

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ZONE SCHEDULES

This zone schedule is being made available pursuant to 15 CFR 400.44(e), which states: “The Board shall make copies of zone schedules available on its Web site.”

Availability of this zone schedule on the FTZ Board’s website does not imply that the FTZ Board has approved any rate/charge, policy or other content of this zone schedule. In particular, while the FTZ Board staff intends to conduct spot checks over time, zone schedules are not reviewed for compliance with the public utility requirement (19 U.S.C. 81n, 15 CFR 400.42) prior to making the zone schedules available via the Board’s website.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.44(b)(4), a grantee may not assess any specific rate or charge for which the amount – or formula for calculating the amount – does not appear in the zone schedule that the grantee has submitted to the FTZ Board.

Complaints about a grantee’s compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements related to public utility and uniform treatment – including rate or charge amounts/formulas, a grantee assessing a rate or charge amount/formula that does not appear in its zone schedule, and a grantee not affording uniform treatment under like conditions – may be presented to the FTZ Board under 15 CFR 400.45 (which also allows for complaints to be made on a confidential basis, if necessary).

Questions or concerns may be addressed to the FTZ Board staff at (202) 482-2862 or ftz@trade.gov.

**SAN ANTONIO FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE, FTZ NO. 80 ZONE SCHEDULE
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1999**

**ZONE SCHEDULE
FOR THE
SAN ANTONIO FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE, FTZ NO. 80**

This Zone Schedule has been prepared by the City of San Antonio. Any questions concerning the contents of this Zone Schedule should be addressed to:

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This Zone Schedule has been prepared in accordance with 15 C.F.R. 400.42 and is on file with the Foreign-Trade Zones Board and the United States Customs Service in San Antonio.

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I. Foreign -Trade Zones in General:

Foreign-trade zones (FTZs) were created by the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of 1934 ("the FTZ Act") for the purpose of expediting and encouraging foreign commerce. Changes to the FTZ Act in 1950 which permitted manufacturing and exhibiting in FTZs have broadened the objectives of the program. FTZs are secured areas under U.S. Customs supervision that are considered outside the customs territory of the United States. Merchandise may be moved into an FTZ for storage, exhibition, manufacture, or other operations not otherwise prohibited by law. Customs duties on foreign merchandise are not collected until the merchandise is entered into the U.S. Customs.

II. The San Antonio Foreign-Trade Zone, FTZ #80:

The San Antonio Foreign-Trade Zone, FTZ #80 was initially established by Board Order No. 200 (September 16, 1982) and was expanded twice – once by Board Order 522 (May 17, 1991) and the second time by Board Order 923 (September 25, 1997). The zone project currently consists of ten (10) sites totaling more than 3,500 acres (See Exhibit A).

Currently, the San Antonio Foreign-Trade Zone consists of the following ten (10) sites:

1. San Antonio Distribution Center, Building 7 (58,000 square feet of warehouse space) at 5040 Space Center Drive, San Antonio.
2. San Antonio International Airport Cargo Facilities (49.514 acres) located at the intersection of Loop 410 and U.S. Highway 281 in San Antonio.
3. Freeport Business Centre (225 acre activation limit from total 500 acres) at Quintana Road at I-35 in Bexar County.
4. Cornerstone Business & Industrial Park (195 acres) at Interstate Highway 10 East and Loop 410, Bexar County.
5. Tri County Business & Industrial Park (225 acre activation limit from total 281 acres) at the intersection of FM 3009 and Interstate Highway 35, within the city limits of Schertz, Texas (Guadalupe and Comal Counties).
6. Foster Ridge facility (225 acre activation limit from total 683 acres) at Foster and Kiefer Roads in Bexar County.
7. Site No. 7A: Binz-Engelman Center (11.708 acres/226,800 square feet of warehouse space) located at Binz-Engelman and Seguin Roads at I-35, San Antonio; and Site No. 7B: City Park East Industrial Park (18.91 acres/252,900 square feet of warehouse space), located at N. E. Loop 410 at I-10 East & Eddie Rd.

