adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;  

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (15 CFR Sec. 400.2(c)) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of zones;  

Whereas, the Northwest Tennessee Regional Port Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 283, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket B–19–2018, docketed March 19, 2018) for authority to expand the service area of the zone to include Crockett County as well as portions of Weakley, Henry, Carroll and Henderson Counties, Tennessee, as described in the application, adjacent to the Memphis Customs and Border Protection port of entry;  

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the Federal Register (83 FR 12563, March 22, 2018) 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 the Board’s regulations are satisfied;  

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:  

The application to reorganize FTZ 283 to expand the service area under the ASF is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations; and,  

Pursuant to the FTZ Act and the application has been processed under the Board’s regulations, including Section 400.13, and to the Board’s and the Board’s Executive Secretary, 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.  

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov or (202) 482–1963.  

Dated: November 9, 2018.  
Elizabeth Whiteman,  
Acting Executive Secretary.  

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Foreign-Trade Zones Board  
[Order No. 2073]  
Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 81 Under Alternative Site Framework; Portsmouth, New Hampshire  

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 Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Act provides for “. . . the establishment . . . of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;  

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (15 CFR Sec. 400.2(c)) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of zones;  

Whereas, the Pease Development Authority, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 81, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket B–6–2018, docketed on January 30, 2018 and amended on August 1, 2018) for authority to reorganize under the ASF with a service area of the Counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Carroll (partial), Belknap (partial), Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack (partial), Sullivan and Grafton (partial), New Hampshire, in and adjacent to the Portsmouth Customs and Border Protection port of entry, FTZ 81’s existing Sites 1, 2, 4 and 5 would be categorized as magnet sites and existing Site 6 would be categorized as a usage-driven site;  

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the Federal Register (83 FR 4896–4897, February 2, 2018) 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 the Board’s regulations are satisfied;  

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:
The amended application to reorganize FTZ 81 under the ASF is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations, including Section 400.13, to the Board’s standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the zone, to an ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Sites 1, 2, 4 and 5 if not activated within five years from the month of approval, and to an ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Site 6 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted for a bona fide customs purpose within three years from the month of approval.

Dated: November 8, 2018.

Gary Taverman,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–24936 Filed 11–14–18; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 2072]

Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 9 Under Alternative Site Framework; Honolulu, Hawaii

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 Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Act provides for “...the establishment...of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (15 CFR Sec. 400.2(c)) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of zones;

Whereas, the State of Hawaii, grantees of Foreign-Trade Zone 9, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket B–40–2018, docketed June 18, 2018) for authority to reorganize under the ASF with a service area of the City and County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, County of Kauai, and County of Maui, Hawaii, in and adjacent to the Hilo and Kona (Hawaii), Kahului and Kihei (Maui), Honolulu (Oahu) and Nawiliwili-Port Allen (Kauai) U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry, FTZ 9’s existing Sites 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 would be categorized as magnet sites and existing Sites 1, 6, 7 and 8 would be categorized as usage-driven sites;

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the Federal Register (83 FR 29541–29542, June 25, 2018) 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 the Board’s regulations are satisfied;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to reorganize FTZ 9 under the ASF is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations, including Section 400.13, to the Board’s standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the zone, to an ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Sites 2, 3, 4 and 9 if not activated within five years from the month of approval and to an ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Sites 1, 6, 7 and 8 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted to the sites for a bona fide customs purpose within three years from the month of approval.

Dated: November 8, 2018.

Gary Taverman,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–24935 Filed 11–14–18; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 2074]

Production Authority Not Approved; Gildan Yarns, LLC; Foreign-Trade Zone 57; (Cotton and Cotton/Polyester Yarns); Salisbury, North Carolina

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 Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Act provides for “...the establishment...of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Charlotte Regional Partnership, Inc., grantee of FTZ 57, has requested production authority on behalf of Gildan Yarns, LLC, for its facility located in Salisbury, North Carolina (B–43–2017, docketed June 16, 2017);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the Federal Register (82 FR 28628–28629, June 23, 2017) 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 the Board’s regulations have not been satisfied;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby does not approve the application requesting production authority under zone procedures within FTZ 57 at the facility