

**RECORD OF PUBLIC COMMENTS**

**PROPOSED RULE, WITH REQUEST FOR COMMENTS: ADDITION OF NEW EXPORT CONTROL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER 6A981 PASSIVE INFRASOUND SENSORS TO THE COMMERCE CONTROL LIST OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS, AND RELATED AMENDMENTS.**

Publication in the Federal Register: June 20, 2010 (75 FR 37742)  
Comments due August 30, 2010

	<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>SIGNER(S) OF COMMENT</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PAGES</b>
<b>1.</b>	Inter-Mountain Laboratories Inc	Erney Scott	08/27/10	1
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on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the May 19, 2010, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on the issues. Additionally, interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

This proposed rule would impose no additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large Washington apricot handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. Additionally, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the Internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateN&page=MarketingOrdersSmallBusinessGuide>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Antoinette Carter at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 15-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposed rule. Fifteen days is deemed appropriate because: (1) The 2010–11 fiscal period began on April 1, 2010, and the order requires that the assessment rate for each fiscal period apply to all assessable apricots handled during such fiscal period; (2) the Washington apricot harvest and shipping season is expected to begin as early as the last week of June; (3) the Committee needs to have sufficient funds to pay its expenses, which are incurred on a continuous basis; and (4) handlers are aware of this action, which was recommended by the Committee at a public meeting and is similar to other assessment rate actions issued in past years.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 922

Apricots, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 922 is proposed to be amended as follows:

#### PART 922—APRICOTS GROWN IN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN WASHINGTON

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 922 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. Section 922.235 is revised to read as follows:

##### **§ 922.235 Assessment rate.**

On or after April 1, 2010, an assessment rate of \$1.50 per ton is established for the Washington Apricot Marketing Committee.

Dated: June 25, 2010.

**Rayne Pegg,**

*Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 2010–15941 Filed 6–29–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–02–P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Bureau of Industry and Security

##### 15 CFR Parts 742 and 774

[Docket No. 080724907–91435–01]

RIN 0694–AE44

#### Addition of New Export Control Classification Number 6A981 Passive Infrasonic Sensors to the Commerce Control List of the Export Administration Regulations, and Related Amendments

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule, request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Industry and Security proposes to amend the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by adding Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 6A981 to the Commerce Control List (CCL) to control passive infrasonic sensors because of their military and commercial utility. Items under this new ECCN will be controlled for Regional Stability (RS) and Anti-Terrorism (AT) reasons. In addition, BIS proposes to control technology and software for the development, production, or use of these items for RS and AT reasons under revised ECCNs 6D991 and 6E991, respectively.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by August 30, 2010.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by RIN–AE44 by any of the following methods:

*E-mail:* [publiccomments@bis.doc.gov](mailto:publiccomments@bis.doc.gov) or via [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Include

“RIN–AE44” in the subject line of the message.

*Fax:* (202) 482–3355. Please alert the Regulatory Policy Division, by calling (202) 482–2440, if you are faxing comments.

*Mail or Hand Deliver/Courier:* Sharron Cook, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, Regulatory Policy Division, 14th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Room 2705, Washington, DC 20230, *Attn:* RIN–AE44.

Send comments regarding the collection of information associated with the rule, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Jasmeet Seehra, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by e-mail to [jseehra@omb.eop.gov](mailto:jseehra@omb.eop.gov), or by fax to (202) 395–7285; and to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, Regulatory Policy Division, 14th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Room 2705, Washington, DC 20230.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** James Thompson, Sensors and Aviation Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, *Telephone:* (202) 482–4252.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The Bureau of Industry and Security proposes to amend the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by imposing new foreign policy export and reexport controls on certain infrasonic sensors (*i.e.*, sensors capable of detecting sound from 0.01 to 16 Hertz).

Infrasonic sensors are used by the oil exploration industry, meteorologists, seismologists, and the military to detect natural or man-made infrasonic sources including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, rocket launch, and/or nuclear explosions.

Passive infrasonic sensors, which possess civil and military utility, are not currently specified in the CCL, but similar sensors are subject to the EAR. Today's passive infrasonic sensors have updated electronics, which increase their sensitivity and allow the detection of additional infrasonic sources. Because of the enhanced capabilities of current sensors, these passive infrasonic sensors have military and commercial applications, and therefore should be controlled under the EAR for regional stability (RS) and antiterrorism (AT) reasons.

