Email: policy@nifa.usda.gov. Include NIFA–2013–0009 in the subject line of the message.

Fax: (202) 401–1706.

Mail: Paper, disk or CD–ROM submissions should be submitted to: Catalino Blanche, NPL, Environmental Systems Division, Institute of Bioenergy, Climate and Environment, USDA/NIFA, Mail Stop 2210, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–2210.

Hand Delivery/Courier: Catalino Blanche, NPL, Environmental Systems Division, Institute of Bioenergy, Climate and Environment, USDA/NIFA Room 3271, Waterfront Centre, 800 9th Street SW., Washington, DC 20024.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and reference to NIFA–2013–0009. All comments received will be posted to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Catalino A. Blanche, (202) 401–4190 (phone), (202) 401–1706 (fax), or *cblanche@nifa.usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Overall the FPR Program provides creative and innovative science and technology and advanced business practices that enhance the domestic and global competitiveness of the U.S. wood products industry. Specifically, it addresses utilization needs of hardwood, southern conifer and western conifer resources. Because of the limited amount of funding for FPR, last year's RFA focused on creating new and improved wood uses and value-added products. Eligibility for the FPR is open to State agricultural experiment stations, land-grant colleges and universities, research foundations established by land-grant colleges and universities, colleges and universities receiving funds under the Act of October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a et seq.), and accredited schools or colleges of veterinary medicine.

Background and Purpose

The FPR program was first funded by Congress in the FY 2012 Appropriations as a special research grant to be awarded competitively. The intent is to stimulate the generation of new knowledge and transfer technologies that are necessary to balance the sustainable use of U.S. forest resources and to maintain a vigorous, globally competitive domestic forest products industry. The FPR program is specifically designed to respond to current and emerging wood utilization issues, create new and improved value-added products, and provide technical information for the production of cross laminated timber from our Nation's wood supply, which are critical to the sustainability of the national economy.

Implementation Plans

NIFA plans to consider stakeholder input received from this notice in developing the FY 2013 RFA. NIFA anticipates releasing the FY 2013 RFA in mid June, 2013.

Done in Washington, DC, this 9th day of April, 2013.

Ralph A. Otto,

Deputy Director, National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 2013–08781 Filed 4–12–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

On behalf of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA), the Department of Commerce 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: International Trade Administration.

Title: Interim Procedures for Considering Requests under the Commercial Availability Provision of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Act).

Form Number(s): N/A.

OMB Control Number: 0625–0265.

Type of Request: Regular submission.

Burden Hours: 89.

Number of Respondents: 16 (10 for Requests; 3 for Responses; 3 for Rebuttals).

Average Hours per Response: 8 hours per request; 2 hours per response; and 1 hour per rebuttal.

Needs and Uses: The United States and Peru negotiated the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (the Agreement), which entered into force on February 1, 2009. Subject to the rules of origin in Annex 4.1 of the Agreement, pursuant to the textile provisions of the Agreement, a fabric, yarn, or fiber produced in Peru or the United States and traded between the two countries is entitled to duty-free tariff treatment. Annex 3–B of the Agreement also lists specific fabrics, yarns, and fibers that the two countries agreed are not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner from producers in Peru or the United States. The fabrics listed are commercially unavailable fabrics, yarns, and fibers, which are also entitled to duty-free treatment despite not being produced in Peru or the United States.

The list of commercially unavailable fabrics, yarns, and fibers may be changed pursuant to the commercial availability provision in Chapter 3, Article 3.3, Paragraphs 5–7 of the Agreement. Section 203(o) of the Act implements the commercial availability provision of the Agreement. Under this provision, interested entities from Peru or the United States have the right to request that a specific fabric, yarn, or fiber be added to, or removed from, the list of commercially unavailable fabrics, yarns, and fibers in Annex 3–B.

Section 203(o) of the Act provides that the President may modify the list of fabrics, yarns, and fibers in Annex 3–B by determining whether additional fabrics, yarns, or fibers are not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the United States or Peru, and that the President will issue procedures governing the submission of requests and providing an opportunity for interested entities to submit comments. The President delegated the responsibility for publishing the procedures and administering commercial availability requests to CITA, which issues procedures and acts on requests through the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA) (*See* Proclamation No. 8341, 74 FR 4105, Jan. 22, 2009). Interim procedures to implement these responsibilities were published in the **Federal Register** on August 14, 2009 (*See* 74 FR 41111, Commercial Availability Procedures).

