

total harvest rates for Skagit naturally-reproducing coho salmon have been reduced from an average of 51 percent in the early to mid 1990s, to an average of 30 percent for the period 1999–2008. Similarly, average total fishery harvest rates have been reduced from 57 percent to 21 percent for Stillaguamish naturally-reproducing coho; 57 percent to 22 percent for Snohomish naturally-reproducing coho; 57 percent to 35 percent for Hood Canal naturally-reproducing coho; and 39 percent to 8 percent for Strait of Juan de Fuca naturally-reproducing coho (L. LaVoy, NMFS Sustainable Fisheries Division data, pers. comm., April 9, 2010). Harvest rates have also been substantially reduced on Deschutes River coho salmon (from 85 percent to 45 percent), a population the petition mentions in particular.

Regarding the decrease in size of adult coho, we considered this decrease in our 1995 review. The petitioner provides no details and no new information since our previous review nor do we have any additional information in our files on this matter.

Regarding pre-spawning mortality, the petition includes a 2004 report titled “Land Use and Coho Pre-spawning Mortality in the Snohomish Watershed, Washington.” The petition does not demonstrate that this is a new phenomenon, and does not explain how this information affects the overall status of coho in Puget Sound in a way not considered in the 1995 review. The petition also includes smolt (juvenile salmon) production data for Big Beef Creek, describing it as representing a decline. In contrast to the petition’s characterization of the data as showing a decline, it actually suggests that recent smolt production is comparable to or exceeds that of previous years. Although we did not explicitly consider effects of pre-spawning mortality in the 1995 review, there is no information in the petition or our files indicating that this mortality is different from what it was in 1995.

Petition Finding

After reviewing the petition, as well as information readily available to us, we have determined that the petition does not present substantial scientific information indicating the petitioned action may be warranted. The petition correctly states that the scientific information used in NMFS’ previous review is at least 15 years old. However, the petition does not offer adequate new information on the status, trends, and threats to the Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU of coho salmon to warrant the initiation of a status review at this

time. Moreover, information available to us does not suggest that listing may be warranted.

If new information becomes available to suggest that the Puget Sound populations of coho salmon may warrant listing under the ESA, we will reconsider conducting a species status review.

References

A complete list of all references cited herein is available upon request (see ADDRESSES section).

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; 16 U.S.C. 742a *et seq.*; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*

Dated: June 29, 2010.

Samuel D. Rauch III,
*Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Regulatory Programs, National Marine
Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2010–16361 Filed 7–2–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1688]

Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 89 Las Vegas, NV

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Nevada Development Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 89, submitted an application to the Board for authority to expand FTZ 89 to include a site in the City of North Las Vegas, Nevada, within the Las Vegas Customs and Border Protection port of entry (FTZ Docket 48–2009, filed 11/09/09);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the **Federal Register** (74 FR 59131–59132, 11/17/09) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner’s report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board’s regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to expand FTZ 89 is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations, including Section 400.28, and to the Board’s standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the overall general-purpose zone

project, and further subject to a sunset provision that would terminate authority on June 30, 2017 for Site 9 where no activity has occurred under FTZ procedures before that date.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 22nd day of June 2010.

Paul Piquado,

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-
Trade Zones Board.*

ATTEST:

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2010–16356 Filed 7–2–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–831]

Fresh Garlic from the People’s Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of New Shipper Review

AGENCY: Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 6, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Lingjun Wang, AD/CVD Operations,
Office 6, Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th
Street and Constitution Avenue, NW,
Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202)
482–2316.

Background

On April 27, 2010, the Department of Commerce (the Department) issued the preliminary results of the new shipper review of fresh garlic from the People’s Republic of China for Qingdao Sea–line International Trade Co. Ltd. (Qingdao Sea–line), covering the period of review of November 1, 2008 through April 30, 2009. *See Fresh Garlic from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of New Shipper Review*, 75 FR 24578 (May 5, 2010).

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.214(i)(1), provides that the Department will issue the preliminary results of a new shipper review of an antidumping duty order within 180 days after the day on which the review was initiated, and final results of review within 90 days after the date on which the preliminary results were issued. However, if the Secretary concludes that a new shipper review is extraordinarily