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Dated: May 12, 2011.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
Executive Secretary.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-918]

#### Steel Wire Garment Hangers From the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results of the Second Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* May 19, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bob Palmer or Jamie Blair-Walker, 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) 482-9068 or (202) 482-2615, respectively.

#### Background

On November 29, 2010, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on steel wire garment hangers from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") covering the period, October 1, 2009, through September 31, 2010.<sup>1</sup>

On January 21, 2011, the Department selected Shanghai Wells Hanger Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Wells") and Jiaxing Boyi Medical Device Co. ("Jiaxing Boyi") as mandatory respondents in the above referenced review.<sup>2</sup> On January 24, 2011, we issued our non-market economy antidumping questionnaire to Shanghai Wells and Jiaxing Boyi. As stated in the cover letter of our

questionnaire, the deadlines for Section A was February 10, 2011, and for Sections C & D were February 26, 2011.<sup>3</sup> Jiaxing Boyi did not respond to the Department's Section A questionnaire by the stated deadline and did not request an extension.

On February 24, 2011, we selected an additional mandatory respondent, Shaoxing Liangbao Metal Manufactured Co., Ltd. ("Shaoxing Liangbao") as a replacement for Jiaxing Boyi.<sup>4</sup> Shaoxing Liangbao's response to Section A was due on March 26, 2011.<sup>5</sup> However, Shaoxing Liangbao did not submit a response by the stated deadline or request an extension.

On March 28, 2011, as a replacement for Shaoxing Liangbao, we selected another additional mandatory respondent, Pu Jiang County Command Metal Products Co., Ltd. ("Command Metal Products").<sup>6</sup> However, Command Metal Products did not submit a response, or request an extension, to the Department's Section A questionnaire by the deadline, April 18, 2011.<sup>7</sup>

On April 29, 2011, we selected an additional two mandatory respondents, Shaoxing Guochao Metal Products Co., Ltd. ("Guochao Metal Products") and Yiwu Ao-Si Metal Products Co., Ltd. ("Yiwu").<sup>8</sup> The current deadlines for Guochao Metal Products' and Yiwu to

<sup>3</sup> See Letters to Shanghai Wells and Jiaxing Boyi from Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office 9, Import Administration; regarding the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Steel Garment Wire Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Non-Market Economy Questionnaire (January 21, 2011).

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum to Jim Doyle, Director, Office 9, Import Administration, from Jamie Blair-Walker, International Trade Compliance Analyst, Office 9, regarding the Second Administrative Review of Steel Wire Garment Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Selection of Additional Mandatory Respondent (February 24, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> See Letter to Shaoxing Liangbao from Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office 9, Import Administration; regarding the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Steel Garment Wire Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Non-Market Economy Questionnaire (February 24, 2011).

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum to Jim Doyle, Director, Office 9, Import Administration, from Jamie Blair-Walker, International Trade Compliance Analyst, Office 9, regarding the Second Administrative Review of Steel Wire Garment Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Selection of Additional Mandatory Respondent (March 28, 2011).

<sup>7</sup> See Letter to Command Metal Products from Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office 9, Import Administration regarding the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Steel Garment Wire Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Non-Market Economy Questionnaire (March 28, 2011).

<sup>8</sup> See Memorandum to Jim Doyle, Director, Office 9, Import Administration, from Jamie Blair-Walker, International Trade Compliance Analyst, Office 9, regarding the Second Administrative Review of Steel Wire Garment Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Selection of Additional Mandatory Respondent (April 29, 2011).

submit their Section A responses are May 23, 2011, and June 8, 2011, for their Section C and D questionnaire responses.<sup>9</sup> The preliminary results of this administrative review are currently due on July 3, 2011.

#### Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), requires the Department to issue the preliminary results of an administrative review within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. Consistent with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department may extend the 245-day period to 365 days if it is not practicable to complete the review within a 245-day period.

#### Extension of Time Limit of Preliminary Results

The preliminary results are currently due on July 3, 2011. This administrative review now covers three mandatory respondents and requires that the Department gather and analyze a significant amount of information pertaining to each of these companies. Moreover, because several previously selected mandatory respondents were unresponsive, the Department went through numerous rounds of selecting additional replacement mandatory respondents. Thus, the Department requires additional time to fully analyze the initial questionnaire responses and issue supplemental questionnaires prior to the preliminary results. This extension is also necessary to give all parties to the proceeding adequate time to supply the Department with information related to the mandatory respondents' factors of production. The current date of the preliminary results does not afford the Department adequate time to gather, analyze, request supplementary information, and allow parties to fully participate in the proceeding.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department finds that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results within the original time period and thus the Department is extending the time limit for issuing the preliminary results by

<sup>9</sup> See Letter to Guochao Metal Products from Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office 9, Import Administration regarding the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Steel Garment Wire Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Non-Market Economy Questionnaire (May 2, 2011); see also Letter to Yiwu from Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office 9, Import Administration regarding the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Steel Garment Wire Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Non-Market Economy Questionnaire (May 2, 2011).

<sup>1</sup> See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, 75 FR 73036 (November 29, 2010).

<sup>2</sup> See Memorandum to Jim Doyle, Director, Office 9, Import Administration, from Irene Gorelik, Senior International Trade Compliance Analyst, Office 9, regarding the Second Administrative Review of Steel Wire Garment Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Selection of Respondents for Individual Review (January 21, 2011).

120 days until October 31, 2011. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: May 12, 2011.

**Christian Marsh,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XA324

#### International Conservation and Management Measures Recognized by the United States

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The High Sea Fishing Compliance Act (HSFCA) requires the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to publish from time to time in the **Federal Register** a list of international conservation and management measures recognized by the United States. To fulfill this requirement, a list of agreements resulting in international conservation and management measures was first published in the **Federal Register** in 1996. This notice provides an updated list of such agreements. The HSFCA and its implementing regulations prohibit the use of a fishing vessel on the high seas in contravention of international conservation and management measures, as well as specify the permitting and vessel identification requirements for fishing vessels of the United States operating on the high seas.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** MiAe Kim, Trade and Marine Stewardship Division, Office of International Affairs, NMFS (phone 301-713-9090, fax 301-713-2313, or e-mail [mi.ae.kim@noaa.gov](mailto:mi.ae.kim@noaa.gov)).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The HSFCA is the United States' domestic legislation implementing the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Compliance

Agreement), adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on November 24, 1993 and ratified by the United States in 1995. One of the purposes of the Compliance Agreement is to impose on nations whose fishing vessels operate on the high seas obligations to ensure the activities of those vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures for living marine resources.

As a party to the Compliance Agreement, the United States must ensure that its fishing vessels operating on the high seas do not undermine international measures to conserve and manage species of living marine resources that are adopted by global, regional, or subregional fisheries organizations, by treaties, or by other international agreements.

The term "international conservation and management measures" is defined in HSFCA, consistent with the Compliance Agreement, as "measures to conserve or manage one or more species of living marine resources that are adopted and applied in accordance with the relevant rules of international law, as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and that are recognized by the United States. Such measures may be adopted by global, regional, or subregional fisheries organizations, subject to the rights and obligations of their members, or by treaties or other international agreements."

International conservation and management measures fulfill a range of purposes, such as:

- Ensuring long-term sustainability and optimum utilization of fish stocks;
- Maintaining or restoring populations of species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with or dependent upon target stocks;
- Minimizing catch by lost or abandoned gear and catch of non-target species; and
- Minimizing impacts on associated or dependent species through, to the extent practicable, the use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques.

In the case of international conservation and management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organizations, the full text of such measures can be found on the Web sites of the respective organizations. These measures are subject to change. Measures may be adopted or modified based on information on stocks, bycatch, illegal fishing activities, and other issues. Sometimes the adoption of measures by

regional fisheries management organizations is driven by study results or activities undertaken through other international bodies, such as resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and guidelines and plans of action developed under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Certain international instruments can also influence the development of conservation and management measures by regional fisheries management organizations, such as the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles; the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels; and instruments concluded under the framework of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

The international conservation and management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organizations of which the United States is a member are implemented in the United States, if applicable and as appropriate, through domestic legislation and corresponding regulations.

To undertake fishing operations on the high seas, the owner or operator of a United States fishing vessel must apply for a permit and follow regulations implementing HSFCA, found at 50 CFR part 300, subpart B. The Secretary has statutory and regulatory authority to include appropriate conditions and restrictions in individual permits. Taken together, the requirements of the HSFCA, as implemented by the regulations and permit conditions and restrictions, fulfill certain U.S. obligations and responsibilities under the Compliance Agreement with respect to its fishing vessels that operate on the high seas.

For purposes of the HSFCA, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, has determined that all conservation and management measures for living marine resources set forth in, or adopted pursuant to, the following international agreements are included within the term "international conservation and management measures recognized by the United States." For those agreements to which the United States is party, the term excludes