BIS proposes to amend the EAR, Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 (Commerce Control List), Category 6 (Sensors and Lasers) by adding Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 6A981. This new ECCN 6A981 would be controlled for RS and AT reasons and

would have the following control parameters; “Sensors designed to measure pressure whose 3 dB bandwidth intersects any part of the infrasound band of 0.01–16 Hz and have a sensor band-limited root mean squared (RMS) self-noise from 0.5–2Hz less than 0.15 milliPascals, which is equivalent to an average of –77 dB (relative to 1 Pa<sup>2</sup>/Hz) across the 0.5–2Hz band.”

BIS proposes to require a license for the export and reexport of these sensors to countries with an X in the box under RS Column 2 and AT Column 1 on the Commerce Country Chart (*See* Supplement No. 1 to Part 738 of the EAR.) There may be license exceptions available for export of these items under certain circumstances (License Exceptions GOV, TMP, RPL, TSU, BAG, and APR).

This rule also proposes to revise the headings of ECCNs 6E001 and 6E002 to make clear that ECCN 6A981 is excluded from the scope of these entries. In addition, this rule proposes to revise the headings and license requirements sections of ECCNs 6D991 and 6E991 in order to add RS and AT controls for development, production or use technology and software for equipment under ECCN 6A981.

All other license requirements of the EAR that are applicable to a transaction involving these sensors would also apply to items controlled by new ECCN 6A981 (*e.g.*, end-user and end-use based license requirements set forth in Part 744 of the EAR).

Since August 21, 2001, the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, has been in lapse. However, 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 13, 2009 (74 FR 41325 (August 14, 2009)), has continued the EAR in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1707).

#### Request for Public Comments

BIS is requesting public comment on the possible impact of this proposed rule. As these sensors are not currently described on the Commerce Control List (CCL), it is difficult for BIS to determine how many U.S. companies manufacture these sensors and would be impacted by this new control. Therefore BIS is seeking specific information about the impact of this proposed rule, as follows:

1. Whether your company manufactures parts, software, or technology that would be controlled if this rule was to be promulgated.

2. What the end-use is for the sensors your company manufactures.

3. What the typical end-uses are for these sensors, other than those end-uses described in this proposed rule.

4. Whether the parameters set forth in this rule are appropriate to control sensors that could be used to detect rocket launch and/or nuclear explosions, or whether the parameters are overly broad. If the controls are overly broad, could the parameters be narrowed to capture sensors that BIS is interested in controlling.

5. Whether there is foreign availability for these sensors. If foreign availability does exist, it would be helpful if your company could provide BIS with the URLs referencing these sensors on foreign Web sites or other foreign marketing material.

#### Rulemaking Requirements

1. This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This rule contains a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA. This collection has previously been approved by OMB under Control Number 0694–0088 (Multi-Purpose Application), which carries a burden hour estimate of 58 minutes to prepare and submit form BIS–748. This rule is not expected to result in any change for collection purposes. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Jasmeet Sehra, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and to the Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section of this rule.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as this term is defined under Executive Order 13132.

4. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public participation, and a delay in effective date, are inapplicable because this regulation involves a military and foreign affairs function of the United

States (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)). Further, no other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this proposed rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under 5 U.S.C. 553 or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable.

#### List of Subjects

15 CFR Part 742

Exports, Terrorism.

15 CFR Part 774

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, Parts 742 and 774 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730–774) are proposed to be amended as follows:

#### PART 742—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 742 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; Sec 1503, Pub. L. 108–11, 117 Stat. 559; E.O. 12058, 43 FR 20947, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 179; E.O. 12851, 58 FR 33181, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 608; E.O. 12938, 59 FR 59099, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 950; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Presidential Determination 2003–23 of May 7, 2003, 68 FR 26459, May 16, 2003; Notice of August 13, 2009, 74 FR 41325 (August 14, 2009); Notice of November 6, 2009, 74 FR 58187 (November 10, 2009).

