DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign–Trade Zones Board

[Docket T–1–2007]

Foreign–Trade Zone 38 – Spartanburg County, SC, Application for Temporary/Interim Manufacturing Authority, Kittel Supplier USA, Inc., (Automotive Door Trim Components), Duncan, SC

An application has been submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Foreign–Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the South Carolina State Ports Authority, grantee of FTZ 38, requesting temporary/interim manufacturing (T/IM) authority within FTZ 38 at the Kittel Supplier USA, Inc. (KSU) facility in Duncan, South Carolina. The application was filed on March 12, 2007.

The KSU facility (25 employees) is located at 201 Commerce Court within the Highway 290 Commerce Park in Duncan (Site 3). Under T/IM procedures, KSU would assemble automotive door trim components (HTSUS 8708.29) for the U.S. market and export. Foreign components that would be used in the assembly activity (up to 100% of total purchases) include: aluminum frames, B pillars, C and D pillars, waist race bolts, division bars, fasteners, and rubber seals (duty rates: 2.0, 2.5%).

FTZ procedures would exempt KSU from Customs duty payments on the foreign components used in production for export to non–NAFTA countries. On domestic shipments transferred in–bond to U.S. automobile assembly plants with subzone status, no duties would be paid on the foreign components within the door trim components until the finished vehicles are subsequently entered for consumption, at which time the finished automobile duty rate (2.5%) could be applied to the foreign components. For the finished door trim components withdrawn directly by KSU for customs entry, the finished automotive part rate (2.5%) could be applied to the foreign inputs noted above.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the following address: Office of the Executive Secretary, Room 2814B, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230–0002. For further information, contact Pierre Duy at pierre__duy@ita.doc.gov, or (202) 482–1378. The closing period for receipt of comments is April 19, 2007.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Foreign–Trade Zones Board's Executive Secretary at address listed above.

Dated: March 12, 2007.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7–5063 Filed 3–19–07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign–Trade Zones Board

[Docket 10–2007]

Foreign–Trade Zone 38 – Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Application for Subzone, Kravet, Inc. (Textile Sampling), Anderson, South Carolina

An application has been submitted to the Foreign–Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the South Carolina State Ports Authority, grantee of FTZ 38, requesting special–purpose subzone status for the textile distribution and sampling facility of Kravet, Inc. (Kravet), located in Anderson, South Carolina. 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 6, 2007.

The Kravet facility (335 employees, 66.5 acres) is located at 1500 U.S. Highway 29 South, in Anderson, South Carolina. The facility is used for the processing of commercial textile samples. Materials sourced from abroad, representing some 40% of all merchandise include: silk, wool, woven fabric, cotton yarn, dyed cotton, twill, printed cotton woven, other cotton fabric, hemp, woven flax, woven jute, woven synthetic fabric, woven nylon fabric, other fabrics, acrylics, rayon, satin, carpets, cotton gauze, vegetable fiber gauze, tulle, ribbons, embroidery, quilted textile products, plastic and rubber textiles, wall covers, man–made fibers, pile fabrics, knit, knitted or crocheted fabrics, warp knit fabrics, and double knit fabrics (duty rates range from duty–free to 25%).

FTZ procedures would exempt Kravet from customs duty payments on the foreign components used in export production. Some 15 percent of the plant's shipments are exported. On its domestic shipments, Kravet would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to samples (duty–free) for the textile samples produced at the facility. On the non–sample textile shipments, the company would be able to defer duty on the imported merchandise until it is entered for consumption. The request indicates that the savings from FTZ procedures would help improve the plant's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report 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 21, 2007. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to June 4, 2007.

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce Export Assistance Center, 555 North Pleasantburg Drive, Building 1, Suite 109, Greenville, South Carolina, 29607.

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign–Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 2814B, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230.

For further information, contact Elizabeth Whiteman at Elizabeth__Whiteman@ita.doc.gov or (202) 482–0473.

Dated: March 6, 2007.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7–5064 Filed 3–19–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign–Trade Zones Board

[Docket 8–2007]

Foreign–Trade Zone 183 – Austin, Texas, Expansion of Manufacturing Authority -- Subzone 183B, Samsung Austin Semiconductor L.L.C., Austin, Texas

An application has been submitted to the Foreign–Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Foreign–Trade Zone of Central Texas, Inc., grantee of FTZ 183, requesting authority on behalf of Samsung Austin Semiconductor L.L.C. (Samsung), to expand the scope of manufacturing activity conducted under zone procedures within Subzone 183B at the Samsung facilities in Austin, Texas. 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 February 28, 2007.

