

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application for manufacturing authority under zone procedures at sites within FTZ 153, on behalf of Abbott Cardiovascular Systems, Inc., as described in the application and **Federal Register** notice, is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th day of July 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2011-19814 Filed 8-3-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1769]

Grant of Authority for Subzone Status Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. (Barite Milling); Larose, LA

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides for “* * * the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved, and when the activity results in a significant public benefit and is in the public interest;

Whereas, the Port of South Louisiana, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 124, has made application to the Board for authority to establish a special-purpose subzone at the barite milling facility of

Halliburton Energy Services, Inc., located in Larose, Louisiana (FTZ Docket 7-2011, filed 01/18/2011);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 4284, 01/25/2011) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants authority for subzone status for activity related to the manufacturing and distribution of ground barite at the facility of Halliburton Energy Services, Inc., located in Larose, Louisiana (Subzone 124O), as described in the application and **Federal Register** notice, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th day of July 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2011-19709 Filed 8-3-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1774]

Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 47 Under Alternative Site Framework; Boone County, KY

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (74 FR 1170, 01/12/09; correction 74 FR 3987, 01/22/09; 75 FR 71069-71070, 11/22/10) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of general-purpose zones;

Whereas, the Greater Cincinnati Foreign Trade Zone, Inc., grantee of FTZ 47, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket 21-2011, filed 3/15/2011) for authority to reorganize under the ASF with a service area of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky, adjacent to the Cincinnati Customs and Border Protection port of

entry, and FTZ 47's existing Site 2 would be categorized as a magnet site and existing Site 1 would be reduced by 15 acres and categorized as a usage-driven site;

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 14901, 3/18/2011) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to reorganize FTZ 47 under the alternative site framework is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the overall general-purpose zone project, and to a five-year ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Site 2 if not activated by July 31, 2016, and to a three-year ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Site 1 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted for a *bona fide* customs purpose by July 31, 2014.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th day of July 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2011-19706 Filed 8-3-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Jianwei Ding, 51 Bukit Batok Crescent, #0828 Unity Centre, Singapore 658077, and Registration #: 29603-050, FCI La Tuna, Federal Correction Institution, P.O. Box 3000, Anthony, TX 88021, Respondent; Order Relating to Jianwei Ding

The Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (“BIS”), has notified Jianwei Ding (“Ding”), in his individual capacity, of its intention to initiate an administrative proceeding against him pursuant to Section 766.3 of the Export Administration Regulations

(the “Regulations”),¹ and Section 13(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (the “Act”),² through the issuance of a proposed charging letter to Ding that alleges that he committed one violation of the Regulations. Specifically, the allegations are:

Charge 1 15 CFR 764.2(d)—Conspiracy to Export Items From the United States to China Without the Required Licenses

Beginning at least in or around February 2007, and continuing through at least in or around April 2008, Ding conspired or acted in concert with others, known and unknown, to violate the Regulations or to bring about an act that constitutes a violation of the Regulations. The purpose of the conspiracy was to export items subject to the Regulations from the United States to the People's Republic of China (“China”), without the required U.S. Government authorization. Specifically, Ding and others conspired to export Toray M40JB-6000-50B carbon fiber (“Toray M40”) and Toray M60JB-6000-50B carbon fiber (“Toray M60”) from the United States to China without a license. The Toray M40 was subject to the Regulations, classified under Export Control Classification Number (“ECCN”) 1C010.b, controlled for export to China for nuclear proliferation and national security reasons, and valued at approximately \$91,800. The Toray M60 was an item subject to the Regulations, classified under ECCN 1C210.a, controlled for export to China for nuclear proliferation reasons, and valued at approximately \$223,600. These exports required a license pursuant to Sections 742.3 and 742.4 of the Regulations.

In furtherance of the conspiracy, Ding, as the manager of Jowa Globaltech Pte. Ltd., a.k.a. FirmSpace Pte. Ltd. (“FirmSpace”), and Far Easton Co. Pte. Ltd., Singapore-based companies that acquired items for customers including the China Academy of Space Technology (“CAST”), participated in a scheme whereby he directed activities in Singapore and the United States to obtain the Toray materials for CAST, maintained a relationship with CAST, and provided the money required to purchase Toray material for export to CAST.

In furtherance of the conspiracy, Ding, knowing that his Singapore companies were arranging for the purchase of Toray materials

from what Ding believed to be a U.S. supplier of Toray materials, instructed co-conspirator Ping Cheng, a U.S. individual, to inspect the merchandise and determine its authenticity. On or about April 17, 2007, Ding sent an email to Cheng requesting that Cheng fly to Minnesota from New York to inspect a lot of 104 kilograms of Toray M60 material. On or about June 29, 2007, Ding directed Cheng to travel to Minnesota to inspect a lot of 211 kilograms of Toray M40 material. Upon receiving reports and pictures of the items from Cheng, Ding then instructed FirmSpace to issue purchase orders to the apparent U.S. supplier and authorized wire transfers for payment for the Toray M60 and Toray M40 materials in FirmSpace's name, thereby obscuring CAST's role in the transaction.

Ding took these actions despite repeated warnings that an export license was required for the Toray material. Specifically, on or about March 28, 2007, and again on or about April 5, 2007, Ding received two e-mails from an individual he believed to be a U.S. supplier of the Toray materials that informed him of licensing requirements for the Toray M60 material. Again, on or about May 7, 2007, Ding received an e-mail from an individual he believed to be a U.S. supplier of the Toray materials that informed him of licensing requirements for the Toray M40 material. Nevertheless, Ding instructed his co-conspirators to go forward with this transaction and to export the Toray materials, which were destined for CAST.

