

Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent information collection request. This notice is making a minor correction in the Description of Information Collection section. The OMB control number was listed as “0560–0226” in the section; the OMB control number should have been listed as “0560–0026” for the information collection request covering Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent. This corrects the typographical error in the OMB control number.

**Zach Ducheneaux,**

*Administrator, Farm Service Agency, and Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.*

[FR Doc. 2022–28106 Filed 12–23–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3411–EZ–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Foreign Agricultural Service

#### Notice of a Request for Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection

**AGENCY:** Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, this notice announces the Foreign Agricultural Service’s intention to request an extension of a currently approved information collection relating to the issuance of certificates of quota eligibility (CQEs) required to enter sugar and sugar-containing products under tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) into the United States.

**DATES:** Comments on this notice must be received by no later than February 27, 2023 to be assured of consideration.

**ADDRESSES:** You may send comments, identified by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number 0551–0014, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. This portal enables respondents to enter short comments or attach a file containing lengthier comments.

- *Email:* [William.Janis@usda.gov](mailto:William.Janis@usda.gov). Include OMB Control number 0551–0014 in the subject line of the message.

- Mail, hand delivery, or courier: William Janis, Multilateral Affairs Division, Trade Policy and Geographic Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room

5550, Stop 1070, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250–1070.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency names and OMB Control Number for this notice. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

*William.Janis@usda.gov*, 202–720–2194, *William.Janis@usda.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Title:* Certificates of Quota Eligibility.  
*OMB Number:* 0551–0014.

*Expiration Date of Approval:* June 30, 2023.

*Type of Request:* Extension of a currently approved information collection.

*Abstract:* Additional U.S. note 5 to Chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), established by Presidential Proclamation 6763 of December 1994, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish for each fiscal year the quantity of sugars, syrups, and molasses that may be entered at the lower tariff rates of TRQs established under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations as reflected in the provisions of Schedule XX (United States), annexed to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Pursuant to 15 CFR part 2011, Allocation of Tariff-Rate Quota on Imported Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses, Subpart A—Certificate of Quota Eligibility, CQEs are issued to foreign countries that have been allocated a share of the WTO sugar TRQ. This regulation provides for the issuance of CQEs by the Secretary of Agriculture and in general prohibits sugar entered under the WTO TRQ from being imported into the United States or withdrawn from a warehouse for consumption at the in-quota duty rates unless such sugar is accompanied by a valid CQE.

In addition, CQEs are required for the import of sugar into the United States under the sugar TRQs established under the U.S.—Colombia, U.S.—Panama, and U.S.—Peru Trade Promotion Agreements, as set forth in 19 U.S.C. 3805.

CQEs for the aforementioned WTO and free trade agreement (FTA) sugar TRQs are distributed to foreign countries by the Senior Director of the Multilateral Affairs Division, Foreign Agriculture Service, or designee. The distribution of CQEs is in such amounts and at such times as the Senior Director determines are appropriate to enable the

foreign country to fill its quota allocation for such quota period in a reasonable manner, taking into account harvesting periods, U.S. import requirements, and other relevant factors. The information required to be collected on the CQE is used to monitor and control the imports of products subject to the WTO and FTA sugar TRQs. A valid CQE, duly executed and issued by the Certifying Authority of the foreign country, is required for eligibility to enter the products into U.S. customs territory under the TRQs.

*Estimate of burden:* The public reporting burden for the collection directly varies with the number of CQEs issued.

*Type of Respondents:* Foreign governments.

*Estimated Number of WTO Respondents:* 30.

*Estimated Number of FTA Respondents:* 2.

*Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent:* 124.

*Estimated Total Annual Reporting Burden:* 3,968 hours.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Dacia Rogers, the Agency Information Collection Coordinator, at [Dacia.Rogers@usda.gov](mailto:Dacia.Rogers@usda.gov).

*Request for Comments:* Send comments regarding (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information including validity of the methodology and assumption used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be available without change, including any personal information provided, for inspection online at <http://www.regulations.gov> and at the mail address listed above between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Comments will be summarized and included in the submission for OMB approval.

Persons with disabilities who require an alternative means for communication of information (Braille, large print,

audiotape, etc.) should contact *FAS-ReasonableAccommodation@usda.gov* or Felice Robinson (Senior Reasonable Accommodations Specialist), *Felice.Robinson@usda.gov*.

**Daniel Whitley,**  
Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service.  
[FR Doc. 2022-28117 Filed 12-23-22; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-38-2022]

#### Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 45— Portland, Oregon, Authorization of Production Activity, Epson Portland Inc. (Inkjet Ink Printer Bottles (Empty and Filled) For Retail Sale), Hillsboro, Oregon

On August 23, 2022, Epson Portland Inc., submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within Subzone 45F, in Hillsboro, Oregon.

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 (87 FR 53456–53457, August 31, 2022). On December 21, 2022, 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 21, 2022.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-28135 Filed 12-23-22; 8:45 am]  
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Washington, DC 20230; Nordwind Airlines, Leningradskaya str., Building 25, office 27. 28, Moscow Region, Khimki city, 141402, Russia

#### Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2021) (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),<sup>1</sup> I hereby grant the

<sup>1</sup> On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which

request of the Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”) to renew the temporary denial order (“TDO”) issued in this matter on June 24, 2022. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations.

#### I. Procedural History

On June 24, 2022, I signed an order denying the export privileges of Nordwind Airlines (“Nordwind”) for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to Section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.<sup>2</sup>

On December 1, 2022, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for renewal of the TDO that issued on June 24, 2022. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO's scheduled expiration. A copy of the renewal request was sent to Nordwind in accordance with Sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

#### II. Renewal of the TDO

##### A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an “imminent violation” of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). “A violation may be ‘imminent’ either in time or degree of likelihood.” 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show “either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future

includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. App. § 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”), (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“IEEPA”), and were in effect as of ECRA's date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

<sup>2</sup> The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on June 29, 2022 (87 FR 38704).

violations.” *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge “is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]” *Id.* A “lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.” *Id.*

##### B. The TDO and BIS's Request for Renewal

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation's (“Russia's”) further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia's access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia's defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are intended to cut off Russia's access to vital technological inputs, atrophy key sectors of its industrial base, and undercut Russia's strategic ambitions to exert influence on the world stage. Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed expansive controls on aviation-related (e.g., Commerce Control List Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts specified in Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 9A991 (Section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).<sup>3</sup> BIS will review any export or reexport license applications for such items under a policy of denial. *See* Section 746.8(b). Effective March 2, 2022, BIS excluded any aircraft registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia from being eligible for license exception Aircraft, Vessels, and Spacecraft (AVS) (Section 740.15 of the EAR).<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, any U.S.-origin aircraft or foreign aircraft that includes more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content, and that is registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia, is subject to a license

<sup>3</sup> 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022). Additionally, BIS published a final rule effective April 8, 2022, which imposed licensing requirements on items controlled on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”) under Categories 0–2 that are destined for Russia or Belarus. Accordingly, now all CCL items require export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) licenses if destined for or within Russia or Belarus. 87 FR 22130 (Apr. 14, 2022).

<sup>4</sup> 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).