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8. Coliseum Distribution Center (45.670 acres) located at 1143 Coliseum Road, San Antonio.
9. HemisFair Park (51.987 acres) and the Alamodome (60.8395) located at Market Street and Durango Blvd, San Antonio.
10. Kelly AFB/Van de Walle – (2,406.83 acres) located on both sides of US 90. All base properties at Kelly Air Force Base (1,852.16 acres) located east of the runway. The property (554.67 acres) known as Van de Walle contiguous to the Kelly Air Force Base consisting of two sites – north and south. The north site (435.29 acres) is in the vicinity of Commerce Street, Callaghan Road, State Highway 151, Old Highway 90 West, U.S. Highway 90 and South Acme Road, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The south site (119.38 acres) is in the vicinity of Morey Road and Growdon Drive, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

There are presently three (3) approved General Purposes FTZ Operators at FTZ #80. In 1993, the City entered into a FTZ Operating Agreement with MSAG Global Logistics, authorizing MSAS to function as an Operator at Sites 7 and 8 of FTZ #80. In 1999, the City entered into FTZ Operating Agreements with both EG&G Kelly Distribution Center and Ryder Integrated Logistics, Inc., authorizing each entity to function as an Operator at Site 10 of FTZ #80. To date, only site 8 is activated with MSAS functioning as the Operator.

There have been four (4) approved subzones of FTZ #80. FTZ #80A was issued for the benefit of Bausch & Lomb for its sunglasses assembly and distribution facility located in San Antonio, TX (Board order 522 dated 05/17/91). FTZ #80B was issued for the benefit of Colin Medical Instruments for its medical equipment distribution facility in San Antonio, TX (Board Order 522 dated 05/17/91). FTZ #80C was used for the benefit of Friedrich Air Conditioning Company for its air conditioning equipment distribution facility in San Antonio, TX (Board Order 522 dated 05/17/91). FTZ #80D was issued for the benefit of R.G. Barry Corporation for its footwear and thermal comfort products distribution facility in San Angelo, TX (Board Order 800 dated 02/07/96). To date, only Colin has activated its subzone. As of 11/08/96, the grants of authority for FTZ #80A and #80C lapsed; and as of 05/08/98, the grants of authority for FTZ #80A and #80C terminated.

The San Antonio Foreign-Trade Zone is open for business during normal business hours.

III. Glossary of Terms:

1. **Foreign-Trade Zones Board** – comprised of the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Treasury and the Secretary of the Army. These officials or their designee are empowered to issue to appropriate applicants the grant of authority to establish, maintain and operate a Foreign Trade Zone project 19 U.S.C. 81a(b); 15 C.F.R. 400.2(b).

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2. **Foreign-Trade Zones Board staff** – Officials in the Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration responsible for overseeing the administration of Foreign Trade Zones. The Executive Secretary heads up this office. 15 C.F.R. 400.2 (f).
3. **Port Director of Customs** – Customs official with responsibility for overseeing the activation and operations of zone projects within his customs district.
4. **Grantee** – Corporation to which the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone has been granted. 19 U.S.C. 81a(h); 15 C.F.R. 400.2 (r).
5. **Operator** – Corporation, partnership, or person that operates a zone or subzone under the terms of an Agreement with the zone grantee. Where used in this part, the term “operator” also applies to a “grantee” that operates its own zone. 19 C.F.R. 146.1(15); 15 C.F.R. 400.2(s).
6. **User** – A person or firm using a zone or subzone for storage, handling, or processing of merchandise. 19 C.F.R. 146.1(20); 156 C.F.R. 400.2(v).
7. **FTZ Eligibility** – Insurance of a grant by the FTZ Board results in the designated area obtaining FTZ eligibility.
8. **Activation** – Filing of an application with U.S. Customs by the Operator, with the Grantee’s concurrence, results in the actual utilization of an FTZ eligible site as an FTZ.
9. **Subzone** – A special purpose zone established as an adjunct to a zone project for a limited purpose.
10. **Domestic Status Merchandise** – Merchandise produced in the United States or imported merchandise for which customs duties have already been paid.
11. **Privileged Foreign Status Merchandise** – Imported merchandise which has not cleared Customs and for which the User wishes said merchandise to retain its identity, from a customs classification standpoint, regardless of its condition when it ultimately enters the customs territory of the United States.
12. **Non-Privileged Foreign Status Merchandise** – Imported merchandise which has not cleared Customs and for which the User does not wish said merchandise to retain its identity, from a customs classification standpoint. Therefore, if said merchandise is altered from a customs classification standpoint, it will become classifiable in its condition when it ultimately enters the customs territory of the United States.
13. **Zone Restricted Merchandise** – Merchandise which can not re-enter the U.S. customs territory.