#### § 742.6 [Amended]

2. Section 742.6 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(4)(i) to read as follows:

#### § 742.6 Regional Stability.

(a) \* \* \*

(4) RS Column 2 license requirements—(i) License Requirements Applicable to Most RS Column 2 Items. As indicated in the CCL and in RS Column 2 of the Commerce Country Chart (*see* Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR), a license is required to any destination except Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for items described on the CCL under ECCNs 0A918, 0E918, 1A004.d, 1D003 (software to enable equipment to perform the functions of equipment controlled by 1A004.d), 1E001 (technology for the development, production, or use of 1A004.d), 2A983, 2A984, 2D983, 2D984, 2E983, 2E984,

6A981, 6D991 (only “software” for the “production”, “development”, or “use” of commodities in ECCN 6A981), 6E991 (only for “technology” for the “production”, “development”, or “use” of commodities in ECCN 6A981), 8A918, and for military vehicles and certain commodities (specially designed) used to manufacture military equipment, described on the CCL in ECCNs 0A018.c, 1B018.a, 2B018, 9A018.a and .b, 9D018 (only software for the “use” of commodities in ECCN 9A018.a and .b), and 9E018 (only technology for the “development”, “production”, or “use” of commodities in 9A018.a and .b).

\* \* \* \* \*

**PART 774—[AMENDED]**

3. The authority citation for part 774 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 et seq.; 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.; 10 U.S.C. 7420; 10 U.S.C. 7430(e); 22 U.S.C. 287c, 22 U.S.C. 3201 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 6004; 30 U.S.C. 185(s), 185(u); 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 42 U.S.C. 6212; 43 U.S.C. 1354; 46 U.S.C. app. 466c; 50 U.S.C. app. 5; 22 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 13, 2009, 74 FR 41325 (August 14, 2009).

**Supplement No. 1 to Part 774—[Amended]**

4. In Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 (the Commerce Control List) Category 6 is amended by adding Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 6A981 after ECCN 6A226 to read as follows:

**Supplement No. 1 to Part 774—The Commerce Control List**

\* \* \* \* \*

**6A981 Passive infrasound sensors, as follows (see List of Items Controlled).**

**License Requirements**

*Reason for Control:* RS, AT

Control	Country chart
RS applies to entire entry.	RS Column 2.
AT applies to entire entry.	AT Column 1.

**License Exceptions**

LVS: N/A  
 GBS: N/A  
 CIV: N/A

**List of Items Controlled**

Unit: Number  
 Related Controls: N/A  
 Related Definitions: N/A  
 Items:

a. Sensors designed to measure pressure whose 3 dB bandwidth

intersects any part of the infrasound band of 0.01–16 Hz and have a sensor band-limited root mean squared (RMS) self-noise from 0.5–2 Hz less than 0.15 milliPascals, which is equivalent to an average of –77 dB (relative to 1 Pa<sup>2</sup>/Hz) across the 0.5–2 Hz band.

b. [RESERVED]

\* \* \* \* \*

5. In Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 (the Commerce Control List) Category 6 is amended by revising the Heading and the License Requirements section of ECCN 6D991 to read as follows:

**6D991 “Software” specially designed for the “development”, “production”, or “use” of equipment controlled by 6A002.e, 6A981, 6A991, 6A996, 6A997, or 6A998.**

**License Requirements**

*Reason for Control:* RS, AT

Control(s)	Country chart
RS applies to “software” for equipment controlled by 6A002.e or 6A998.b.	RS Column 1.
RS applies to “software” for equipment controlled by 6A981.	RS Column 2.
AT applies to entire entry, except “software” for equipment controlled by 6A991.	AT Column 1.
AT applies to “software” for equipment controlled by 6A991.	AT Column 2.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. In Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 (the Commerce Control List) Category 6 is amended by revising the Heading of ECCN 6E001 to read as follows:

**6E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment, materials or “software” controlled by 6A (except 6A981, 6A991, 6A992, 6A994, 6A995, 6A996, 6A997, or 6A998), 6B (except 6B995), 6C (except 6C992 or 6C994), or 6D (except 6D991, 6D992, or 6D993).**

\* \* \* \* \*

7. In Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 (the Commerce Control List) Category 6 is amended by revising the Heading of ECCN 6E002 to read as follows:

**6E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment or materials controlled by 6A (except 6A981, 6A991, 6A992, 6A994, 6A995, 6A996, 6A997 or 6A998),**

**6B (except 6B995) or 6C (except 6C992 or 6C994).**

\* \* \* \* \*

8. In Supplement No. 1 to Part 774 (the Commerce Control List) Category 6 is amended by revising the Heading and the License Requirements section of ECCN 6E991 to read as follows:

**6E991 “Technology” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment controlled by 6A981, 6A991, 6A996, 6A997, or 6A998.**

**License Requirements**

*Reason for Control:* RS, AT

Control(s)	Country chart
RS applies to “technology” for equipment controlled by 6A998.b.	RS Column 1.
RS applies to “technology” for equipment controlled by 6A981..	RS Column 2.
AT applies to entire entry except “technology” for equipment controlled by 6A991.	AT Column 1.
AT applies to “technology” for equipment controlled by 6A991.	AT Column 2.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: June 25, 2010.  
**Kevin J. Wolf,**  
*Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2010–15928 Filed 6–29–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–33–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**15 CFR Part 902**

**50 CFR Part 660**

[Docket No. 100212086–0210–01]

**RIN 0648–AY68**

**Fisheries off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Amendments 20 and 21; Trawl Rationalization Program; Correction**

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

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; correction.

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## MEMORANDUM

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**TO:** U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY,  
REGULATORY POLICY DIVISION, 14TH ST. & PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW., ROOM 2705,  
WASHINGTON, DC 20230

**ATTN:** RIN-AE44

**FROM:** ERNIE SCOTT, INTER-MOUNTAIN LABORATORIES, INC., 555 ABSARAKA STREET,  
SHERIDAN, WY 82801. (307) 674-7506

**SUBJECT:** PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS, SUPPLEMENT  
NO. 1 TO PART 774 (COMMERCE CONTROL LIST), CATEGORY 6 (SENSORS AND LASERS)  
BY ADDING EXPORT CONTROL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER 6A981

**DATE:** 8/27/10

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As a Wyoming corporation that manufactures commercial infrasound sensors, Inter-Mountain Laboratories, Inc (IML) submits this requested public comment regarding the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) proposal to amend the Export Administration Regulations by imposing new foreign policy export and re-export controls on certain infrasound sensors and associated technology and software used for the development, production, or use of such infrasound sensors. If the proposed controls are adopted, it is likely that IML will indeed be negatively impacted. In addition to a concluding generalized discussion of anticipated impacts upon IML of this proposed rule, specific requested information about the potential impact is detailed below according to the five desired BIS inquiry items.

1. IML manufactures infrasound sensors and associated technology and software that would be controlled by the parameters contained in this proposed rule.
2. IML manufactures infrasound sensors and owns associated proprietary software and technology, which are used in deploying commercial infrasound monitoring systems that identify snow avalanche activity. Additionally, IML has capitalized upon a scientific research market where quantities of economical infrasound sensors are required.
3. Other known end uses for infrasound sensors include:
  - Monitoring for many naturally occurring phenomena (e.g. tornadoes, rock fall, bolides)
  - Seismic-acoustic research
  - Studies related to the detrimental effects of ambient wind noise upon infrasound sensors
  - Infrasonic wave propagation studies
  - Research of infrasound signals originating from explosives
4. IML does not have experience in monitoring for infrasound signals that emanate from rocket launches or nuclear explosions, so it is unknown whether the proposed parameters are appropriate to control infrasound sensors utilized in these capacities.
5. The foreign availability of commercial infrasound sensors is not readily known to IML. However, it is thought that there may be a commercial option in Europe, since European foreign entities are pursuing the development of infrasound monitoring for snow avalanche activity. Also, it is believed that the French have an infrasound sensor that is utilized in conjunction with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

IML's development of infrasound monitoring was made possible by receiving Phase I and Phase II Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Small Business and Innovative Research (SBIR) awards. Successful completion of these SBIR awards was followed with IML receiving Phase I, Phase II, and Phase IIb National Science Foundation SBIR awards, which facilitated the maturation of IML's infrasound monitoring technology past a prototype stage into commercially viable products and services. Since the SBIR program is aimed at spurring economic growth via small business commercialization of technology arising from innovative research, IML's realized commercialization of infrasound monitoring technology is viewed as a success. If the proposed BIS control rule is promulgated, it poses an obstacle to IML continuing this desired commercial success.

James J. Medina  
Export Manager

Automation & Control Solutions

Honeywell Security Group  
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Regulatory Policy Division  
Bureau of Industry and Security  
U.S. Department of Commerce

August 30, 2010

RE: **RIN-AE44** - Honeywell's response to Proposed Rule to Add New Export Control Classification Number 6A981

Dear Sir or Madam

Honeywell International Inc. acting through its Honeywell Security Group (HSG) hereby submits the following information in response to the publication of the proposed rule to add new ECCN 6A981 to control passive infrasound sensors because of their military and commercial utility.