The intent of the Commercial Availability Procedures is to foster the use of U.S. and regional products by implementing procedures that allow products to be placed on or removed from a product list, on a timely basis, and in a manner that is consistent with normal business practice. The procedures are intended to facilitate the transmission of requests; allow the market to indicate the availability of the supply of products that are the subject of requests; make available promptly, to interested entities and the public, information regarding the requests for products and offers received for those products; ensure wide participation by interested entities and parties; allow for careful review and consideration of information provided to substantiate requests and responses; and provide timely public dissemination of information used by CITA in making commercial availability determinations.

CITA must collect certain information about fabric, yarn, or fiber technical specifications and the production capabilities of Peruvian and U.S. textile producers to determine whether certain fabrics, yarns, or fibers are available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the United States or Peru, subject to Section 203(o) of the Act.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

OMB Desk Officer: Wendy Liberante, (202) 395–3647.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482–0336, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at *JJessup@doc.gov*).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Wendy Liberante, OMB Desk Officer, Fax number (202) 395–5167 or via the Internet at *Wendy_L._Liberante@omb.eop.gov.*

Dated: April 10, 2013.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2013–08755 Filed 4–12–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–825]

Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2011–2012

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

SUMMARY: On January 22, 2013, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar (SSB) from Brazil. For these final results, we continue to find that Villares Metals S.A. (Villares) has not sold subject merchandise at less than normal value.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 15, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandra Dreisonstok or Minoo Hatten, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0768 and (202) 482–1690, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 22, 2013, the Department published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on SSB from Brazil.[1] The period of review is February 1, 2011, through January 31, 2012.

We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results.* We received a case brief from Villares on February 21, 2013, in which it alleged two clerical errors in the calculation. The petitioners[2] did not file a case or rebuttal brief.

The Department has conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is SSB. The term SSB with respect to the order means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons or other convex polygons. SSB includes cold-finished SSBs that are turned or ground in straight lengths, whether produced from hot-rolled bar or from straightened and cut rod or wire, and reinforcing bars that have indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process. Except as specified above, the term does not include stainless steel semi-finished products, cut-length flat-rolled products (*i.e.,* cut-length rolled products which if less than 4.75 mm in thickness have a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness, or if 4.75 mm or more in thickness having a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), wire (*i.e.,* cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products), and angles, shapes and sections. The SSB subject to the order is currently classifiable under subheadings 7222.10.00, 7222.11.00, 7222.19.00, 7222.20.00, 7222.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.[3]

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the comments received, we have corrected two programming errors in the weighted-average dumping margin calculation in the *Preliminary Results.* These changes, however, did not affect the final weighted-average dumping margin for Villares. A detailed discussion of the corrections made is included in the final analysis memorandum,[4] which is hereby adopted by this notice and is on file electronically *via* Import Administration's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (IA ACCESS). IA ACCESS is available to registered users at *http://iaaccess.trade.gov* and in the Central Records Unit, room 7046 of the main Department of Commerce building.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, we determine that a weighted-average dumping margin of 0.00 percent exists for Villares for the period February 1, 2011, through January 31, 2012.

Assessment Rates

In accordance with the *Final Modification,*[5] we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate entries covered in this review without regard to antidumping duties.

The Department clarified its ''automatic assessment'' regulation on May 6, 2003. This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the period of review produced by Villares for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the country-specific all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction. For a full discussion of this clarification, *see Antidumping and*

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[1] *See Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2011–2012,* 78 FR 4383 (January 22, 2013) (*Preliminary Results*).

[2] Carpenter Technology Corporation, Crucible Industries LLC, and Valbruna Slater Stainless, Inc.

[3] The HTSUS numbers provided in the scope have changed since the publication of the order. *See Antidumping Duty Orders: Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India and Japan,* 60 FR 9661 (February 21, 1995).

[4] *See* Memorandum to the file from Sandra Dreisonstok through Minoo Hatten entitled, ''Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil: Final Analysis Memorandum for Villares Metals S.A.; 2011–2012,'' dated concurrently with this notice.

[5] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012) (*Final Modification for Reviews*).