a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of BWF America, Inc. (BWF), located in Hebron, Kentucky. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on March 21, 2019.

The applicant indicates that it will be submitting a separate application for FTZ designation at the BWF facility under FTZ 47. The facility is used for the production of textile/felt filter bags and other filter products for industrial applications. 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 BWF from customs duty payments on the foreign-status components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreignstatus materials/components noted below, BWF would be able to choose the duty rate during customs entry procedures that applies to textile/felt industrial filter bags, press filters, drum filters, press covers, filter belts, and filter discs (duty rate 3.8%). BWF 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: Hydrated lime with fluorescent pigment tracing powder; plastic laminated film seam tape; textile rollers/rings (polyester fibers needled together and rolled into circular forms); fiberglass rolled goods (woven textile fiberglass with a polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE) membrane film laminated as a top layer on the material); and, stainless steel wire cages (wire frames used in air filtration to support the filtration bags). Foreign-sourced components also include fiberglass thread and rolled felt of polyester, polyphenylene sulfide, aramid, polyimide, PTFE, and acrylic, each of which can have any one or more combinations of the following coatings/ finishes (for the purposes of product performance—primarily heat and speed of emissions)—mechanical: singe, glaze; chemical: bath treatments, Teflon, acrylic, fluorocarbon, silicone; and, lamination: PTFE and PTFE membrane. The duty rates on components/materials range from duty-free to 10.6%. The request indicates that certain materials/ components are subject to special duties under Section 301 of the Trade Act of

1974 (Section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs 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 May 13, 2019.

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.

For further information, contact Diane Finver at *Diane.Finver@trade.gov* or (202) 482–1367.

Dated: March 25, 2019.

### Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–06215 Filed 3–29–19; 8:45~am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

#### **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

## **Bureau of Industry and Security**

## Technical Advisory Committees; Notice of Recruitment of Members

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), Department of Commerce is announcing its recruitment of candidates to serve on one of its seven **Technical Advisory Committees** ("TACs" or "Committees"). TAC members advise the Department of Commerce on the technical parameters for export controls applicable to dualuse items (commodities, software, and technology) and on the administration of those controls. The TACs are composed of representatives from industry, academia, and the U.S. Government and reflect diverse points of view on the concerns of the exporting community. Industry representatives are selected from firms producing a broad range of items currently controlled for national security, non-proliferation, foreign policy, and short supply reasons or that are proposed for such controls. Representation from the private sector is balanced to the extent possible among large and small firms.

Six TACs are responsible for advising the Department of Commerce on the technical parameters for export controls and the administration of those controls within specified areas: Information

Systems TAC: Control List Categories 3 (electronics), 4 (computers), and 5 (telecommunications and information security); Materials TAC: Control List Category 1 (materials, chemicals, microorganisms, and toxins); Materials Processing Equipment TAC: Control List Category 2 (materials processing); Sensors and Instrumentation TAC: Control List Category 6 (sensors and lasers); Transportation and Related **Equipment TAC: Control List Categories** 7 (navigation and avionics), 8 (marine), and 9 (propulsion systems, space vehicles, and related equipment); and the Emerging Technology TAC (identification of emerging and foundational technologies that may be developed over a period of five to ten years with potential dual-use applications). The seventh TAC, the Regulations and Procedures TAC, focuses on the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and procedures for implementing the EAR.

TAC members are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and serve terms of not more than four consecutive years. TAC members must obtain secret-level clearances prior to their appointment. These clearances are necessary so that members may be permitted access to classified information that may be needed to formulate recommendations to the Department of Commerce. Applicants are strongly encouraged to review materials and information on each Committee website, including the Committee's charter, to gain an understanding of each Committee's responsibilities, matters on which the Committee will provide recommendations, and expectations for members. Members of any of the seven TACs may not be registered as foreign agents under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. No TAC member may represent a company that is majority owned or controlled by a foreign government entity (or foreign government entities). TAC members will not be compensated for their services or reimbursed for their travel expenses.

If you are interested in becoming a TAC member, please provide the following information: 1. Name of applicant; 2. affirmation of U.S. citizenship; 3. organizational affiliation and title, as appropriate; 4. mailing address; 5. work telephone number; 6. email address; 7. summary of qualifications for membership; 8. an affirmative statement that the candidate will be able to meet the expected commitments of Committee work. Committee work includes: (a) Attending in-person/teleconference Committee meetings roughly four times per year (lasting 1-2 days each); (b) undertaking

additional work outside of full Committee meetings including subcommittee conference calls or meetings as needed, and (c) frequently drafting, preparing or commenting on proposed recommendations to be evaluated at Committee meetings. Finally, candidates must provide an affirmative statement that they meet all Committee eligibility requirements.