HSG requests that the proposed rule exclude sensors specifically designed to detect window breakage events in residential and business burglar/security alarm applications. Finalization of the rule as originally published would yield a significant export license burden to Honeywell's Security business. A \$2.3 billion business, HSG is a leading innovator, manufacturer and supplier of electronic security technology protecting millions of homes, businesses and government facilities across the globe. Products include burglar and fire alarms, access control and video surveillance systems. HSG serves customers worldwide from more than 120 offices in over 40 countries and its distribution business, ADI, has more than 200 branch locations.

Following are HSG's responses to BIS' questions on the impact of this proposed rule:

**1. Whether your company manufactures parts, software, or technology that would be controlled if this rule was to be promulgated.**

HSG designs and manufactures glass break detectors that would be controlled if the proposed rule is promulgated. These glass break detectors sense events at the following three bands for the 3 dB bandwidth:

Low:	2 Hz – 50 Hz
Mid:	3 kHz – 5 kHz
High:	12 kHz to 16 kHz

Of these three bands, only the Low band would be captured in the proposed rule.

These detectors measure both the change in room pressure and change in acoustic wave when an event such as a broken window occurs.

Currently, there are 12 HSG glass break detectors that would be impacted by this control. These glass break detectors range in price from \$27 to \$98. HSG sells approximately 600,000 of these detectors annually. HSG exports approximately 200,000 of these detectors annually.

HSG's glass break detectors utilize a microphone which is responsive to infrasound frequencies. Nominally the microphone is responsive to frequencies from < 1 Hz to 20 kHz. The detectors are designed to utilize frequencies from about 1Hz to about 15 kHz for detection and discrimination using multiple filter channels. The detectors are specifically designed to sense the infrasonic frequencies via a filter which is centered at approximately 20 Hz, with -3 dB poles at about 2 Hz and 50 Hz. The detector is still sensitive to the entire infra-sound band.

These glass break detectors are able to detect events in the infrasound band; the detectors are programmed to ignore these events and treat them as false alarms. The detectors look at all three bands to provide discrimination. An event that has sufficient amplitude in the midband initiates analysis. Consideration of the additional two bands yields a determination if the event is an actual glass break event or false alarm. An event's order, amplitude, timing, relative ratios and frequency are all considered.

## **2. What the end-use is for the sensors your company manufactures.**

These detectors are utilized to detect, analyze and report window breakage events in an intrusion situation.

HSG is a supplier of commercial and residential intrusion/burglar alarm systems. These systems typically include an alarm control panel, a motion sensor, window contact sensors and a glass break detectors. The alarm panel is a wall-mounted unit that utilizes a keypad for user management. The various sensors (motion, door/window contact, smoke and glass break detectors, as well as the alarm devices (bell/chime and/or siren), are connected to the panel.

The glass break detectors can also be sold individually to supplement an existing system or as a replacement for a broken one.

## **3. What the typical end-uses are for these sensors, other than those end-uses described in this proposed rule.**

These types of detectors can be modified to detect the change in pressure resulting from the opening of a window or door.

## **4. Whether the parameters set forth in this rule are appropriate to control sensors that could be used to detect rocket launch and/or nuclear explosions, or whether the parameters are overly broad. If the controls are overly broad, could the parameters be narrowed to capture sensors that BIS is interested in controlling.**

HSG's glass break detectors are not designed to detect rocket launch and/or nuclear explosions. These events could yield a false alarm.

HSG does sell a glass break detector that can be altered by someone with significant electronic skills to detect infrasound only. HSG is not requesting a "carve out" for this model.

## **5. Whether there is foreign availability for these sensors. If foreign availability does exist, it would be helpful if your company could provide BIS with the URLs referencing these sensors on foreign Web sites or other foreign marketing material.**

The foreign availability of glass break detectors is abundant.

