that we made certain ministerial errors, as defined by section 735(e) of the Act, in our calculations for the *Final Determination* with respect to our determination of critical circumstances for the DP-Master Group and our calculation of freight expenses for certain inputs for Baoshan. However, as noted above, we have found that, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), it is only appropriate to amend the *Final Determination* with respect to the DP-Master Group and the Separate Rate Respondents. For a detailed discussion of these ministerial errors, as well as the Department's analysis of these errors, see Memorandum to James C. Doyle, through Paul Walker, from Susan

Pulongbarit and Toni Dach, regarding "Investigation of Drill Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Ministerial Error Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice.

Because we have revised the determination of critical circumstances for the DP-Master Group, we are also revising the determination of critical circumstances for the Separate Rate Respondents because the calculation of changes in import volumes for those companies was calculated as the weighted average of the changes in import volumes for DP-Master Group, Baoshan and Yida. In accordance with section 735(e) of the Act, we are amending the *Final Determination*. As a result of correcting the ministerial error discussed above, we determine that critical circumstances exist for the DP-Master Group and the Separate Rate Respondents.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to suspend liquidation of all entries of the merchandise under consideration from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 20, 2010, with respect to the DP-Master Group and the Separate Rate Respondents, which is 90 days prior to the date on which the suspension of liquidation was first ordered, *i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*³ in the **Federal Register**. CBP shall continue to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price as shown above. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. For a general discussion of the application of cash deposits, *see Final Determination*, 76 FR at 19706.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also is the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely written notification of the 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.

¹ See *Drill Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Critical Circumstances*, 76 FR 1966 (January 11, 2011) ("Final Determination").

² Shanxi Fenglei Drilling Tools Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Shuguang Huayang Drilling Tool Co., Ltd., and Jiangyin Long-Bright Drill Pipe Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (collectively "Separate Rate Respondents").

³ *Drill Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination*, 75 FR 51004 (August 18, 2010).

This amended final determination and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 735(e), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.224.

Dated: February 1, 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2011-2751 Filed 2-7-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No. PTO-P-2011-0002]

Notice of Roundtable and Request for Comments on How To More Effectively Use the Patent and Trademark Depository Library Program

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) wants to increase transparency by making USPTO information and materials more publicly available. USPTO information is currently disseminated through a variety of means, including through the Patent and Trademark Depository Library Program (PTDLP). The PTDLP allows the USPTO, through public laws, to partner with state and municipal libraries around the United States to develop core expertise in patents and trademarks to ensure that potential filers have local resources to draw on for assistance and support. The USPTO has undertaken an overall revitalization of the PTDLP to reflect the new 21st Century electronic approach to customer service. As part of this initiative, the USPTO is conducting a public roundtable to obtain input from organizations and individuals on current use of the Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries (PTDLs) and how to more effectively use the PTDLP in the future.

DATES: The first roundtable will be held on Tuesday, February 15, 2011, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST) and ending at 3 p.m. EST.

The deadline for receipt of written comments is March 17, 2011.

ADDRESSES: The roundtable will be held at the USPTO in the Madison Auditorium on the concourse level of the Madison Building, which is located at 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Written comments should be sent by electronic mail message over the Internet addressed to PTDL_comments@uspto.gov. Comments may also be submitted by mail addressed to: Mail Stop Comments—Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, marked to the attention of Elizabeth L. Dougherty. Although comments may be submitted by mail, the USPTO prefers to receive comments via the Internet.

The written comments and list of the roundtable participants and their associations will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Commissioner for Patents, located in the Madison East Building, Tenth Floor, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, Virginia, and will be available via the USPTO Internet Web site (*address: http://www.uspto.gov*). Because comments will be made available for public inspection, information that is not desired to be made public, such as an address or phone number, should not be included in the comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Martha Sneed, Office of Public Search Services Division, by telephone at (703) 756-1236, or by electronic mail message at martha.sneed@uspto.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The PTDLP disseminates patent and trademark information and provides training and outreach support to a network of over 80 academic, public, state and special libraries, located in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. PTDLs provide walk-in, telephone, and Internet assistance for independent inventors, researchers, students, small- and medium-sized businesses and other members of the public across the United States.

The PTDLP has changed dramatically over the years, from being strictly a “depository” program, where the USPTO provided paper copies of patents and trademarks and support materials, to an electronic program, where data and materials are provided on-line and in computer-readable media. In addition to the array of USPTO search tools now available on the Web, every PTDL provides public access to PubWEST (Web-based Examiner Search Tool), providing the public with one of the same powerful search tools that patent examiners have.

Today's PTDLs provide free, personalized assistance to their communities on how to use the array of patent and trademark resources now available on the Web. As the USPTO has shifted to a paperless agency model, the PTDLP has assumed a greater role in the USPTO's overall outreach program. The

PTDLP provides a ready-made network for USPTO policy makers and knowledgeable staff at those venues to help share information about USPTO and its many programs and initiatives. Today's PTDLs are no longer simply maintaining patent and trademark collections—*i.e.*, they are no longer mere “depositories” of information—but are centers of innovation. Specially designated staff educate customers on how to perform preliminary prior art searches, provide classes in searching the USPTO Web site, show how to move their invention from inventive concept to the marketplace, show how to track down prior art disclosed in foreign patent publications and non-patent literature, and provide other individualized services.

The shift to electronic resources has enabled the PTDLP to more effectively train PTDL staff and the public to better use the tools and data available to them. More specifically, the USPTO trains PTDL staff, who, in turn, provide assistance and training to public customers. As the PTDLP continues to move away from the physical distribution of hard-copy information, the USPTO is interested in what types of new and different services the PTDLP of the future should offer its customers. PTDLs are the face of USPTO in their local communities. For this reason, the USPTO is seeking recommendations from stakeholders on the role they envision the PTDLs playing in the USPTO's outreach efforts, and how the PTDLP can be used to provide more effective communication and transparent information to its customers.

Toward that end, the USPTO is conducting a roundtable to obtain public input from organizations and individuals on the future character of the PTDLs. The number of participants in the roundtable is limited to ensure that all who are speaking will have a meaningful chance to do so. The USPTO plans to invite participants from patent user groups, practitioners, industry, independent inventor organizations, academia, and government. The roundtables are open to the public.

The USPTO will provide an agenda, list of known participants, and preparatory materials (if any) to the participants prior to the roundtable in order to focus the discussion and enhance the efficiency of the proceedings. All such materials will be posted on the USPTO's Internet Web site. The USPTO plans to make the roundtable available via Web cast. Web cast information will be available before the roundtable on the USPTO's Internet Web site. Any slides or handouts