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14. **CF 214** – Document prepared by the User, signed by the Operator and approved by U.S. Customs, which authorizes the admission of merchandise into a FTZ and designates the status of the merchandise.
15. **CF 216** – Document prepared by the Operator and approved by U.S. Customs, which authorizes the User to engage in certain activities within the FTZ such as manipulation, repair, destruction and manufacture.
16. **CF 3461** – Document prepared by the User, which must be approved by U.S. Customs and furnished to the Operator prior to the physical removal of any merchandise from the FTZ into the customs territory of the United States.
17. **CF 7512** – Document prepared by the User, which must be approved by U.S. Customs and furnished to the Operator prior to the physical removal of any merchandise from the FTZ for exportation of merchandise from the United States.

IV. Role of Foreign-Trade Zones Board:

1. Review FTZ applications, expansion applications, subzone applications, manufacturing requests and boundary modification requests and issue Board Orders.
2. All ongoing activities are subject to review, 15 C.F.R. 400.31(d) (1).
3. The Board may revoke a grant in whole or in part for repeated and willful violations of the Act, 15 C.F.R. 400.28(c).
4. A request for manufacturing/processing in an approved zone or subzone is subject to approval either through informal procedures or formal procedures, 15 C.F.R. 400.28(a) (2) and 400.32 (b).
5. Zone Schedules are subject to review by the Executive Secretary. 15 C.F.R. 400.42(a) (2) and 400.42 (b) (3).
6. Zone-restricted merchandise may be permitted to be returned into the customs territory by request to the Board. 15 C.F.R. 400.44 (c).
7. Retail trade requests may be processed by the Executive Secretary. 15 C.F.R. 400.45.
8. Board shall publish Annual Report. 15 C.F.R. 400.46 (d) (2).

V. Role of US Customs:

1. Port Director is local Representative of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board. 19 C.F.R. 146.2; 15 C.F.R. 400.41.

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2. Port Director approves activation and alteration requests. 19 C.F.R. 146.6 and 146.7.
3. Customs will conduct spot checks and audits.
4. Customs provides recommendation to the Board with regard to requests to return zone restricted merchandise into the customs territory. 15 C.F.R. 400.45.

VI. Role of Zone Grantee:

1. File all applications with the Foreign-Trade Zones Board.
2. Assist in marketing of zone project.
3. Select Operator.
4. Insure maintenance of facilities. 19 U.S.C. 811.
5. Insure zone is run as public utility. 19 U.S.C. 81n.
6. Concur in all activation requests filed with Customs. 19 C.F.R. 146.6.
7. Insure that the Annual Report is timely filed with the FTZ Board. 19 U.S.C. 81p (b); 15 C.F.R. 400.46 (d).
8. Submit the Zone Schedule to the Executive Secretary and the Port Director. 15 C.F.R. 400.42(b).
9. Submit requests to Customs with regard to whether an activity constitutes retail trade and can be conducted within zone. 15 C.F.R. 400.45(a).

VII. Role of Zone Operator:

1. Supervise all admissions, transfers, removals, recordkeeping, manipulations, manufacturing, destruction, exhibition, physical and procedural security and conditions of storage in zone as required by law and regulations. 19 C.F.R. 146.4.
2. Payment of any applicable activation fee and annual fee. 19 C.F.R. 146.5.
3. Prepare written application to the Port Director for activation of zone. 19 C.F.R. 146.6.
4. Make written application to the Port Director for approval of an alteration of an activated area. 19 C.F.R. 146.7.

