DATES: The effective date of this boundary revision is August 15, 2012.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 16 U.S.C. 460l–9(c)(1) provides that after notifying the House Committee on Resources and the Senate Committee on Energy and Resources, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make this boundary revision upon publication of notice in the Federal Register. The Committees were notified of this boundary revision by letters signed by the Secretary on May 24, 2012. This boundary revision will restore the Wilcox property to the boundaries that existed at the time of President Theodore Roosevelt’s inauguration in 1901 and will improve the visitor experience by enhancing the historic integrity, visibility and appearance of the site.

Dated: June 14, 2012.

Dennis R. Reidenbach,
Regional Director, Northeast Region.

[FR Doc. 2012–20021 Filed 8–14–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4312–23–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–698 (Enforcement Proceeding)]

Certain DC–DC Controllers and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Decision To Review in Part an Enforcement Initial Determination Finding a Violation of the August 13, 2010 Consent Order; Request for Written Submissions Regarding Certain Issues Under Review and Remedy, Bonding, and the Public Interest


ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review, in part, an enforcement initial determination ("EID") of the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") finding a violation of the August 13, 2010 consent order by respondent uPI Semiconductor Corp. ("uPI") of Hsinchu, Taiwan, and is requesting written submissions regarding certain issues under review and remedy, bonding, and the public interest.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clint A. Gerdine, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708–2310. Copies of all nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov/). Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal on 202–205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this enforcement proceeding on September 6, 2011, based on an enforcement complaint filed by Richtek Technology Corp. of Hsinchu, Taiwan and Richtek USA, Inc. of San Jose, California (collectively “Richtek”). 76 FR 55109–10. The complaint alleged violations of the August 13, 2010 consent orders issued in the underlying investigation by the continued practice of prohibited activities such as directly importing, offering for sale, and selling for importation into the United States and by knowingly aiding, abetting, encouraging, participating in, or inducing importation and sale in the United States by third parties of DC–DC controllers or products containing the same that infringe one or more of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,315,190 ("the '190 patent"); 6,414,470 ("the '470 patent"); and 7,132,717 ("the '717 patent"); or that contain or use Richtek’s asserted trade secrets. The Commission’s notice of institution of enforcement proceedings named uPI and Sapphire Technology Limited ("Sapphire") of Shatin, Hong Kong as respondents.

On April 11, 2012, the Commission issued notice of its determination not to review the ALJ's ID terminating the enforcement proceeding as to Sapphire based on a settlement agreement.

On June 8, 2012, the ALJ issued his EID finding a violation of the August 13, 2010 consent order by uPI. He found that, after issuance of the consent order, certain uPI DC–DC controllers and downstream products containing uPI accused controllers had been imported and/or sold in the United States without the consent or agreement of Richtek of any DC–DC controllers or products containing same which infringe the asserted patent claims or are made using Richtek’s trade secrets.

The U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review the ALJ's finding of infringement of the '190 patent; and the ALJ's determination that uPI violated the August 13, 2010 consent order on 75 days.

On review, with respect to violation of the August 13, 2010 consent order, the parties are requested to submit briefing limited to the following issues:

(1) Is there a factual basis in the evidentiary record that proves that a violation of the “knowingly aid, abet, encourage, participate in, or induce importation into the United States, the sale for importation into the United States, or the sale, offer for sale, or use in the United States after importation” without the consent or agreement of Richtek, any DC–DC controllers or products containing same which infringe the asserted patent claims or are made using Richtek’s trade secrets?

(2) Explain whether or not there is a factual basis in the evidentiary record that proves that a violation of the “knowingly aid, abet, encourage, participate in, or induce” prohibition of paragraph A of the August 13, 2010 consent order has occurred in view of the evidence of uPI's efforts to comply with the consent order.

(3) Explain whether or not there is a factual basis in the evidentiary record that proves uPI has violated the following consent order prohibition:

- “import into the United States, sell for importation into the United States, or sell or offer for sale in the United States after importation” without the consent or agreement of Richtek of any DC–DC controllers or products containing same which infringe the asserted patent claims or contain Richtek’s asserted trade secrets.

On August 13, 2010 consent order, ¶ A.

(4) Please provide, based upon evidence in the record, the specific date(s) upon which an importation or sale in the United States occurred for
each line item of the table on page 121 of the EID.

