

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 54,600.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: \$2 million.

Respondents Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13, U.S.C., Section 182.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: January 9, 2013.

Glenna Mickelson,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2013-00550 Filed 1-11-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S-2-2013]

Foreign-Trade Zone 196—Fort Worth, TX, Foreign-Trade Subzone 196A—TTI, Inc.; Application for Additional Subzone Site

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by Alliance Corridor, Inc., grantee of FTZ 196, requesting an additional site for Subzone 196A located in Fort Worth, 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 docketed on January 4, 2013.

Subzone 196A was approved on September 6, 2012 (S-102-2012) with a site located at 2601 Sylvania Cross Drive in Fort Worth (Site 1, 13 acres) subject to a three-year ASF sunset provision to September 30, 2015. An additional site located at 2441 Northeast Parkway in Fort Worth was approved on a temporary basis on December 13, 2012

(S-139-2012) (Temporary Site 2, 14.419 acres, expires 6/30/2013).

The applicant is now requesting authority to include Temporary Site 2 in Subzone 196A on a longer-term basis. The proposed subzone site would be subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 196 and to the existing sunset provision applicable to Site 1 of the subzone. No authorization for production activity has been requested at this time.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, Camille Evans of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to review the application and make recommendations to the Executive Secretary.

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 February 25, 2013. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to March 11, 2013.

A copy of the application 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 Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. For further information, contact Camille Evans at Camille.Evans@trade.gov or (202) 482-2350.

Dated: January 4, 2013.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 30-2011]

Foreign-Trade Zone 141—Rochester, NY, Application for Manufacturing Authority, Firth Rixson, Inc. d/b/a Firth Rixson Monroe, Comment Period on Revised Preliminary Recommendation

On April 29, 2011, an application was submitted by Monroe County, New York, grantee of FTZ 141, requesting authority on behalf of Firth Rixson, Inc. d/b/a Firth Rixson Monroe (Firth Rixson) to manufacture aircraft turbine components under FTZ procedures within FTZ 141 (76 FR 25300-25301, 5/4/2011). In January 2012, the applicant

was notified of the FTZ Board staff examiner's preliminary recommendation for approval of the request with a restriction requiring that foreign-origin titanium be admitted to Firth Rixson's FTZ operation in privileged foreign status (19 CFR § 146.63) (absent that restriction, at the time that U.S. customs entry is made on aircraft turbine components produced in the FTZ incorporating foreign-sourced titanium, Firth Rixson would be able to apply to the foreign-sourced titanium the lower duty rates applicable to aircraft turbine components—an "inverted tariff" benefit). In June 2012, the applicant submitted new evidence and information in response to the factors considered in the preliminary recommendation. Firth Rixson's June 2012 submission was the subject of a **Federal Register** notice (77 FR 43572-43573, 7/25/2012) inviting public comment. Firth Rixson subsequently made a rebuttal submission in response to comments received during the comment period.

After a full review of the evidence and information on the record to date (including all submissions by the applicant and other parties) in the context of the applicable criteria from the FTZ Board's regulations (15 CFR part 400), the examiner issued a revised preliminary recommendation on December 28, 2012. The examiner's revised preliminary recommendation is to approve the requested authority—*i.e.*, to allow unrestricted FTZ benefits on foreign titanium used in production for the U.S. market and export—for a period of five years. Any authority beyond the five year period would require an additional application to the FTZ Board.

The examiner's revised preliminary recommendation also includes a requirement for Firth Rixson to provide data on an ongoing basis to enable the FTZ Staff to conduct enhanced monitoring of the actual impact of Firth Rixson's FTZ use. If there were to be evidence of negative effects resulting from the company's FTZ use, the FTZ Board could review the activity and determine whether negative public interest impacts existed that warranted the imposition of a prohibition or restriction (see 15 CFR § 400.49).

The examiner's analysis indicates that allowing unrestricted FTZ benefits on foreign titanium used in production for the U.S. market and export for an initial five-year period should result in significant public benefits—such as maintained or increased U.S. employment—without negative economic effects (*e.g.*, would not result in increased imports of titanium alloy that otherwise would not have