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5. File the requisite Customs Form 301 Foreign Trade Zone Operator's Bond with the District Director. 19 C.F.R. 146.7.
6. Sign all CF 214s permitting merchandise to be placed into the zone. 19 C.F.R. 146.9.
7. Prepare a Procedures Manual outlining the inventory control system and recordkeeping system to be followed at the zone. 19 C.F.R. 146.21
8. Responsible for preparing a reconciliation report within 90 days after the end of the zone/subzone year. 19 C.F.R. 146.25.
9. Perform an annual internal review of the inventory control and recordkeeping system and report discrepancies to the District Director. 19 C.F.R. 146.26.
10. Maintenance of admission documentation. 19 C.F.R. 146.37.
11. Collect all in-bound documentation. 19 C.F.R. 146.40.
12. Filing of CF 216 for permission to manipulate, manufacture, exhibit or destroy merchandise in a zone. 19 C.F.R. 146.52.
13. Report shortages and overages to U.S. Customs. 19 C.F.R. 146.53.

VIII. Role of Zone User:

1. Payment of customs duties for merchandise entering customs territory.
2. In many instances, the zone user is responsible for maintenance of inventory control records, particularly where the zone user has physical possession of zone merchandise. 19 C.F.R. 146.4.
3. In many instances, the zone user is the zone operator.

IX. Benefits from Using an FTZ:

For businesses engaged in international trade, FTZs provide a flexible means of reducing costs, improving cash flow and obtaining other benefits. The value of FTZ use to an individual firm depends upon a combination of factors, including the tariff structure and other rules applicable to FTZs, and the commercial demands of the trade or business concerned. A number of advantageous uses of a zone are outlined below:

FOR STORAGE

1. Customs duties are not payable until the merchandise is actually released from a zone and enters U.S. customs territory.
2. Excise Taxes are not payable until the merchandise is actually released from a zone and enters U.S. customs territory.
3. Re-exported merchandise is not subject to the payment of regular customs duties, countervailing and dumping duties nor excise taxes.
4. Non-conforming merchandise can be returned to the foreign supplier or destroyed under Customs' supervision without being subjected to the payment of customs duties and/or excise taxes.
5. Zone security must be in compliance with the standards set forth by the U.S. Customs Service and theft of merchandise located within a zone is punishable as a federal offense – thus, zone utilization generally reduces the rate of pilferage experienced by the User, as well as the insurance premiums paid by the User.
6. Zone Users must adopt inventory control procedures in compliance with the Customs Regulations, which enables Users to maintain tighter inventory control over merchandise located within a zone – thus, zone utilization generally reduces the amount of merchandise which is unaccounted for and lost.
7. Zone Users can store Quota merchandise for a Quota Category that has been filled until the Quota Category reopens.
8. Foreign merchandise stored in a zone is exempt from state and local ad valorem taxation.
9. Merchandise may be remarked or relabeled in a zone to conform to U.S. Customs requirements.
10. Merchandise placed in a zone in “zone restricted” status is considered, for customs purposes, to have been exported from the United States and, if applicable, duty drawback can be claimed.

FOR MANUFACTURING/PROCESSING:

11. Components with a higher duty rate, utilized in the production of an article with a lower duty rate, can have their duty rate reduced to the duty rate applicable to the finished article.
12. The expense of labor, overhead and profit incurred in operations performed in a zone is not subject to customs duties.

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13. Articles produced in a zone which are re-exported without having entered the customs territory of the United States are never subject to the payment of U.S. customs duties, dumping and countervailing duties nor excise taxes.
14. Any waste which results from the manufacturing performed in a zone is not subject to customs duties.
15. Any defective components which are not actually used in the manufacturing process but which are destroyed or re-exported are not subject to duty payment.
16. Articles can, in various states of manufacture, be transferred from zone to zone.
17. Some components can possibly, through a manufacturing operation, change their character so as to escape a Quota Category.
18. The article produced in a zone is not subject to duty payment until it actually enters the U.S. customs territory.
19. Substandard foods and drugs may, in some instances, be reconditioned to meet the requirements of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

X. Inventory Control and Recordkeeping System:

1. **General Requirements** – The operator will maintain either a **manual or automated inventory control and recordkeeping system** or combination manual and automated **system** capable of:
 - (A) accounting for all merchandise, including domestic status merchandise, temporarily deposited, admitted, granted a zone status and/or status change, stored, exhibited, manipulated, manufactured, destroyed, transferred, and/or removed from the FTZ;
 - (B) producing accurate and timely reports and documents as required by regulations;
 - (C) identifying shortages and overages of merchandise in the FTZ in sufficient detail to determine the quantity, description, tariff classification, zone status, and value of the missing or excess merchandise;
 - (D) providing all the information necessary to make entry for merchandise being transferred to the Customs territory;
 - (E) providing an audit trail to Customs forms from admission through manipulation, manufacture, destruction or transfer of merchandise from the FTZ either by zone lot or Customs authorized inventory method.

