buoyancy elements; rubber components (seals; O-rings; composite sheets); and anodes; riser tool components (elastomers; test plugs; cylinders); riser telescopic joint components (packers; sleeves); riser fins; Kevlar® straps for fins; riser joint piping end protectors; stainless steel fasteners (bolts and screws); carbon steel components (nuts; lock washers; washers); riser fins bolt tensioners; hydraulic pipe receptacles; stainless steel hydraulic pipe; carbon steel receptacles (choke and kill line; booster); riser clip connectors; steel pins for peripheral line pipe fittings; drilling riser pipe (welded carbon steel; seamless carbon steel; stainless steel); and, welding wire rods (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 9.0%). The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232) or Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 232 and Section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged sections.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board’s Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 28, 2020.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the “Reading Room” section of the Board’s website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov or 202–482–1378.

Dated: November 9, 2020.
Andrew McGilvray, Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[–[–B–[–2020–[–]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 26—Atlanta, Georgia; Authorization of Production Activity; Ricoh Electronics, Inc. (Toner Products, Thermal Paper and Film); Lawrenceville and Buford, Georgia

On July 13, 2020, Ricoh Electronics, Inc., submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities within Subzone 26H, in Lawrenceville and Buford, Georgia. The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the Federal Register inviting public comment (85 FR 44040, July 21, 2020). On November 10, 2020, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board’s decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification, as amended, was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board’s regulations, including Section 400.14.

Andrew McGilvray, Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[C–533–898, C–557–822]
Utility Scale Wind Towers From India and Malaysia: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

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


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
The Petitions
On September 30, 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of utility scale wind towers (wind towers) from India and Malaysia, filed in proper form on behalf of the Wind Tower Trade Coalition (the petitioner), the members of which are domestic producers of wind towers.1 The Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of wind towers from India, Malaysia and Spain.2

On October 5 and October 6, 2020, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions.3 The petitioner filed responses to these requests on October 7 and October 9, 2020.4

On October 7, 2020, Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the domestic industry in accordance with section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), because the Petitions as filed had “not established that the domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of total production support the Petitions.”5

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Act, the petitioner alleges that the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Malaysia (GOM) are providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of wind towers in India and Malaysia, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing wind towers in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating CVD investigations, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations. Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (E) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient...