

will have up to three (3) minutes to speak, with spots allotted on a first-come, first-serve basis. The Commission will also accept written materials for consideration as we prepare our report. Please submit to HateCrimes@usccr.gov no later than June 11, 2018.

The event will live-stream at <https://www.youtube.com/user/USCCR/videos>. (Please note that streaming information is subject to change.) If attending in person, we ask that you RSVP to publicaffairs@usccr.gov. Persons with disabilities who need accommodation should contact Pamela Dunston at 202-376-8105, or at access@usccr.gov, at least seven (7) business days before the date of the meeting. The Commission will post panelists' submitted written testimony on our website in advance of the briefing; we will not be providing printed copies. Individuals with disabilities who would be in need of printed copies should contact publicaffairs@usccr.gov at least three (3) days prior to the briefing. You can stay abreast of updates and additional information on our website (www.usccr.gov), Twitter (<https://twitter.com/USCCRGov>) and Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/USCCRgov/>).

Meeting Agenda

- I. Introductory Remarks: Chair Catherine E. Lhamon: 9:00 a.m.–9:10 a.m.
- II. Panel One: Local Law Enforcement: 9:10 a.m.–10:30 a.m.
- III. Break: 10:30 a.m.–10:40 a.m.
- IV. Panel Two: Community Stakeholders: 10:40 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
- IV. Break: 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m.
- V. Panel Three: Legal Scholars and Experts: 1:00 p.m.–2:20 p.m.
- VI. Break: 2:20 p.m.–2:30 p.m.
- VII. Panel Four: Federal Officials: 2:30 p.m.–3:50 p.m.
- VIII. Break: 3:50 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
- IX. Open Public Comment Session: 5:00 p.m.–6:30 p.m.

See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section above for full details.

- X. Adjourn Briefing: 6:30 p.m.

Dated: April 19, 2018.

Brian Walch,

Director, Communications and Public Engagement.

[FR Doc. 2018-08535 Filed 4-19-18; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign Trade Zones Board

[B-27-2018]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 81— Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Albany Safran Composites LLC (Carbon Fiber Composite Aircraft Engine Parts) Rochester, New Hampshire

Albany Safran Composites LLC (ASC) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility located in Rochester, New Hampshire. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on April 6, 2018.

The company indicates that it will be submitting a separate application for FTZ designation at the ASC facility under FTZ 81. The facility is used for the manufacture of carbon fiber composite aircraft engine parts. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material (epoxide resin) 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 ASC from customs duty payments on the epoxide resin used in export production. On its domestic sales, ASC would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to carbon fiber composite aircraft engine fan blades, cases and spacers (duty-free) for the foreign-status epoxide resin (duty rate—6.1%). ASC would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status resin which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is June 4, 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 FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Diane Finver at Diane.Finver@trade.gov or (202) 482-1367.

Dated: April 16, 2018.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-08393 Filed 4-20-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South Hi-Tech Industrial Park Nanshan District, Shenzhen China; ZTE Kangxun Telecommunications Ltd. 2/3 Floor, Suite A, Zte Communication Mansion Keji (S) Road Hi-New Shenzhen, 518057 China Respondent'; Order Activating Suspended Denial Order Relating to Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation and Zte Kangxun Telecommunications Ltd.

Background

On March 23, 2017, I signed an Order approving the terms of the Settlement Agreement entered into in early March 2017, between the Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("BIS") and Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation, of Shenzhen, China ("ZTE Corporation") and ZTE Kangxun Telecommunications Ltd. of Hi-New Shenzhen, China ("ZTE Kangxun") (collectively, "ZTE"), hereinafter the "March 23, 2017 Order." Under the terms of the settlement, ZTE agreed to a record-high combined civil and criminal penalty of \$1.19 billion, after engaging in a multi-year conspiracy to violate the U.S. trade embargo against Iran to obtain contracts to supply, build, operate, and maintain telecommunications networks in Iran using U.S.-origin equipment, and also illegally shipping telecommunications equipment to North Korea in violation of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730-774 (2017)) ("EAR" or the "Regulations"). ZTE also admitted to engaging in an elaborate scheme to hide the unlicensed transactions from the U.S. Government, by deleting, destroying, removing, or sanitizing materials and information.

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement and the March 23, 2017 Order, BIS imposed against ZTE a civil penalty totaling \$661,000,000, with \$300,000,000 of that amount suspended for a probationary period of seven years from the date of the Order.¹ This

¹ In addition to the BIS-ZTE settlement, ZTE Corporation entered into a plea agreement with the