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2. **Procedures Manual** – the operator will provide the Customs Port Director with an English language copy of its written inventory control and recordkeeping systems procedures manual and all subsequent changes thereto. The operator may authorize a zone user to maintain its individual inventory control and recordkeeping system and procedures manual, however, the operator remains responsible to Customs and liable under its bond for supervision, defects in, or failures of such a system.
3. **Admission of Merchandise** – all merchandise will be recorded in a receiving report or document using a zone lot number or unique identifier. All merchandise, except domestic status merchandise for which no permit for admission is required must be traceable to a Customs Form 214 and accompanying documentation. Quantities received will be reconciled to a receiving report or document such as an invoice with any discrepancy reported to the Port Director. The receiving report or document is required to provide sufficient information to identify the merchandise and distinguish it from other merchandise. Merchandise received will be accurately recorded in the inventory system records from the receiving report or document using the zone lot number or unique identifier for traceability.
4. **Accountability for merchandise** – a zone lot number or unique identifier will be used to identify and trace merchandise. Fungible merchandise may be identified by an inventory method authorized by Customs, which must be consistently applied, such as First-In-First-Out (FIFO) and using a unique identifier. The inventory records will specify by zone lot number, or unique identifier (a) the location of merchandise; (b) zone status; (c) cost or value, except where the operator's or user's financial records maintain cost or value and the records are made available for Customs review; (d) beginning balance, cumulative receipts and removals, adjustments, and current balance on hand by date and quantity; (e) destruction of merchandise; and (f) scrap, waste, and by-products.
5. **Physical inventories** – the operator is required to take at least an annual physical inventory of all merchandise in the FTZ (unless continuous cycle counts are taken as part of an ongoing inventory control program) with prior notification of the date(s) given to Customs for any supervision of the inventory deemed necessary. The operator will notify the Port Director of any discrepancies.
6. **Annual reconciliation** – the operator will prepare a reconciliation report within 90 days after the end of the zone/subzone year unless the Port Director authorizes an extension for reasonable cause. The operator will retain the annual reconciliation report for a spot check or audit by Customs. The report will contain a description of merchandise for each zone lot or unique identifier, zone status, quantity on hand at the beginning of the year, cumulative receipts and transfer (by unit), quantity on hand at the end of the year, and cumulative positive and negative adjustments (by unit) made during the year. The operator will submit to the Port Director within 10 working days after the preparation of the annual reconciliation report, a letter signed by the operator certifying that the annual reconciliation has been prepared, is available for Customs review, and is

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accurate. The certification letter is required to contain the name and street address of the operator, where the required records are available for Customs review; and the name, title, and telephone number of the person having custody of the records.

7. **Annual system review** – the operator will perform an annual internal review of the inventory control and recordkeeping system and report to the Port Director any deficiency discovered and corrective action taken.
8. **Shortages and overages** – the operator will report, in writing, to the Port Director upon identification, as such, of any (a) theft or suspected theft of merchandise; (b) merchandise properly admitted to the zone; or (c) shortage of one percent or more of the quantity of merchandise in a lot or covered by a unique identifier, if the missing merchandise would have been subject to duties and taxes of \$100 or more upon entry into the customs territory. The operator will record upon identification all shortages and overages, whether or not they are required to be reported to the Port Director at that time, in its inventory control and recordkeeping system. The operator will record all shortages and overages as required in the annual reconciliation report. The person with the right to make entry is required to file, within 5 days, after identification of an overage, an application for admission of the merchandise to the zone on Customs Form 214 or file a customs entry for the merchandise. If a Customs Form 214 or a Customs entry is not timely filed, and the Port Director has not granted an extension of the time provided, the merchandise will be sent to general order.

