

Department found that the best data source for calculating the industry-specific labor rate for the surrogate country is the data reported under “Chapter 6A: Labor Cost in Manufacturing” from the ILO Yearbook of Labor Statistics.⁷

On January 5, 2012, the Department issued the FSV Redetermination. Pursuant to *Remand*, we applied partial AFA to DunAn’s misreported sales quantity using adverse inferences solely with respect to quantity. Specifically, we assigned to the total quantity of misreported sales to the higher CONNUM-specific margin of the two CONNUMs in question. Additionally, pursuant to *Dorbest and Labor Methodologies*, we revised the wage rate calculation methodology to comply with the CAFC’s interpretation of section 773 of the Act. The Department’s redetermination resulted in changing DunAn’s margin from 12.95 percent to 11.83 percent. On January 27, 2012, the Court of International Trade affirmed the FSV Redetermination.⁸

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*, 893 F.2d at 341, as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*, the CAFC has held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) of the Act, the Department must publish a notice of a court decision that is not “in harmony” with a Department determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision. The CIT’s January 27, 2012 judgment sustaining the Department’s remand redetermination with respect to DunAn constitutes a final decision of that court that is not in harmony with the Department’s *Final Determination*. This notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Determination and Order

Because there is now a final court decision, we are amending the *Final Determination and Order* to reflect the results of the litigation. The revised weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

Exporter/producer combination	Percent margin
Exporter: Zhejiang DunAn Hetian Metal Co., Ltd. Producer: Zhejiang DunAn Hetian Metal Co., Ltd	11.83

DunAn participated in the first administrative review of the antidumping duty order on FSV’s, and received a cash deposit rate, so the rate listed above will not be applied as a cash deposit rate for DunAn.⁹ This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c)(1), 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: February 1, 2012.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012–2737 Filed 2–3–12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Energy Efficiency Trade Mission to Russia

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce (DOC) International Trade Administration (ITA), U.S. Commercial Service (CS) and Department of Energy (DOE) are organizing an Energy Efficiency Trade Mission to Moscow and St. Petersburg on June 4–7, 2012, to be led by a senior-level U.S. government official. Participating entities will have the option of additional meetings with business prospects in cities nearby Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Russia, with a population of over 140 million and a seriously inefficient energy infrastructure, is a promising market for the sale of U.S. energy efficiency products and services. Russia presents lucrative opportunities for U.S. energy efficiency companies due to a critical need for significant investments in the sector. The trade mission will target a broad range of technologies to improve energy efficiency including electricity transmission infrastructure, smart grids, energy storage, road construction materials and green building. Companies which provide environmental goods and services (especially for water treatment and water efficiency) that reduce the environmental impact of industrial processes and energy generation are encouraged to apply for this mission.

This mission will contribute to the efforts of Business Development and Economic Relations and Energy Working Groups of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission (https://www.usrbc.org/government/presidential_commission/).

This mission will help participating firms gain market insights, make industry contacts, solidify business strategies, and advance specific projects, with the goal of increasing U.S. exports to Russia. The mission will include one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened potential buyers, agents, distributors and joint venture partners; meeting with national and regional government officials; and networking events. Participants in this official U.S. industry delegation will enhance their ability to secure useful meetings in Russia.

Commercial Setting

Russia, one of the world’s fastest growing developing economies, presents promising opportunities for U.S. companies that offer products and services in the clean technologies industries. New legislation and national goals addressing energy inefficiency and climate change, and the need to improve environmental services to the general public are creating a demand for energy efficient products and services.

Energy Efficiency

Russia’s President Dmitry Medvedev identified energy efficiency as a top priority for modernizing the Russian economy and affirmed that energy efficiency and conservation are among the five strategic priorities for Russia’s technological development.

Russia is aiming to reduce GDP energy intensity 40% by 2020 from its 2007 level. GDP energy intensity is currently 2.5–3.5 times higher than countries in Europe. Russia currently ranks among the top 25 energy intensive countries in seven major areas of economic activity: Agriculture, hunting and forestry, construction, manufacturing, transport, storage and services. Russia is seeking to diversify and grow its energy sources for these sectors.

New energy efficiency legislation in Russia passed in 2009, which established standards for the regulation of energy consumption to increase efficiency and encourage energy savings. For example, the law introduced restrictions on the sale of incandescent light bulbs, set requirements for providing energy efficiency information on product labels, and also set guidelines on mandatory commercial inventories of

⁷ See *id.*, at 39063.