Direct competitors of HSG in the glass break detector arena are:

- Bosch (Detection Systems)
- GE Security (Sentrol & Aritech)
- Tyco Digital Security Controls
- Secure Wireless
- Paradox Security Systems (Canada)
- SECO-LARM (California)
- Alarmtech (Sweden/Poland)
- The Crow Group (Israel)
- Jablotron (CZ)
- Pyronix (UK) BreakGlass
- Optex
- Rokonet (UK)
- Siemens (Switzerland)
- Teletek (Bulgaria)
- Visonic (Israel)
- Texecom (UK) Impaq
- China Suppliers (China)

- Av-Gad Systems (Israel)
- iP Zone (Malaysia)
- Esquare Digitech (Puducherry, India)
- GSN Electronic Co. (Israel)
- Electronics Line (Israel)
- Satel (Poland)
- Rielta (Russia)

Additionally, a simple search on the Internet resulted in many other manufacturers and suppliers of glass break detectors:

<http://www.digitivity.com/security-devices/detection-systems/glass-break-detectors.html>

- Target Innovations, IN – exporter and manufacturer
- DA Security Systems Limited, UK - Traders and dealer
- Rokonet Industries USA, Inc., USA - Manufacturer
- Mudra Communications, IN – manufacturer and supplier
- Milan Novak - V & K Security, CZ - supplier
- Kamboj Enterprises, Delhi, IN - installer
- Shenzhen Anvox Alarm Systems Co. Limited, CN – bulk manufacturer and supplier
- Active Security, UK - supplier
- Shenzhen Gabel Electronic Co. Limited, CN - manufacturer
- P. H. Alarm & Automation Sdn. Bhd., MY - dealer
- Shenzhen Oracle Electronctc Technology Co. Limited, CN - manufacturer
- Mann Electronic Securities, IN

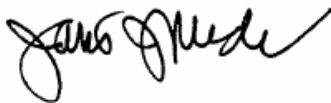
<http://www.globalsources.com/gsol//Glass-break-manufacturers/b/2000000003844/3000000194826/17079.htm>

(Note that the below are only the verified suppliers. Seventeen unverified suppliers are also listed in the above link.)

- Shenzhen Sinda Technology Co.,Ltd, CN
- Scientech Electronics Co Ltd, TW
- Fronti Technology Corp., TW
- Metek Industrial Co Ltd, HK
- Tohkai Precision International Ltd, HK
- Lelux Electronics Ltd, HK
- City Wall Enterprise Co. Ltd, TW
- Ningbo PoSa Tech Co. Ltd, CN
- Posonic Security Systems International Ltd, CN

Should you have questions on any of the above, please contact the undersigned at [james.medina@honeywell.com](mailto:james.medina@honeywell.com) or at 512-301-8428.

Sincerely,



James J. Medina  
Export Manager  
Honeywell Security Group



**From:** Rob Leger <Rob.Leger@iongeo.com>  
**To:** DSPIRES@bis.doc.gov; jthompson@bis.doc.gov;  
PublicComments@bis.doc.gov  
**Date:** Mon, Aug 30, 2010 4:25 PM  
**Subject:** RIN-AE44

Date: August 30, 2010  
From: Robert Leger, Director Sale Operations  
I/O Marine Systems Inc.  
5200 Toler St.  
Harahan, La. 70123

To: James Thompson, Bureau of Industry & Security  
Sensors and Aviation Division  
Strategic Trade Division  
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230

Subject: RIN: 0694-AE44. Addition of New Export Control Classification Number 6A981  
Passive Infrasonnd Sensors to the Commerce Control List of the Export Administration  
Regulations, and related amendments.

Jim,

As presented to the Sensor and Instrumentation Technical Advisor Committee on August 27  
2010, I am officially requesting a change of language to the proposed rule. Based on our meeting  
the proposed rule may capture hydrophones which measure pressure and is used commercially in  
oil and gas exploration.

Proposed language change:

Land and air based sensors designed to measure pressure whose 3 dB bandwidth intersects any  
part of the infrasonnd band of 0.01-16 Hz and have a sensor band-limited root mean squared  
(RMS) self-noise from 0.5-2Hz less than 0.15 milliPascals, which is equivalent to an average of  
-77 dB (relative to 1 Pa<sup>2</sup>/Hz) across the 0.5-2Hz band.

I look forward to working with you and the entire SITAC team concerning this proposed rule.  
Please contact me if you have any questions or comments.  
Sincerely,

Rob Leger  
Marine Imaging Systems  
Director Sales Operations  
(504) 733-6061 ext 3423 office  
(281) 546-1188 cell

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