these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms.

Irette Patterson

Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–26290 Filed 12–4–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–WH–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–49–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 19—Omaha, Nebraska; Authorization of Production Activity; Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. (Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides), Omaha, Nebraska

On August 2, 2019, Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc., submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within FTZ 19, in Omaha, Nebraska.

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 (84 FR 40021–40022, August 13, 2019). On December 2, 2019, 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 was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: December 2, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–26270 Filed 12–4–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–44–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 7—Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Authorization of Production Activity; Patheon Puerto Rico, Inc. (Pharmaceutical Products), Manatí, Puerto Rico

On August 2, 2019, The Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, grantee of FTZ 7, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Patheon Puerto Rico, Inc., within FTZ 7, in Manatí, Puerto Rico.

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 (84 FR 40020–40021, August 13, 2019). On December 2, 2019, 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 was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: December 2, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–26269 Filed 12–4–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–50–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 154—Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Authorization of Production Activity; Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC (Herbicides, Fungicides and Insecticides), Baton Rouge, Louisiana

On August 2, 2019, Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within FTZ 154, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

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 (84 FR 40022, August 13, 2019). On December 2, 2019, 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 was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: December 2, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–26271 Filed 12–4–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–73–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 18—San Jose, California; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Tesla, Inc. (Electric Passenger Vehicles and Components), Fremont, Livermore, and Oakland, California

Tesla, Inc. (Tesla) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities in Fremont, Livermore, and Oakland, California. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on November 26, 2019.

Tesla already has authority to produce electric passenger vehicles and related components within FTZ 18. The current request would add nine finished products and a foreign status material/component to the scope of authority. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), additional FTZ authority would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component 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 Tesla from customs duty payments on the foreign-status material/component used in export production (estimated at up to 50 percent of production). On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below and in the existing scope of authority, Tesla would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to doors, front under body shotguns, vehicle body sides, automotive spoilers, hoods, vehicle roof headers, lift gates, under bodies, and quarter panels (duty rate duty-free to 2.5%). Tesla would be able to avoid duty on the foreign-status component which becomes scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The material/component sourced from abroad is aluminum coil (duty rate 3.0%). The request indicates that aluminum coil is subject to an antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) order if imported from the People's Republic of China. 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). The request also indicates that aluminum coil is subject to special duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232) and 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 foreign status.

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 January 14, 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: December 2, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–26272 Filed 12–4–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. 191127–0095; RTID 0648–XR030]

Endangered and Threatened Species; Determination on the Designation of Critical Habitat for Giant Manta Ray

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of critical habitat determination.

SUMMARY: We, NMFS, have determined that a designation of critical habitat is not prudent at this time. Based on a comprehensive review of the best scientific data available, we find that there are no identifiable physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the giant manta ray within areas under U.S. jurisdiction. We also find that there are no areas outside of the geographical area occupied by the species under U.S. jurisdiction that are essential to its conservation. As such, we find that there are no areas within the jurisdiction of the United States that meet the definition of critical habitat for the giant manta ray.

DATES: This finding is made on December 5, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the determination, list of references, and supporting documents prepared for this action are available from the NMFS Office of Protected Resources website at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/giant-manta-ray.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maggie Miller, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, (301) 427–8403.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 22, 2018, we published a final rule to list the giant manta ray (*Manta birostris*) as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (83 FR 2916). Section 4(b)(6)(C) of the ESA requires the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to designate critical habitat concurrently with making a determination to list a species as threatened or endangered unless it is not determinable at that time, in which case the Secretary may extend the deadline for this designation by 1 year. At the time of listing, we concluded that critical habitat was not determinable because sufficient information was not available to: (1) Identify the physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species at an appropriate level of specificity, particularly given the uncertainty regarding habitats required to support its life history (*e.g.,* pupping and nursery grounds were unknown) and migratory movements, (2) determine the specific geographical areas that contain the physical and biological features essential to conservation of the species, particularly given the global range of the species, and (3) assess the impacts of the designation. We requested relevant information from interested persons to help us identify and describe the physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the giant manta ray, and assess the economic consequences of designating critical habitat for the species. We solicited input from the public, other concerned government agencies, the scientific community, industry and any other interested party on features and areas that may meet the definition of critical habitat for the giant manta ray within U.S. waters. We received information regarding giant manta ray occurrence in the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (Stewart et al. 2018b) as well as off the coast of Florida. We reviewed this information and considered it along with other available information we compiled. Together, this information comprises the best available scientific data for use in the identification of critical habitat for the giant manta ray. However, as discussed below, based on these data we find that there are no identifiable physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the giant manta ray within areas under U.S. jurisdiction, or unoccupied areas under U.S. jurisdiction that are essential to the conservation of the species. Therefore, at this time we find no areas within U.S. jurisdiction that meet the definition of critical habitat for the giant manta ray.

This finding describes information on the biology, distribution, and habitat use of the giant manta ray and the methods used to identify areas that may meet the definition of critical habitat. In this determination, we focus on information directly relevant to the designation of critical habitat for giant manta rays.

Giant Manta Ray Biology and Status

The following discussion of the life history and status of giant manta ray is based on the best scientific data available, including the ''Endangered Species Act Status Review Report: Giant Manta Ray (*Manta birostris*) and Reef Manta Ray (*Manta alfredi*)'' (Miller and Klimovich 2017).

Manta rays are large bodied, planktivorous rays, considered part of the Mobulidae subfamily. *Manta* species are distinguished from other Mobula rays in that they tend to be larger, with a terminal mouth, and have long cephalic fins (Evgeny 2010); however, misidentifications are common both between *Manta* species (*i.e.,* between *M. alfredi* and *M. birostris*) as well as between *Manta* and *Mobula* rays. In addition, recent taxonomic studies have suggested that *Manta birostris* and *Manta alfredi* may actually be closely related to the giant devil ray (*Mobula mobular*) (White et al. 2017), with genetic analyses that demonstrate support for nesting these species under the genus *Mobula* rather than *Manta* (White et al. 2017; Hosegood et al. 2019). The studies still recognize both manta rays as distinct species, but refer to them as *Mobula birostris* and *Mobula alfredi.*

The giant manta ray, *M. birostris,* can be found in all ocean basins, while the reef manta ray, *M. alfredi,* is currently only observed in the Indian Ocean and the western and south Pacific. Additionally, we note that a third, putative manta ray species has been identified (referred to here as *M. cf. birostris*), with its range extending along the Atlantic coast, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean, based on research conducted in the western Atlantic (A. Marshall, MMF, pers. comm. to M. Miller, NMFS OPR, 2019). A manuscript identifying this third species is expected in the near future; however, according to Dr. Andrea Marshall, this newly identified manta species is highly abundant off the U.S. east coast, with a large population also found off the Yucatán peninsula (A. Marshall, MMF, pers. comm. to M. Miller, NMFS OPR, 2019). This new species looks very similar to *M. birostris,* with only a few diagnostic features that could potentially distinguish the two (mainly small morphological and meristic ones; A.