XI. Handling and Movement of Merchandise:

1. **Receipt of merchandise** – merchandise will be admitted into the zone only upon application on a uniquely and sequentially numbered Customs Form 214 (“Application for Foreign Trade Zone Admission and/or Status Designation”) and the issuance of a permit by the Port Director. Exceptions to the Customs Form 214 requirement are for merchandise temporarily deposited, transmitting merchandise, or domestic merchandise admitted without permit. The operator is required to maintain a lot file containing a copy of documentation necessary to account for the merchandise covered by each Customs Form 214, the examination invoices, and all other documentation necessary to account for the merchandise covered by each Customs Form 214. The lot file will be maintained in sequential order by using the unique number assigned to each Custom Form 214 as the file reference number. Where a Customs-authorized inventory method other than a lot system is in use, such as FIFO, a lot file may not be used, yet the operator will maintain a file of all Customs Form 214’s in sequential order.
2. **Manipulation of merchandise** – prior to any action the operator is required to file with the Port Director an application (or blanket application) on Customs

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Form 216 for permission to manipulate, manufacture, exhibit, or destroy merchandise in the zone. After Customs approves the application (or blanket application), the operator will retain in his recordkeeping system the approved application. The Port Director is authorized to approve a blanket application for period of up to one year for a continuous or repetitive operation. The Port Director may disapprove or revoke approval of any application, or may require the operator to file an individual application.

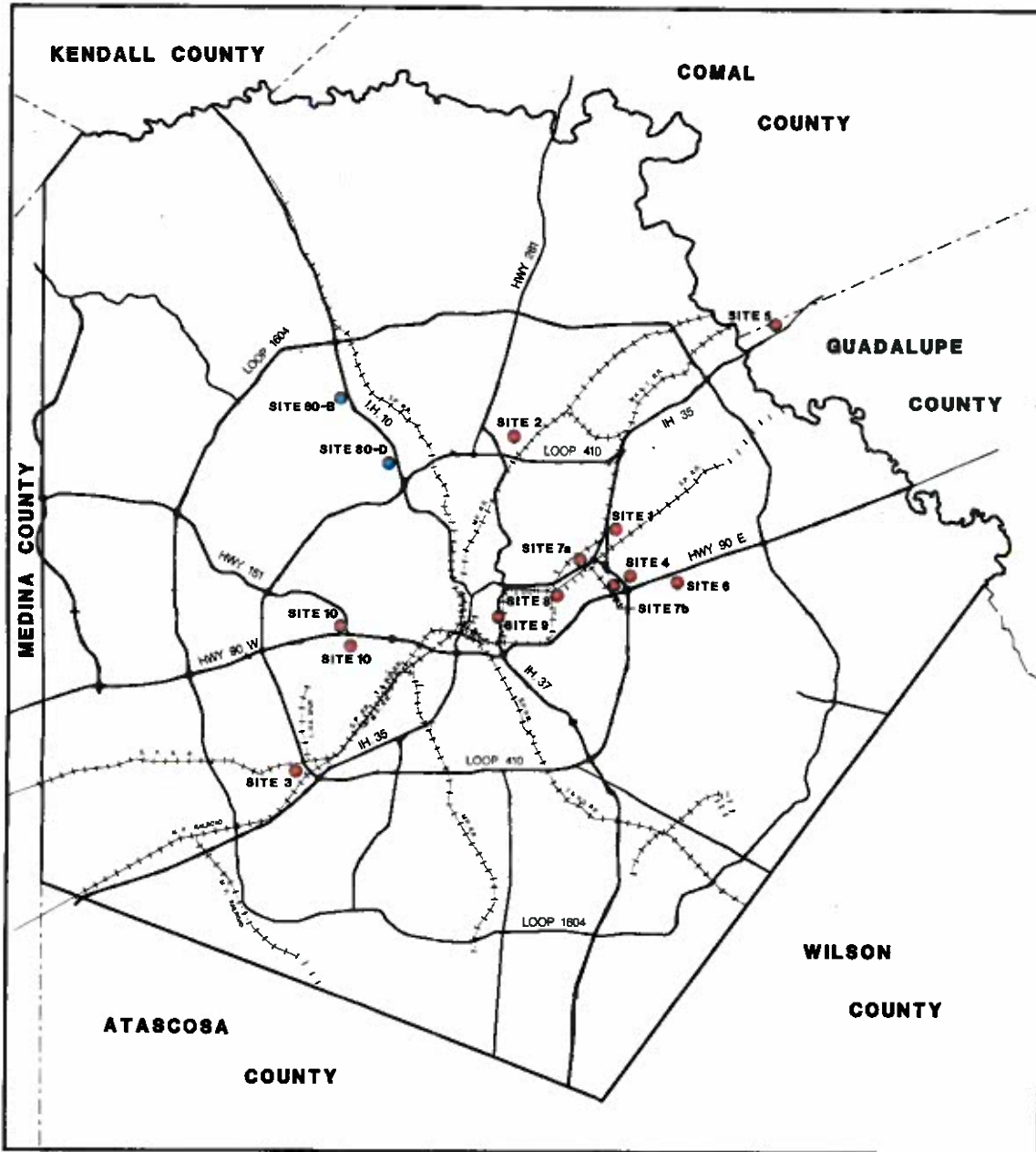
3. **Transfer of merchandise** – (a) to another FTZ with different operator at the same port must be by a licensed cartman under an entry for immediate transportation on Customs Form 7512 or other appropriate form with a Customs Form 214 filed at the bonded carrier under and entry for immediate transportation on Customs Form 214 filed at the destination zone and (b) to another FTZ at another port must be by bonded carrier under an entry for immediate transportation on Customs Form 7512.