In addressing these issues, the parties are requested to make specific reference to the evidentiary record and to cite relevant legal authority. The Commission does not request additional briefing at this time on any other issues under review.

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the Commission may revoke the consent order and issue an order excluding the subject articles from entry into the United States. See 19 CFR 210.75(b)(4)(iii). Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or are likely to do so. For background, see Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines, Inv. No. 337–TA–360, USITC Pub. No. 2843, Comm’n Op. at 7–10 (December 1994).

If the Commission contemplates revoking the consent order and issuing an exclusion order, it must consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order would have on (1) The public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission were to revoke the consent order and issue an exclusion order, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve or disapprove the Commission’s action. See 19 U.S.C. 1337(j) and the Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005. 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed if a remedy is imposed.

Written Submissions: The parties to the investigation are requested to file written submissions on the issues under review that specifically address the Commission’s questions set forth in this notice. The submissions should be concise and thoroughly referenced to the record in this investigation. The parties to the enforcement proceeding, interested government agencies, and any other interested persons are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding, and such submissions should address the enforcement measures recommended by the ALJ relating to remedy. The complainant and the IA are also requested to submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission’s consideration in the event it determines to revoke the consent order.

Complainant is also requested to state the dates that the patents at issue expire and the HTSUS numbers under which the accused articles are imported. The written submissions and proposed remedial orders must be filed no later than close of business on August 23, 2012. Reply submissions must be filed no later than close of business on August 30, 2012. No further submissions on these issues will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above and submit 8 true paper copies to the Office of the Secretary by noon the next day pursuant to Commission rule 210.4(f), 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation “Pub. No. 2843, Comm’n Op. at 7–10 (December 1994).”

In this lawsuit the United States sought civil penalties and injunctive relief for defendants’ alleged violations of regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency under Title VI of the Clean Air Act, specifically regulations set forth in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart F. The regulations govern the management and control of ozone-depleting substances used as refrigerants in defendants’ vessels and other fish processing facilities. The Consent Decree requires the defendants to pay a civil penalty of $430,000.00 and to perform injunctive relief. To ensure the defendants’ compliance going forward, the Consent Decree will require the defendants to institute a comprehensive leak inspection and repair program for all of their vessels and operating facilities. To mitigate the effects of past violations, the Consent Decree specifies that the defendants will repair leaks in the refrigeration systems of certain vessels and facilities when the leak rate would result in losing more than 20% of the refrigerant charge during a 12-month period. This is a stricter standard than is required by the leak repair regulations.

For thirty (30) days after this notice, the Department of Justice will receive comments related to the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and either emailed to pubcomment-ees.envrd@usdoj.gov or mailed to P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611. The comments should refer to “United States v. Icicle Seafoods, Inc., No. 12–cv–1349 (W.D. Wash.), DOJ No. 90–5–1–1–07395/2.”

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Under the Clean Air Act

Notice is hereby given that on August 9, 2012, a proposed Consent Decree signed by the plaintiff, the United States of America, and the defendants, Icicle Seafoods, Inc., Evening Star, Inc., Icicle Acquisition Subsidiary, LLC, and LFK, Inc., was lodged with the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington.

In this lawsuit the United States sought civil penalties and injunctive relief for defendants’ alleged violations of regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency under Title VI of the Clean Air Act, specifically regulations set forth in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart F. The regulations govern the management and control of ozone-depleting substances used as refrigerants in defendants’ vessels and other fish processing facilities. The Consent Decree requires the defendants to pay a civil penalty of $430,000.00 and to perform injunctive relief. To ensure the defendants’ compliance going forward, the Consent Decree will require the defendants to institute a comprehensive leak inspection and repair program for all of their vessels and operating facilities. To mitigate the effects of past violations, the Consent Decree specifies that the defendants will repair leaks in the refrigeration systems of certain vessels and facilities when the leak rate would result in losing more than 20% of the refrigerant charge during a 12-month period. This is a stricter standard than is required by the leak repair regulations.

For thirty (30) days after this notice, the Department of Justice will receive comments related to the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and either emailed to pubcomment-ees.envrd@usdoj.gov or mailed to P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611. The comments should refer to “United States v. Icicle Seafoods, Inc., No. 12–cv–1349 (W.D. Wash.), DOJ No. 90–5–1–1–07395/2.”