Subzone 183B (1,348 employees) was approved by the Board in 2005 for the manufacture of semiconductor memory devices for export (Board Order 1421, 70 FR 72293, 12/2/05). The subzone consists of three sites (192.1 acres total; 876,453 sq. ft. of enclosed space): Site 1--Samsung Austin Semiconductor facilities (186.1 acres; 764,453 sq. ft.)--located at 12100 Samsung Boulevard in Austin, Texas; Site 2--HISCO facilities (4.1 acres; 62,000 sq. ft.)--located at 8330 Cross Park Drive in Austin; and Site 3--Three Way Inc. facilities (1.9 acres; 50,000 sq. ft.)--located at 4009 Commercial Center Drive in Austin.

The current request involves an increase in capacity due to the construction of a new fabrication unit within Site 1 that will add 1,621,482 square feet of enclosed space. No additional finished products have been requested; however, Samsung is seeking to add certain gases used in the manufacturing process to its scope of authority. The gases that may be sourced from abroad include: methane, xenon, tetrachlorosilane, boron trichloride/nitrogen, methyl floride, aluminum borohydride trimethylamine and tetrakis (ethylmethylamido) zirconium (HTS 2711.29, 2804.29, 2812.10, 2903.03, 2921.11 and 2931.00, duty rate ranges from 3.7–5.5%). The company is requesting export only authority for the expanded capacity and additional inputs, and the scope otherwise would remain unchanged.

Zone procedures for the expanded facilities and inputs would exempt Samsung from customs duty payments on the foreign components used in export production. Currently, foreign inputs account for approximately 7 percent of the value of the finished semiconductor memory devices. Samsung would also be able to avoid duty on foreign inputs that become scrap/waste. Samsung may also realize logistical/procedural and other benefits from subzone status. The application indicates that the savings from zone procedures help improve the plant's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ staff has been appointed examiner to investigate the application and report 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 21, 2007. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to June 4, 2007.

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce Export Assistance Center, 221 E. 11th St., 4th Floor, Austin, Texas 78701.

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign–Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 2814B, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230.

For further information, contact Elizabeth Whiteman at *Elizabeth__Whiteman@ita.doc.gov* or (202) 482–0473.

Dated: February 28, 2007.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7–5067 Filed 3–19–07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Action Affecting Export Privileges; Fiber Materials, Inc.

In the Matter of: Fiber Materials, Inc., 5 Morin Street, Biddeford, ME 04005, Respondent; Order Denying Export Privileges

A. Denial of Export Privileges of Fiber Materials, Inc.

On November 18, 2005, in the U.S. District Court in the District of Massachusetts, Fiber Materials, Inc. (''FMI'') was convicted of violating the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 U.S.C. app. 2401–2420 (2000)) (the ''Act''). [1] Specifically, FMI was convicted of knowingly exporting and causing to be exported from the United States to India, a controlled commodity, to wit, a component, accessory and controls for an isostatic press, that is, a control panel which consisted of, among other things, an operating control cabinet, a power/pressure control cabinet, and digital controllers and recorder, without having first obtained the required export license from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In addition to the violation of the Act, the FMI was convicted of conspiring to violate the Act in violation of 18 U.S.C. 371 (2000). FMI was ordered to pay a fine of $250,000.

Section 11(h) of the Act and Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (''Regulations'') [2] provide, in pertinent part, that ''[t]he Director of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, may deny export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of * * * Act,'' for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date of conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(a) and (d). In addition, Section 750.8 of the Regulations states that BIS's Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS licenses previously issued in which the person had an interest in at the time of his conviction.

I have received notice of the FMI's conviction for violating the Act, and I, following consultations with the Export Enforcement, including the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, have decided to deny the FMI's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of its conviction. Due to exceptional circumstances, this Order is being issued without prior notice or opportunity to respond.

Accordingly, it is hereby

Ordered

I. Until November 18, 2015, Fiber Materials, Inc., 5 Morin Street, Biddeford, ME 04005, its successors or assigns, and when acting for or on behalf of FMI, its officers, representatives, agents, or employees (''Denied Person'') may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as ''item'') exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, License Exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any

[1] Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by the Notice of August 3, 2006 (71 FR 44551, Aug. 7, 2006), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706 (2000)) (''IEEPA'').

[2] The Regulations are currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2006).