When merchandise is transferred from one FTZ to another, the operator of the transferring zone must provide the operator of the destination zone with the documented history of the merchandise being transferred. Upon arrival of the merchandise at the destination FTZ, it is admitted under the normal zone admission procedure except that no invoice or Customs examination is required. When the historical documentation is received, the operator of the destination FTZ must associate it with the Customs Form 214 for admission of the merchandise and incorporate that information into the zone inventory control and recordkeeping system.

4. **Removal of merchandise from FTZ** – except domestic status merchandise, no merchandise may be removed from the FTZ without a Customs permit on the appropriate entry form or other document as required by pertinent regulations. The Port Director may authorize transfer from the zone without physical supervision or examination by a Customs officer. Upon issuance of a permit, the Port Director will authorize delivery of the merchandise only to the operator, who then may release the merchandise to the importer or carrier.
 - (a) **Transfer to customs territory for consumption** – a Customs Form 3461 permit must be filed with and approved by Customs prior to the removal of any foreign status merchandise from the FTZ for entry into the customs territory for consumption.
 - (b) **Transfer to customs territory for exportation** – a Customs Form 7512 permit must be filed with and approved by Customs prior to the removal of any foreign status merchandise from the FTZ for entry into the customs territory for exportation. The bonded carrier will assume liability for the transportation and exportation of the merchandise.

XII. Miscellaneous:

1. **Grantee Fee Schedule** – There is a San Antonio Foreign-Trade Zone #80 Tariff Fee Schedule, Nos. 6 and 7 (see exhibit B).
2. **Operator Fee Schedule** – each operator is responsible for preparation of its own Fee Schedule listing its charges. All Operator Fee Schedules are to be provided to the Grantee and will become part of this Zone Schedule. All rates and charges for all FTZ services within FTZ #80 shall be fair and reasonable and the operators shall afford to all who may apply for the use of the FTZ and its facilities uniform treatment under like conditions.
3. **Retail trade within FTZ** – no retail trade may be conducted within FTZ #80 except under permits issued by the Grantee and approved by the FTZ Board.
4. **Zone-restricted merchandise** – zone-restricted merchandise may be transferred to the customs territory only for entry for exportation, for warehousing pending exportation, for destruction (except destruction of distilled spirits, wines and fermented malt liquors), for transfer to another FTZ, or for delivery to a qualified vessel or aircraft or as ground equipment of a qualified aircraft, unless the FTZ Board has ruled that the return of the merchandise to the customs territory for domestic consumption is in the public interest.
5. **Exclusion from FTZ of goods or process** – the FTZ Board may at any time order the exclusion from FTZ #80 any merchandise or process of treatment that in its judgement is detrimental to the public interest, health, or safety.



