

- (1) The language of the specific condition.
- (2) A citation to the legal requirement for the condition.
- (3) Any analysis the agency has prepared of the cost of implementing the condition.
- (4) Any other information that explains the agency's reasons to include the condition, especially the circumstances that require its inclusion. This should include any discussion of the benefits of the conditions, or a cost-benefit analysis if one has been prepared.

(5) If the permit has not yet been issued, a statement addressing whether agency practice or regulations would allow OFC to discuss the proposed condition with the applicant.

(c) Permit condition review.

In determining whether a proposed permit condition would prevent or impair expeditious construction and operation of the project, the OFC will consider:

(1) Any delays in project construction and operation caused by the condition.

(2) All other available information, including, if available, the project's cost of meeting the condition.

(3) The statutory and regulatory basis for the condition, as provided by the issuing agency.

(4) The views of the applicant.

(d) The OFC will endeavor to complete its review within 30 days after a request from an applicant or permittee.

(e) The Federal Coordinator's decision

(1) The Federal Coordinator will determine whether the proposed condition would prevent or impair in any significant respect the expeditious construction and operation of an Alaska natural gas transportation project or expansion of that project. The Federal Coordinator's decision will be sent to the agency and the applicant or permittee.

(2) If the Federal Coordinator determines that the condition or proposed condition would prevent or impair in any significant respect the expeditious construction and operation of the project, the OFC will facilitate a meeting between the permittee or applicant and the issuing agency and, if appropriate, other experts, in order to help resolve the issue.

Dated: March 9, 2012.

Larry Persily,
Federal Coordinator

[FR Doc. 2012-6406 Filed 3-22-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 17-2012]

Foreign-Trade Zone 158—Vicksburg/Jackson, MS; Application for Manufacturing Authority; Morgan Fabrics Corporation (Upholstered Furniture Covering Sets), Verona, MS

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Greater Mississippi Foreign-Trade Zone, Inc., grantee of FTZ 158, requesting manufacturing authority on behalf of Morgan Fabrics Corporation (MFC), to manufacture upholstered furniture covering sets under FTZ procedures within FTZ 158. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally filed on March 19, 2012.

The MFC facility (33 employees) is located at 108 Lipford Road within the Tupelo Lee Industrial Park (Site 17) in Verona, Lee County, Mississippi. The application proposes that MFC would utilize foreign-origin "micro-denier suede" fabric (up to 3 million square yards per year) to be cut and sewn into upholstery covering sets (*i.e.*, furniture parts) under FTZ procedures. The finished covering sets (HTSUS 9401.90; duty free) would be shipped from the zone to U.S. furniture manufacturing plants where they would be incorporated into upholstered furniture.

The proposed scope of authority under FTZ procedures would only involve duty savings on foreign origin, micro-denier suede fabrics (classified under HTSUS Headings 5407, 5512, 5515, 5516, 5903, 5906, 6001, 6005, 6006; duty rate range: 2.7–17.2%) finished with a caustic soda wash process, which the applicant indicates are not produced by U.S. mills. The application indicates that MFC does not seek FTZ benefits on any other foreign fabrics that the company may use in production at the facility (*i.e.*, full duties would be paid on all such fabrics).

On foreign micro-denier suede fabric used in production for the U.S. market, the company would be able to choose the finished upholstery covering set (*i.e.*, furniture part) duty rate (free) after the fabric has been cut, sewn, and formed into covering sets, at which time they would be entered for consumption from the zone. The application indicates that the savings from FTZ procedures would help improve the facility's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, Pierre Duy of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to evaluate and analyze the facts and information presented in the application and case record and to report findings and recommendations to the Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is May 22, 2012. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to June 6, 2012.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 2111, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230-0002, and in the "Reading Room" section of the Board's Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Pierre Duy at Pierre.Duy@trade.gov or (202) 482-1378.

Dated: March 19, 2012.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 18-2012]

Foreign-Trade Zone 64—Jacksonville, FL; Application for Reorganization (Expansion of Service Area) Under the Alternative Site Framework

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board (the Board) by the Jacksonville Port Authority, grantee of FTZ 64, requesting authority to reorganize its zone to expand its service area under the alternative site framework (ASF) adopted by the Board (74 FR 1170, 1/12/09 (correction 74 FR 3987, 1/22/09); 75 FR 71069–71070, 11/22/10). The ASF is an option for grantees for the establishment or reorganization of general-purpose zones and can permit significantly greater flexibility in the designation of new "usage-driven" FTZ sites for operators/users located within a grantee's "service area" in the context of the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for a general-purpose zone project. The application was submitted pursuant to the Foreign-Trade