⁸ *Zhejiang DunAn Hetian Metal Co., Ltd. v. United States*, Ct. No. 09–00217, Slip Op. 12–13 (Jan. 27, 2012).

⁹ See *Frontseating Service Valves from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the 2008–2010 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 70706 (November 15, 2012).

energy resources, energy efficiency of new buildings, and reductions in spending on energy resources. The law also introduced mandatory energy evaluations for the most energy-intensive entities and set out guidelines for transition to long-term tariff regulation and the establishment of a common inter-ministerial energy efficiency information and analysis system.

Also in 2009, the Russian Government implemented a new climate change policy. With the primary goal of lowering greenhouse gas emissions, the policy acknowledged the mitigation of climate change as one of the major long-term elements of security of the Russian Federation and placed global climate change, both in its national and international dimensions, among the Russian Federation's policy priorities. In accordance with this policy, all regional and municipal programs must increase the use of energy efficient technologies and secondary energy sources and/or renewable energy sources with specific energy saving targets to be met within the next 15 years.

Smart Grids: Russia is demonstrating its interest in implementing smart grid technology through cooperation with the United States under the auspices of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group. This cooperation aims to help Russian utilities reduce harmful emissions by enhancing their ability to help consumers use energy more efficiently; integrate and deliver renewable energy; and more efficiently generate, transmit, and deliver electricity to consumers.

In 2010, the Energy Working Group, including the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Energy and their Russian counterparts, developed a two-year work plan during a visit by Russian industry, technical and government officials to Texas and Washington, DC. The work plan encompasses utility partnership exchanges, business roundtables, and a joint assessment of regulatory and other barriers to the introduction of smart grid technologies and systems. From these exchanges, it became clear that U.S. companies are enthusiastic about exploring opportunities in Russia as this large system modernizes its transmission and distribution infrastructure.

In addition to work on capacity building and policy development that is already underway in Russia, a number of recent agreements and investments reflect the emerging opportunities in the electricity infrastructure sector. In the run-up to the 2014 Sochi Games and

beyond, Russia will look to invest in technologies, equipment, and services that will ensure needed improvements to the efficiency, reliability, and reach of its transmission and distribution system.

In May 2011, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, the city of San Diego, Belgorodenergo, (the Belgorod region energy company) and the Belgorod Regional Administration signed a Memorandum of Understanding to cooperate on the deployment of smart grid technologies. Also in 2011, U.S. Secretary of Energy Dr. Steven Chu and Russian Minister of Energy Sergie Shamtko agreed to expand the program.

The Interregional Grid Distribution Company (MRSK), a major Russian electricity distributor, is running and developing a smart grid as a pilot project. This project in the city of Belgorod in Belgorod Oblast near the Ukrainian border, builds on MRSK's project of the past few years of improving city street lighting controls, automating distribution networks, and installing neuron automated electricity metering systems. The project began with two districts of Belgorod and will expand to the entire city in three to five years, and eventually smart grid elements will be installed throughout the Oblast. Representatives from Moscow's Information Technologies Company note that Belgorod now has 35,000 smart meters and an installed system integrator.

The major Russian transmission grid operator, Federal Grid Company of Unified Energy System, (FSK) has developed a five-year plan, the first three years of which will be dedicated to developing a smart grid systems model, along with a regulatory framework, and new equipment and training. In the second phase of the plan, FSK will develop several pilot projects.

Green Building: Green building is a nascent sector in the Russian economy, though interest in these technologies is rising as domestic consumer energy prices rise and people and organizations become more conscious of spending and the positive effects of a healthier environment. Green industry experts believe that 2010 marked a significant increase in green building activity in Russia. Following approval of the energy efficiency legislation, the Russian green building community has been playing an increasingly active role in promoting awareness of green building concepts in the traditional construction sector, and supporting expansion of green standards.

There is great potential to improve efficiency in Russia's residential,

commercial and public buildings. Energy used in buildings is directly responsible for 1/3 of energy end-use in Russia. New thermal insulation standards have been put into place to meet thermal performance and heat efficiency requirements. Opportunities exist in the rehabilitation of existing buildings for products in heat and water saving technologies including wall insulation, efficient faucets and windows, window heat reflecting films, door weather stripping, insulation for pipes, radiator heat mirrors and lighting systems in public buildings. Green building construction and practices are becoming more popular in the planning, design and construction of infrastructure, road building and other construction and building projects.

