There may also be postage costs and recordkeeping costs associated with this collection. The USPTO expects that approximately 50 percent of the responses for this collection will be submitted by mail and 50 percent will be submitted electronically. The USPTO estimates that the postage cost for a mailed submission will be from 44 cents to \$4.95, depending on the size of the submission, and that approximately 2,558 mailed submissions will be received per year, for a total postage cost of approximately \$8,565 per year.

When submitting the information in this collection to the USPTO electronically, the applicant is strongly urged to retain a copy of the acknowledgment receipt as evidence that the submission was received by the USPTO on the date noted. The USPTO estimates that it will take 5 seconds (0.001 hours) to print and retain a copy of the acknowledgment receipt and that approximately 2,566 responses per year will be submitted electronically, for a total of approximately 3 hours per year for printing this receipt. Using the paraprofessional rate of \$100 per hour, the USPTO estimates that the recordkeeping cost associated with this collection will be approximately \$300 per year.

The total non-hour respondent cost burden for this collection in the form of filing fees, postage costs, and recordkeeping costs is approximately \$5,577,265 per year.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, e.g., the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record. Dated: August 4, 2009. **Susan K. Fawcett,** *Records Officer, USPTO, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Administrative Management Group.* [FR Doc. E9–19027 Filed 8–7–09; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE 3510–16–P**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

University of Texas at Austin, et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Electron Microscopes

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106– 36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Room 3705, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 09–038. Applicant: University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78758. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, Czech Republic. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 32890, July 9, 2009.

Docket Number: 09–039. Applicant: National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, MT 59840. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, Czech Republic. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 32890, July 9, 2009.

Docket Number: 09–040. Applicant: Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, the Netherlands. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 32890, July 9, 2009.

Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as these instruments are intended to be used, was being manufactured in the United States at the time the instruments were ordered. Reasons: Each foreign instrument is an electron microscope and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring an electron microscope. We know of no electron microscope, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of each instrument.

Dated: August 4, 2009. **Gregory Campbell,** *Acting Director, Subsidies Enforcement Office, Import Administration.* [FR Doc. E9–19087 Filed 8–7–09; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

National Renewable Energy Laboratory, et al.; Notice of Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Room 3705, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as these are intended to be used, that were being manufactured in the United States at the time of its order.

Docket Number: 09–032. Applicant: National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO 80401. Instrument: MicroTime 200 Single Molecule Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging System. Manufacturer: PicoOuant GmBH. Germany. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 33207, July 10, 2009. Reasons: This instrument will be used in biomass characterization. The instrument will be capable of doing Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging, measuring Fluorescence **Resonance Energy Transfer and** Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy for single fluorescent molecules. No domestic sources make devices with similar capabilities.

Docket Number: 09–034. Applicant: University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30605. Instrument: Gasification Unit. Manufacturer: Termoquip Energia Alternative LTDA, Brazil. Intended Use: See notice at 74 FR 32207, July 10, 2009. Reasons: This instrument will be used to turn biomass into syngas, which is composed of hydrogen and carbon monoxide that can be catalytically upgraded to liquid fuel, chemicals and energy. No domestic sources make devices with similar capabilities.