DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Foreign-Trade Zones Board
[B–42–2017]
Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 122—Corpus Christi, Texas; Authorization of Production Activity; Voestalpine Texas, LLC; Subzone 122T (Hot Briquetted Iron By-Products); Portland, Texas

On June 12, 2017, the Port of Corpus Christi Authority, grantee of FTZ 122, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Voestalpine Texas, LLC, within Subzone 122T, in Portland, Texas.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the Federal Register inviting public comment (82 FR 30821, July 3, 2017). On October 10, 2017, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board’s decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board’s regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: December 6, 2017.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017–26851 Filed 12–12–17; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Foreign-Trade Zones Board
[S–161–2017]
Approval of Expanded Subzone Status; Orgill, Inc., Post Falls and Coeur d’Alene, Idaho

On October 13, 2017, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the Southwest Idaho Manufacturers’ Alliance, grantee of FTZ 280, requesting expanded subzone status subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 280, on behalf of Orgill, Inc., in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the Federal Register inviting public comment (82 FR 41208, August 10, 2017). Dated: December 8, 2017.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Acting Executive Secretary.

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FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on December 5, 2017.

Aker already has authority for the production of undersea umbilicals within Site 7 of FTZ 82. The current request would add finished products and foreign status materials/components to the scope of authority. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), additional FTZ authority would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials/components and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Aker from customs duty payments on the foreign-status materials/components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below and in the existing scope of authority, Aker would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to: Steel tube flying leads; hydraulic flying leads; cobra head terminations; umbilical termination assemblies; subsea distribution assemblies; mud mat assemblies; and, integrated controllers jumpers/hydraulic bridge jumpers (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 3.7%). Aker would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status components which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The materials/components sourced from abroad include: Super duplex steel tubes; electrical cables exceeding 1000V; electrical cables exceeding 600V; fiber optic cables; rotary disc valves; valve bodies, bonnets, gates, seats, stems, non-elastomeric seals, elastomeric seals and fastener hardware for rotary disc valves; clamp connector assemblies; inboard hub forgings of low alloy steel; inboard hub flanges of low alloy steel; outboard hub forgings of low alloy steel; hub retainer flanges of low alloy steel; pressure cap forgings of low alloy steel; rotary gate valves; hydraulic gate valves; vertical connection system guide cone weldments; left/right retainer ring elements for clamp connector assemblies; and, top ring elements for clamp connector assemblies (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 5.3%).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board’s Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is January 22, 2018.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Executive Secretary,Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 21013, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230–0002, and in the “Reading Room” section of the Board’s website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

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

Dated: December 6, 2017.
Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Advisory Committee on Supply Chain Competitiveness Solicitation of Nominations for Membership

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of an opportunity to apply for membership on the Advisory Committee on Supply Chain Competitiveness.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration (ITA), is requesting nominations for the Advisory Committee on Supply Chain Competitiveness (“The Committee”). The Committee was established under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The Committee was first chartered on November 21, 2011, and subsequently renewed on November 20, 2013, and November 17, 2015. The Department of Commerce most recently renewed the Committee for another two-year term beginning on November 16, 2017. The Committee has functioned effectively, and the Department has an on-going need for consensus advice regarding U.S. supply chain competitiveness. The Committee advises the Secretary on the necessary elements of a comprehensive policy approach to supply chain competitiveness designed to support U.S. export growth and national economic competitiveness, encourage innovation, facilitate the movement of goods, and improve the competitiveness of U.S. supply chains for goods and services in the domestic and global economy; and to provide advice to the Secretary on regulatory policies and programs and investment priorities that affect the competitiveness of U.S. supply chains. The Department is seeking nominations for the newly-rechartered Committee.

DATES: Applications for immediate consideration for appointment must be received on or before 5:00 p.m. EDT on January 12, 2018. After that date, the Department of Commerce will continue to accept applications to fill any vacancies that may arise during the charter period.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Boll, Office of Supply Chain, Professional & Business Services, Room 11014, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; phone 202–482–1135; email: richard.boll@trade.gov. Please visit the Advisory Committee on Supply Chain Competitiveness website at: http://trade.gov/td/services/oscpb/supplychain/acscce/.

The Committee has a maximum of 45 members. The Department of Commerce is seeking nominations for immediate consideration to fill positions on the Committee for the 2017–2019 charter term, and will continue to accept nominations under this notice on an on-going basis for two-years for consideration to fill vacancies that may arise during the charter term. Member appointment terms run for two-years concurrently with the Committee charter. Members will be selected based upon their ability to advise the Secretary of Commerce on the necessary elements of a comprehensive policy approach to supply chain competitiveness designed to support U.S. export growth and national economic competitiveness, encourage innovation, facilitate the movement of goods, and improve the competitiveness of U.S. supply chains for goods and services in the domestic and global economy; and to provide advice to the Secretary on regulatory policies and programs and investment priorities that affect the competitiveness of U.S. supply chains. The Committee provides detailed policy and technical advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary regarding:

(1) National, state, or local factors in trade programs and policies that affect the efficient domestic and international operation and competitiveness of U.S. global supply chains from point of origin to destination;

(2) elements of national policies affecting the movement of goods, infrastructure, investment, and