Some of the perceived drivers of sustainable property development in Russia include: the increasing perception by investors that green certification (BREEAM, LEED or DGNB) represents lower investment risk in these buildings; demand from international corporations for green offices due to international policies and standards; increasing government-led initiatives towards sustainability—energy efficiency and innovation; the attractive prospect of higher rental and sales levels in green certified buildings due to a growing demand, following increased awareness of green building concepts and anticipated increases in energy prices.

Road Infrastructure: Due to the rapid increase in the number of private vehicles in Russia, road transportation is a growing energy consumer. Products needed include road surfaces that lower CO2 emissions, mass transit systems traffic management and sustainable asphalt paving.

Mission Goals

The goal of the Energy Efficiency Trade Mission to Russia is to promote the export of U.S. goods and services of the energy efficiency sector by: (1) Introducing U.S. participants to industry representatives and potential clients and partners; and (2) introducing U.S. participants to Russian government officials in Russia to learn about policy initiatives that will impact the implementation of energy generation, energy conservation and environmental projects.

Mission Scenario

In Moscow, the U.S. mission participants will receive an Embassy briefing, meet with Government of Russia officials and take part in one-on-one business appointments with private-sector organizations. In addition,

they will enjoy a networking event with industry leaders and multipliers. In St. Petersburg, all of the delegates will

attend a networking reception and have customized one-on-one business appointments. CS staff will support U.S.

participants before and after the mission.

PROPOSED TIME TABLE

Monday, June 4, Day 1	Moscow. Welcome briefing by the U.S. Embassy. One-on-one business appointments. Ministry meetings. Networking reception.
Tuesday, June 5, Day 2	Moscow. One-on-one business appointments.
Wednesday, June 6, Day 3	Depart for St. Petersburg. Welcome briefing by the U.S. Embassy. One-on-one business appointments. Networking reception.
Thursday, June 7, Day 4	St. Petersburg. One-on-one business appointments.
Friday, June 8, Day 5	Potential Non-U.S. Commercial Service Program.

Participation Requirements

All entities interested in participating in the trade mission must complete and submit an application package for consideration by the DOC. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. A target of 15 applicants will be selected to participate in the mission from the applicant pool. U.S. companies already doing business in Russia as well as U.S. companies seeking to enter to the Russian market for the first time may apply.

Fees and Expenses: After an applicant has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the DOC in the form of a participation fee is required. The participation fee will be \$3,200 for large firms and \$2,650 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) or small organization, which will cover one representative.* ¹ The fee for an additional representative (SME or large) is \$500.

Expenses for travel, lodging, meals and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant, except for transportation from Moscow to St. Petersburg, which will be included in the mission fee. Delegation members will be able to take advantage of U.S. Embassy rates for hotel rooms. It is our understanding that the Department of Energy may have funds available to offset a portion of

these personal expenses for the trade mission. The Department of Commerce will not be administering this potential offset, but will forward the contact information on it to mission participants.

Conditions for Participation: An applicant must submit a completed and signed mission application and supplemental application materials, including adequate information on the applicant's products and/or services, primary market objectives, and goals for participation. If the Department of Commerce receives an incomplete application, the Department may reject the application, request additional information, or take the lack of information into account when evaluating the applications.

Each applicant must also certify that the products and services it seeks to export through the mission are either produced in the United States, or, if not, marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least 51 percent U.S. content of the value of the finished product or service.

Selection Criteria for Participation: Selection will be based on the following criteria:

- Suitability of the applicant's products or services to the market.
- Applicant's potential for business in Russia and in the region, including likelihood of exports resulting from the mission.
- Consistency of the applicant's goals and objectives with the stated scope of the mission.

Diversity of entities participating in the mission with respect to company size, sector or subsector, and location may also be considered during the review process.

Referrals from political organizations and any documents containing references to partisan political activities

(including political contributions) will be removed from an applicant's submission and not considered during the selection process. The sender will be notified of these exclusions.

