

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (83 FR 6510, February 14, 2018). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it meets the criteria for approval.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary (15 CFR 400.36(f)), the application to establish Subzone 102F was approved on April 18, 2018, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 102's 2,000-acre activation limit.

Dated: April 18, 2018.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2018-08465 Filed 4-23-18; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-25-2017]

#### **Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 81— Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Textiles Coated International Inc. (Polytetrafluoroethylene Products); Manchester and Londonderry, New Hampshire**

Textiles Coated International Inc. (TCI) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities in Manchester and Londonderry, New Hampshire. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on April 10, 2018.

TCI's facilities are located within Site 4 of FTZ 81. The facilities are used for the production of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) products. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity 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 TCI from customs duty payments on the foreign-status materials/components used in export production (an estimated 40 percent of production). On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, TCI would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to:

Fluoropolymer film sheeting .152mm in thickness in rolls and not in rolls; PTFE fiberglass colored and not colored; PTFE gaskets; joint sealants; sheet gasketing material with and without adhesives; silicone fiberglass fabrics with and without color; flexible PTFE ducting with coils reinforced and unreinforced; and, PTFE coated fiberglass sheets (duty rate ranges from 3.1% to 7.3%). TCI 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 and components sourced from abroad include: PTFE dispersions; PTFE fine powders; fluoropolymer film sheeting 0.152mm in thickness in rolls and not in rolls; woven glass fiber mats; woven glass fiber fabrics colored and not colored; fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP) pellets; ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) pellets; and, perfluoroalkoxy (PFA) pellets (duty rate ranges from 4.2% to 7.3%). The request indicates that woven glass fiber mats and woven glass fiber fabrics colored and not colored will be admitted to the zone in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41), thereby precluding inverted tariff benefits on such items. The request also indicates that, PTFE dispersions and PTFE fine powders are subject to an antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) investigation if imported from certain countries. The FTZ Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.14(e)) require that merchandise subject to AD/CVD orders, or items which would be otherwise subject to suspension of liquidation under AD/CVD procedures if they entered U.S. customs territory, be admitted to the zone in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

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 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 Board's website, which is accessible via [www.trade.gov/ftz](http://www.trade.gov/ftz).

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at [Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov](mailto:Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov) or (202) 482-1963.

Dated: April 16, 2018.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2018-08466 Filed 4-23-18; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-26-2018]

#### **Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 38— Spartanburg, South Carolina; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; AFL Telecommunications, LLC, (Optical Cable for Data Transfer), Duncan, South Carolina**

AFL Telecommunications, LLC (AFL) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility in Duncan, South Carolina. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on April 11, 2018.

AFL indicates that it will be submitting a separate subzone application for FTZ designation at its facility under FTZ 38. The facility will be used for the production of optical cables for data transfer. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and 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 AFL from customs duty payments on the foreign-status components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, AFL would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to optical cables for data transfer (duty-free). AFL 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 components and materials sourced from abroad include: Grease; silicon carbide grit; buffering gel; thixotropic gels of oil and silica; color chips; ink; glue; plastic jacketing compound; epoxy; silicone; acrylic plastic central strength member; plastic filler rod; mylar tape; plastic furcation tubing; jacket additive of polymerized plastic; aramid yarn; ripcord; binder string; water swellable yarn; water block tape; filler rod of fiberglass reinforced plastic; fiberglass reinforced plastic; tape or fiberglass yarn; copper clad steel

wire; stainless steel tape; stainless steel wire; galvanized steel stranded wire; copper wire; bare stranded copper wire; aluminum alloy wire; aluminum tape; aluminum alloy rod; insulated copper wire; drawn optical glass in reel form; and, drawn optical glass bundles in reel form (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 8.8%, and \$0.013/kg + 5.7%). The request indicates that aramid yarn, ripcord, binder string, and water swellable yarn will be admitted to the zone in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41), thereby precluding inverted tariff benefits on such items.

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 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 Board's website, which is accessible via [www.trade.gov/ftz](http://www.trade.gov/ftz).

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at [juanita.chen@trade.gov](mailto:juanita.chen@trade.gov) or 202-482-1378.

Dated: April 17, 2018.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-08464 Filed 4-23-18; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-560-832, A-580-896, and A-583-862]

### Antidumping Duty Investigations on Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin From Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan; Preliminary Determinations of Critical Circumstances

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that critical circumstances exist for imports of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) resin from certain producers and exporters from Indonesia, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Taiwan.

**DATES:** Applicable April 24, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gene H. Calvert, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade

Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3586.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On September 26, 2017, Commerce received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of PET resin from Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, and Taiwan, on behalf of DAK Americas LLC; Indorama Ventures USA, Inc. (Indorama Ventures); M&G Polymers USA, LLC; and Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America (collectively, the petitioners).<sup>1</sup> On March 27, 2018, the petitioners timely filed allegations that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of PET resin from producers and exporters from Indonesia, Korea, and Taiwan.<sup>2</sup> In accordance with 19 CFR 351.206(c)(2)(i), when a critical circumstances allegation is submitted more than 20 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination, Commerce must issue a preliminary finding of whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that critical circumstances exist by no later than the date of the preliminary determination. In the subject AD investigations, the petitioners requested that Commerce issue preliminary critical circumstances determinations on an expedited basis.<sup>3</sup>

Section 733(e)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), provides that Commerce, upon receipt of a timely allegation of critical circumstances, will preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist in AD investigations if there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that: (A)(i) There is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or (A)(ii) the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales, and (B) there have been massive imports of the subject

merchandise over a relatively short period.

Sections 19 CFR 351.206(h)(2) and (i) provide that imports must increase by at least 15 percent during the "relatively short period" to be considered "massive" and defines a "relatively short period" as normally being the period beginning on the date the proceeding begins (*i.e.*, the date the petition is filed) and ending at least three months later. Commerce's regulations also provide, however, that if Commerce finds that importers, or exporters or producers, had reason to believe, at some time prior to the beginning of the proceeding, that a proceeding was likely, Commerce may consider a period of not less than three months from that earlier time.<sup>4</sup>

#### Critical Circumstances Analysis

##### *History of Dumping and Material Injury/ Knowledge of Sales Below Fair Value and Material Injury*

To determine whether there is a history of dumping pursuant to section 733(e)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, Commerce generally considers current or previous AD orders on subject merchandise from the country in question in the United States and current orders imposed by other countries regarding imports of the same merchandise. The Critical Circumstances Allegations show that other countries have current measures in place covering imports of the same merchandise from the countries subject to these allegations.<sup>5</sup> For example, imports of PET resin from Indonesia have been subject to an AD measure in Malaysia since March 2015; imports of PET resin from Korea have been subject to an AD measure in Argentina since September 2017; and imports of PET resin from Taiwan have been subject to an AD measure in Argentina since September 2016.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, based on the AD measures in third-country

<sup>4</sup> See 19 CFR 351.206(i).

<sup>5</sup> See Critical Circumstances Allegations at Attachment 1 referencing, "Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement—Argentina," WTO no. G/ADP/N/300/ARG (17-4516), dated August 24, 2017; "Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement—Brazil," WTO no. G/ADP/N/294/BRA (17-1149), dated February 24, 2017; "Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement—Indonesia," WTO no. G/ADP/N/294/IDN (17-1537), dated March 21, 2017; "Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement—Malaysia," WTO no. G/ADP/N/294/MYS (17-1375), dated March 8, 2017; and "Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement—South Africa," WTO no. G/ADP/N/294/ZAF (17-1440), dated March 13, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>1</sup> See Petitioners' Letter, "Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties—Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin from Brazil, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, and Taiwan," dated September 26, 2017 (the Petitions). However, Indorama Ventures is not a petitioner with respect to the Indonesia petition.

<sup>2</sup> See Petitioners' Letter, "Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from Indonesia, Korea, and Taiwan—Critical Circumstances Allegation," dated March 27, 2018 (Critical Circumstances Allegations).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 2.