

advanced indicator programs will also be discussed during the first day of the hearing.

The second day will include a presentation by CSB staff on preliminary findings of the agency's Macondo incident investigation on the use of safety indicators and major accident prevention. Evidence will be presented on the way safety was managed at Macondo and the influence of the regulator in driving safety performance offshore.

All staff presentations are preliminary and are intended solely to allow the Board to consider in a public forum the issues and factors involved in this case. No factual analyses, conclusions or findings presented by staff should be considered final until approved by the Board.

Please notify CSB if a translator or interpreter is needed, at least 5 business days prior to the public meeting. For more information, please contact Hillary J. Cohen at hillary.cohen@csb.gov at the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board at (202)-261-7600, or visit our Web site at: www.csb.gov.

The CSB is an independent Federal agency charged with investigating industrial accidents that result in the release of extremely hazardous substances. The agency's board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. CSB investigations look into all aspects of accidents, including physical causes such as equipment failure as well as inadequacies in regulations, industry standards, and safety management systems.

Daniel Horowitz,
Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 2012-17304 Filed 7-12-12; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6350-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1838]

Reorganization and Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 202 Under Alternative Site Framework Los Angeles, CA

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, 01/12/2009; correction 74 FR 3987, 01/22/2009; 75 FR 71069-71070,

11/22/2010) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of general-purpose zones;

Whereas, the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 202, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket 9-2012, filed 02/09/2012) for authority to reorganize and expand under the ASF with a service area of Orange County and portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, within and adjacent to the Los Angeles-Long Beach U.S. Customs and Border Protection port of entry, FTZ 202's Site 9 would be renumbered to create new Sites 30 and 31, Sites 1, 4, 7, 10-11, 14, 20 and 22 would be categorized as magnet sites, Sites 2, 5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 25, 27-28 and 30-31 would be categorized as usage driven sites, Sites 16, 24 and 26 would be removed from the zone project, and the grantee proposes one new usage-driven site (Site 29);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 8804-8805, 02/15/2012) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendation of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the 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 202 under the alternative site framework is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the overall general-purpose zone project, to a five-year ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Sites 4, 7, 10-11, 14, 20 and 22 if not activated by July 31, 2017, and to a three-year ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Sites 2, 5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 25, 27-31 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted for a *bona fide* customs purpose by July 31, 2015.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 5th day of July 2012.

Paul Piquado,

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

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012-17294 Filed 7-13-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Humane Restraint, Inc., 912 Bethel Circle, Waunakee, WI 53597, Respondent; Order Relating To Humane Restraint, Inc

The Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("BIS"), has notified Humane Restraint, Inc. of Waunakee, WI ("HR"), of its intention to initiate an administrative proceeding against HR 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 HR that alleged that HR committed 32 violations of the Regulations. Specifically, these charges are:

Charges 1-27 15 CFR 764.2(a)—Engaging in Prohibited Conduct by Exporting Various Restraint Devices Without the Required Government Authorizations

On 27 occasions between on or about April 10, 2006 and on or about August 8, 2008, HR engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by exporting various restraint devices, including, but not limited to, strait jackets, bed restraints, and wrist and ankle restraints, items subject to the Regulations, classified under Export Control Classification Number ("ECCN") 0A982, controlled for Crime Control reasons, and valued at approximately \$14,697, from the United States to Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom without the Department of Commerce licenses required by Section 742.7(a) of the Regulations. In so doing, HR committed 27 violations of Section 764.2(a) of the Regulations.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2012). The charged violations occurred in 2006-2008. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2006-2008 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2006-2008)). The 2012 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 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 12, 2011 (76 FR 50661 (Aug. 16, 2011)), continues the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*).

**Charge 28 15 CFR 764.2(c)—
Attempting To Export a Strait Jacket
Without the Required Government
Authorization**

On or about November 28, 2007, HR attempted a violation of the Regulations. Specifically, HR attempted to export a strait jacket, an item subject to the Regulations, classified under ECCN 0A982, controlled for Crime Control reasons, and valued at approximately \$112, from the United States to the United Kingdom without the Department of Commerce license required by Section 742.7(a) of the Regulations. The item was seized by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (“CBP”) prior to leaving the United States. In so doing, HR committed one violation of Section 764.2(c) of the Regulations.

**Charges 29–32 15 CFR 764.2(e)—
Acting With Knowledge of a Violation**

On four occasions between on or about January 2, 2008 and on or about August 7, 2008, HR sold items exported or to be exported from the United States with knowledge that a violation of the Regulations was about to occur or was intended to occur in connection with the items. Specifically, on four occasions HR sold strait jackets and an ambulatory restraint kit, items classified under ECCN 0A982, controlled for Crime Control reasons, and valued at approximately \$1,818. These items were exported or to be exported from the United States to Australia, Germany, and Taiwan. HR knew or should have known that a Department of Commerce export license was required to export these items because, *inter alia*, on or about December 10, 2007, before these violations occurred, HR was informed of licensing requirements by CBP, which had stopped and later seized HR’s November 28, 2007 attempted unlicensed export, described in Charge 28, above. In so doing, HR committed four violations of Section 764.2(e) of the Regulations.

Whereas, BIS and HR 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, HR shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of \$465,000. HR shall pay the U.S. Department of Commerce in four installments of: \$12,500 not later than August 1, 2012; \$12,500 not later than February 1, 2013; \$12,500 not later than August 1, 2013; and \$12,500 not later than February 1,

2014. If any of the four installment payments is not fully and timely made, any remaining scheduled installment payments and any suspended penalty shall become due and owing immediately. Payment of the remaining \$415,000 shall be suspended for a period of two years from the date of issuance of the Order, and thereafter shall be waived, provided that during this two-year payment probationary period under the Order, HR has committed no violation of the Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder and has made full and timely payment of \$50,000 as set forth above.