Timeframe for Recruitment and Applications

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar (http://export.gov/trademissions/eg_main_023185.asp) and other Internet Web sites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than March 30, 2012. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications from the applicant pool on a first come first-served basis beginning March 30, 2012. Applications received after March 30, 2012 will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts

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¹ An SME is defined as a firm with 500 or fewer employees or that otherwise qualifies as a small business under SBA regulations (see <http://www.sba.gov/services/contractingopportunities/sizestandardstoc/index.html>). Parent companies, affiliates, and subsidiaries will be considered when determining business size. The dual pricing reflects the Commercial Service's user fee schedule that became effective May 1, 2008 (see <http://www.export.gov/newsletter/march2008/initiatives.html> for additional information).

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Elnora Moye,
Trade Program Assistant.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-898]

Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of New Shipper Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) has received a timely request for a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on chlorinated isocyanurates (chlorinated isos) from the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Department determines that the request is sufficient to meet the statutory and regulatory requirements for initiation. The period of review for the new shipper review is June 1, 2011, through February 29, 2012.

DATES: *Effective Date:* January 31, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Huston, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4261.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The antidumping duty order on chlorinated isos from the PRC was published on June 24, 2005. *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China*, 70 FR 36561 (June 24, 2005). On December 30, 2011, the Department received a timely request for a new shipper review from Puyang Cleanway Chemicals Ltd. (Puyang Cleanway) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(c) and 19 CFR 351.214(d).

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2), in its request for a new shipper review, Puyang Cleanway certified that: (1) It did not export chlorinated isos to the United States during the period of investigation (POI); (2) since the initiation of the investigation, it has never been affiliated with any company that exported subject merchandise to the United States during the POI, including any exporter or

producer not individually examined during the investigation; and (3) its export activities are not controlled by the central government of the PRC. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(b)(2)(iv), Puyang Cleanway submitted documentation establishing the following: (1) The date on which it first shipped chlorinated isos for export to the United States and the date on which chlorinated isos was first entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption; (2) the volume of the first shipment; (3) the date of the first sale to an unaffiliated customer in the United States; and (4) the volume of subsequent shipments of chlorinated isos.

Period of Review

Usually, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(g)(1)(i)(B), the period of review (POR) for new shipper reviews initiated in the month immediately following the semi-annual anniversary month will be the six-month period immediately preceding the semiannual anniversary month (in this instance, June 1, 2011, through November 30, 2011). Puyang Cleanway's first sale of subject merchandise was sold two months before, and entered one month before, the POR specified by the Department's regulations for a semi-annual new shipper review. Puyang Cleanway's request for a new shipper review was within one year of this first sale, making its request timely under 19 CFR 351.214(c). Its second sale, which took place during the POR, had not yet entered as of the issuance of this notice. The Department has in the past extended a POR forward to capture entries for sales made during the POR that had not yet entered during the POR specified by the Department's regulations.¹ Therefore, consistent with 19 CFR 214(f)(2)(ii), the Department is extending the POR for the new shipper review forward by the time necessary for Puyang Cleanway to enter the second sale, but not past February 29, 2012. If the second sale has not yet entered by February 29, 2012, the Department intends to rescind this new shipper review.

Initiation of New Shipper Review

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.214(b), we find that the request submitted by Puyang Cleanway meets the threshold requirements for initiation of a new shipper review for shipments of chlorinated isos from the PRC. *See Memorandum to the File*

¹ See, e.g., *Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of New Shipper Review*, 76 FR 6399 (February 4, 2011).

through Barbara E. Tillman, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, "Initiation of Antidumping New Shipper Review: Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China (A-570-898)," dated concurrently with this notice.

The Department will conduct the review according to the deadlines set forth in section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(i). It is the Department's practice, in cases involving non-market economies, to require that a company seeking to establish eligibility for an antidumping duty rate separate from the country-wide rate provide evidence of *de jure* and *de facto* absence of government control over the company's export activities. Accordingly, we will issue a questionnaire to Puyang Cleanway, which will include a separate rate section. The review will proceed if the response provides sufficient indication that Puyang Cleanway is not subject to either *de jure* or *de facto* government control with respect to the export of chlorinated isos. We will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to allow, at the option of the importer, the posting, until the completion of the review, of a bond or security in lieu of a cash deposit for each entry of the subject merchandise from Puyang Cleanway in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214(e).

Interested parties requiring access to proprietary information in this new shipper review should submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 and 351.306.

This initiation and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.214 and 351.221(c)(1)(i).

Dated: January 31, 2012.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2012-2648 Filed 2-3-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Application for Commercial Fisheries Authorization Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).