Foreign Trade Zone No. 80

● GENERAL PURPOSE SITES

- Site 1: San Antonio Distribution Center
- Site 2: San Antonio International Airport Cargo Facilities
- Site 3: Freeport Business Centre
- Site 4: Cornerstone Business & Industrial Park
- Site 5: Tri-County Business & Industrial Park
- Site 6: Foster Ridge Industrial Park
- Site 7a: Binz-Engleman Center
- Site 7b: City Park East Business Park
- Site 8: Coliseum Distribution Center
- Site 9: Convention Center & Alamodome
- Site 10: Kelly Business/Industrial Complex

● SUBZONES

- Site 80-B: Colln Medical Instruments Corporation
- Site 80-D: R.G. Barry Corporation



FOREIGN TRADE ZONE NO. 80

TARIFF FEE SCHEDULE NO. 6

Effective October 1, 1993, supersedes Tariff Nos. 1, 4 & 5 effective June 1, 1990

I. Schedule for Processing Fees Charged by the Grantee for Submissions to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Foreign-Trade Zones Board:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Fee for General Purpose FTZ Designation:
 (Expansion or major modifications to SAFTZ #80)
 Application/request to be prepared by the City</p> | <p>\$ 7,500
 Plus Legal Counsel</p> |
| <p>B. Fee for Subzone Designation:
 (Includes manufacturing/processing request)
 Application to be prepared by the applicant with City sponsorship</p> | <p>\$ 5,000</p> |
| <p>C. Fee for FTZ Manufacturing/Processing Request at
 General Purpose FTZ site or existing Subzone:
 Request to be prepared by applicant with City sponsorship</p> | <p>\$ 2,500</p> |
| <p>D. Fee for Minor Modification of Existing FTZ Site:
 (General Purpose and/or Subzone)
 Request to be prepared by applicant with City sponsorship</p> | <p>\$ 2,500</p> |

II. Terms of Payment:

- A. Fee Item A, FTZ Designation Fee: One half of the total amount is payable upon execution of the FTZ Agreement with the Grantee. The remainder is to be paid fifteen (15) days after submission of the Application to the U.S. Department of Commerce Foreign-Trade Zones Board. All legal costs to be paid by applicant directly to project attorney upon presentation of attorney invoices.
- B. Fee Items B, C, or D: Full amount is payable fifteen (15) days after submission of the request to the U.S. Department of Commerce Foreign-Trade Zones Board.
- C. All fees are non-refundable.

III. Payments made payable to:

Foreign-Trade Zone No. 80
 City of San Antonio
 Economic Development Department
 P. O. Box 839966
 San Antonio, TX 78283-3966
 Attention: Margaret W. Anaglia, Marketing Specialist

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE NO. 80

TARIFF FEE SCHEDULE NO. 7

Effective October 1, 1993, supersedes Tariff Nos. 1, 4 & 5 effective June 1, 1990

I. Schedule for Operating Fees Charged by the Grantee:

A. Fee for Activation of FTZ/Subzone: Application for U.S. Customs Service to be prepared by the applicant with city sponsorship	\$ 1,500
B. Annual Fee per Operator of Activated FTZ/Subzone	\$ 5,000
C. Annual Fee per Property Owner/Developer of Non-Activated General Purpose FTZ sites	\$ 1,000

II. Terms of Payment:

- A. Fee Item A, Activation Fee: Full amount is payable fifteen (15) days after submission of the application to the U.S. Customs Service.
- B. Fee Item B, Annual Fee due as follows:
 - 1. The Annual Fee is due within fifteen (15) days of the initial activation by Operator covering the fiscal year in which activation occurred.
 - 2. If initial activation occurs after April 1st of any fiscal year, i.e. after one half year has elapsed, the Annual Fee for the initial year of activation will be prorated on a monthly basis.
 - 3. For each following fiscal year the Annual Fee is due on or before October 30th of that fiscal year.
 - 4. Fees A & B are non-refundable.
- C. Fee Item C, Annual Fee due as follows:
 - 1. For each fiscal year the Annual Fee is due on or before October 30th of that fiscal year.
 - 2. If site activates during the fiscal year, the Annual Fee will be refunded to property owner/developer.

III. Payments made payable to:

Foreign-Trade Zone No. 80
City of San Antonio
Economic Development Department
P. O. Box 839966, San Antonio, TX 78283-3966
Attention: Margaret W. Anaglia, Marketing Specialist