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 payment is not made in by the due date specified herein, HR 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, that the full and timely payment of the civil penalty in accordance with the payment schedule set forth above is hereby made a condition to the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, license exception, permission, or privilege granted, or to be granted, to HR. Accordingly, if HR should fail to pay the civil penalty in a full and timely manner, the undersigned may issue an Order denying all of HR’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of one year from the date of failure to make such payment.

Fourth, that, except as provided in paragraph SIXTH of this Order, for a period of two (2) years from the date of issuance of the Order, Humane Restraint, Inc., with a last known address of 912 Bethel Circle, Waunakee, WI 53597, and when acting for or on its behalf, its successors, assigns, directors, officers, employees, representatives, or agents (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Denied Person”) may not, directly or indirectly, participate 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 to any destination other than Canada that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations that involves a destination other than Canada, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for or obtaining any license, or License Exception that

involves an export to any destination other than Canada;

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 to any destination other than Canada that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations that involves a destination other than Canada; or

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

Fifth, that, except as provided in paragraph SEVENTH of this Order, 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 to any destination other than Canada;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by 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 to any destination other than Canada, 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 to any destination other than Canada;

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 to any destination other than Canada; 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 to any destination other than Canada 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 to any destination other than Canada. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Sixth, that this Order does not prohibit HR from exporting items from the United States under a previously approved U.S. Department of Commerce export license that is valid as of the date of this Order. Any exports made under this provision shall be subject to all terms, conditions and expiration dates contained in the underlying export license.

Seventh, that this Order does not prohibit freight forwarders, carriers, consignees or end users from participating in export transactions authorized by a previously approved U.S. Department of Commerce export license issued to HR that is valid as of the date of this Order. Any actions taken under this provision shall be subject to all terms and conditions of the underlying export license.

Eighth, 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.

Ninth, that the Proposed Charging Letter, the Settlement Agreement, and this Order shall be made available to the public.

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

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

Issued this 9th day of July, 2012.

David W. Mills,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2012-17236 Filed 7-13-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-891]

Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 16, 2012.

SUMMARY: On January 10, 2012, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on hand trucks and certain parts thereof from the People's Republic of China (PRC).¹ Based upon our analysis of the comments, we made changes to the margin calculations for the final results.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Scott Hoefke or Robert James, AD/CVD Operations, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4947 or (202) 482-0649, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Background

On January 10, 2012, the Department published the preliminary results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on hand trucks and certain parts thereof from the PRC. On February 3, 2012, Gleason Industrial Products, Inc., and Precision Products, Inc. (petitioners) submitted additional surrogate value (SV) information. On February 28, 2012, New-Tec submitted factual information to rebut, clarify, or correct the factual information submitted by the petitioners on February 17, 2012.

In the preliminary results, the Department invited interested parties to submit case briefs within 30 days of publication of the preliminary results and rebuttal briefs within five days after the due date for filing case briefs. See *Preliminary Results* at 1469. We received a case brief from petitioners and a joint case brief from two interested parties, Welcom Products, Inc. (Welcom) and Yangjiang Shunhe Industrial Co., Ltd. (Shunhe) on February 22, 2012, and rebuttal briefs from New-Tec and Cosco Home and Office Products, a U.S. importer, on March 1, 2012.

On February 8, 2012, petitioners requested the Department hold a public hearing to discuss the preliminary results. The Department held a public hearing on March 28, 2012.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to this review are addressed in the memorandum

¹ See *Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 77 FR 1464 (January 10, 2012) (*Preliminary Results*).

entitled, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results in the Administrative Review of Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China," which is dated concurrently with and adopted by this notice (Decision Memorandum). A list of the issues which parties raised, and to which we respond in the Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as an Appendix. The Decision Memorandum is a public document, and is on file in the Central Records Unit (CRU), Main Commerce Building, Room 7046, and is accessible on the Department's web site at <http://www.trade.gov/ia>. The paper copy and electronic version of the memorandum are identical in content.

Period of Review

The period of review (POR) is December 31, 2009, through November 30, 2010.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to this antidumping duty order consists of hand trucks manufactured from any material, whether assembled or unassembled, complete or incomplete, suitable for any use, and certain parts thereof, namely the vertical frame, the handling area and the projecting edges or toe plate, and any combination thereof. A complete or fully assembled hand truck is a hand-propelled barrow consisting of a vertically disposed frame having a handle or more than one handle at or near the upper section of the vertical frame; at least two wheels at or near the lower section of the vertical frame; and a horizontal projecting edge or edges, or toe plate, perpendicular or angled to the vertical frame, at or near the lower section of the vertical frame. The projecting edge or edges, or toe plate, slides under a load for purposes of lifting and/or moving the load.

That the vertical frame can be converted from a vertical setting to a horizontal setting, then operated in that horizontal setting as a platform, is not a basis for exclusion of the hand truck from the scope of this petition. That the vertical frame, handling area, wheels, projecting edges or other parts of the hand truck can be collapsed or folded is not a basis for exclusion of the hand truck from the scope of the petition. That other wheels may be connected to the vertical frame, handling area, projecting edges, or other parts of the hand truck, in addition to the two or more wheels located at or near the lower section of the vertical frame, is not a basis for exclusion of the hand truck from the scope of the petition. Finally, that the hand truck may exhibit physical