Following the completion of these purchases, the materials were moved to New York for storage in anticipation of export. Thereafter on or about October 12, 2007, Ding requested that Cheng make a test export of one box of the Toray M40 materials from the United States, and Ding provided to Cheng the name of a specific individual at a specific company that would facilitate the export. When the efforts of Cheng to reach the specific individual provided by Ding were unsuccessful, on or about November 17, 2007, Cheng asked Ding to provide additional instructions and informed Ding that he “had to make up the story [when] I call for [a] rate quote.” On or about November 22, 2007, Ding advised Cheng to try again and to “only say ‘a customer do[es] have one box goods ship to Taiwan’ she will know.”

Finally, in furtherance of the conspiracy, on or about April 7, 2008, Ding sent Cheng an e-mail directing the export from the United States of the 104 kilograms of Toray M60 material to Jowa Globaltech Pte. Ltd., a.k.a. FirmSpace, in Singapore and of the 211 kilograms of Toray M40 material to New Bluesky Technology Co. Ltd. in Hong Kong. These exports were destined for CAST in China. In so doing, Ding committed one violation of Section 764.2(d) of the Regulations.

Whereas, Bis and Ding have entered into a Settlement Agreement pursuant to Section 766.18(a) of the Regulations, whereby they agreed to settle this matter in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth therein; and

Whereas, I have approved of the terms of such Settlement Agreement; *It is therefore ordered*:

First, Ding shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of \$100,000, which shall be paid to the U.S. Department of Commerce in two installments of \$50,000. The first installment of \$50,000 shall be paid within 30 days from the date of this Order, and the second installment of \$50,000 shall be paid within six months from the date of this Order.

Second, that, pursuant to the Debt Collection Act of 1982, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3701–3720E (2000)), the civil penalty owed under this Order accrues interest as more fully described in the attached Notice, and if any payment is not made in full by the due date set forth herein, Ding will be assessed, in addition to the full amount of the civil penalty and interest, a penalty charge and an administrative charge, as more fully described in the attached Notice.

Third, for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date of this Order, Jianwei Ding, 51 Bukit Batok Crescent, #0828 Unity Centre, Singapore 658077; Registration #: 29603-050, FCI La Tuna, Federal Correction Institution, P.O. Box 3000, Anthony, TX 88021, and when acting for or on behalf of Ding, his representatives, agents, assigns or employees (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Denied Person”) may not participate, directly or indirectly, in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as “item”) exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Fourth, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by

¹ The violation alleged to have been committed occurred in 2007 and 2008. The Regulations governing the violation at issue are found in the 2007 through 2008 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–774 (2007, 2008)). The 2011 Regulations set forth the procedures that apply to this matter.

² 50 U.S.C. app. 2401–2420 (2000). Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, part 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)) which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 12, 2010 (75 FR 50,681 (Aug. 16, 2010)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*). The Act and the Regulations are available on the Government Printing Office Web site at: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/bis/>.

the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Fifth, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to the Denied Person by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of the Order.

Sixth, that the proposed charging letter, the Settlement Agreement, and this Order shall be made available to the public.

Seventh, that this Order shall be served on Ding and published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective immediately.

Issued this 27th day of July 2011.

David W. Mills,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2011-19830 Filed 8-3-11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-909]

Certain Steel Nails From the Peoples' Republic of China: Notice of Extension of Time Limits for the Preliminary Results of the Second Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and New Shipper Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* August 4, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Alexis Polovina, Office 9, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; *telephone:* (202) 482-3927.

Background

On August 2, 2010, the Department published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review on the antidumping order on certain steel nails from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") for the period of review ("POR") August 1, 2009, through July 31, 2010. *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 75 FR 45094 (August 2, 2010). Based upon requests for review from various parties, on September 29, 2010, the Department initiated the first antidumping duty administrative review on certain steel nails from the PRC, covering 222 companies. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part*, 75 FR 60076 (September 29, 2010) ("Initiation Notice"). On April 28, 2011, the Department published a notice of a partial rescission and an extension of the time period for issuing the preliminary results by 90 days, to August 1, 2011. *See Certain Steel Nails From the Peoples' Republic of China: Notice of Extension of Time Limits and Partial Rescission of the Second Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 76 FR 23788 (April 28, 2011). On July 11, 2011, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(j), we aligned the concurrent new shipper review of Shanghai Colour Nail Co., Ltd. with the second administrative review.

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("Act"), requires the Department to make a preliminary

determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested and a final determination within 120 days after the date on which the preliminary results are published. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within these time periods, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend the time limit for the preliminary determination to a maximum of 365 days after the last day of the anniversary month.

Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Review

We determine that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results of these reviews within the current time limits. The Department requires additional time to analyze recently submitted supplemental questionnaire responses, which contained a significant amount of new sales and factors of production data. The additional time is needed to consider these data and their incorporation into the margin calculations for the individually-reviewed respondents, as well as to consider all of the issues raised by parties during the course of these proceedings. Therefore, the Department is hereby fully extending the time limits for completion of the preliminary results by 30 days. The preliminary results will now be due no later than August 31, 2011. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is published in accordance with section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2011.

Gary Taverman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2011-19704 Filed 8-3-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-937]

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* August 4, 2011.