The Department of Commerce is committed to equal opportunity in the workplace and seeks diverse Advisory Committee membership.

To respond to this recruitment notice, please send a copy of your resume to Ms. Yvette Springer at Yvette.Springer@bis.doc.gov.

Deadline: This Notice of Recruitment will be open for one year from its date of publication in the **Federal Register**. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Yvette Springer on (202) 482–2813.

#### Yvette Springer,

Committee Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019-06239 Filed 3-29-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-JT-P

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **Bureau of Industry and Security**

## Sensors and Instrumentation Technical Advisory Committee; Notice of Partially Closed Meeting

The Sensors and Instrumentation
Technical Advisory Committee (SITAC)
will meet on Tuesday, April 30, 2019,
9:30 a.m., in the Herbert C. Hoover
Building, Room 3884, 14th Street
between Constitution and Pennsylvania
Avenues NW, Washington, DC. The
Committee advises the Office of the
Assistant Secretary for Export
Administration on technical questions
that affect the level of export controls
applicable to sensors and
instrumentation equipment and
technology.

### Agenda

Open Session

- 1. Welcome and Introductions.
- 2. Remarks from the Bureau of Industry and Security Management.
  - 3. Industry Presentations.
  - 4. New Business.

## Closed Session

5. Discussion of matters determined to be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in 5 U.S.C. app. 2 §§ 10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3).

The open session will be accessible via teleconference to 20 participants on a first come, first serve basis. To join the

conference, submit inquiries to Ms. Yvette Springer at *Yvette.Springer*@ *bis.doc.gov* no later than April 23, 2019.

A limited number of seats will be available during the public session of the meeting. Reservations are not accepted. To the extent that time permits, members of the public may present oral statements to the Committee. The public may submit written statements at any time before or after the meeting. However, to facilitate distribution of public presentation materials to the Committee members, the Committee suggests that the materials be forwarded before the meeting to Ms. Springer.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Counsel, formally determined on March 12, 2019 pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. 2 § 10(d), that the portion of this meeting dealing with pre-decisional changes to the Commerce Control List and U.S. export control policies shall be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in 5 U.S.C. app. 2 §§ 10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3). The remaining portions of the meeting will be open to the public.

For more information contact Yvette Springer on (202) 482–2813.

### Yvette Springer,

Committee Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–06240 Filed 3–29–19; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE P** 

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

# **Bureau of Industry and Security**

In the Matter of: Arnoldo Antonio Arredondo, Inmate Number: 23611– 479, FCI Beaumont Medium, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 26040, Beaumont, TX 77720; Order Denying Export Privileges

On November 28, 2017, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Arnoldo Antonio Arredondo ("Arredondo") was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Arredondo was convicted of violating Section 38 of the AECA by conspiring and agreeing with others to knowingly and willfully export and cause to be exported, from the United States to Mexico, .223 caliber rifles, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. Arredondo was sentenced to 46 months in prison,

three years of supervised release, and an assessment of \$100.

The Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations") are administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS").1 Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that the "Director of [BIS's] Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of [BIS's] Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of . . . section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778)." 15 CFR 766.25(a). The denial of export privileges under this provision may be for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(d).2 In addition, pursuant to Section 750.8 of the Regulations, BIS's Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.3

BIS has received notice of Arredondo's conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Arredondo to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Arredondo.

Based upon my review and consultations with BIS's Office of Export Enforcement, including its

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2018). The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) ("EAA"), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 8, 2018 (83 FR 39,871 (Aug. 13, 2018)), continued the Regulations in full force and effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq. (2012) ("IEEPA"). On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, Title XVII, Subtitle B of Public Law 115-232, 132 Stat. 2208 ("ECRA"). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, and were in effect as of ECRA's date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms  $% \left( t\right) =\left( t\right) \left( t\right) \left($ until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, Title XVII, Subtitle B of Public Law 115—232, 132 Stat. 2208, 2225 and 2233 (Aug. 13, 2018); and note 1, supra.

<sup>3</sup> See notes 1 and 2, supra.