

waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The components and materials sourced from abroad include cyantraniliprole, fludioxonil, azoxystrobin, pinoxaden, and thiamethoxam (duty rate 6.5%).

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 September 23, 2019.

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 Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov or (202) 482-1963.

Dated: August 7, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-50-2019]

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

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc., (Syngenta) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on August 2, 2019.

Syngenta already has authority to produce crop protection products including herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides within FTZ 154. The current request would add finished products and foreign status materials/components to the scope of authority. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), additional FTZ authority would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials/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 Syngenta from customs duty payments on the foreign-status

materials/components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below and in the existing scope of authority, Syngenta would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to Academy™; Actara®; Adage™ 60 FS Semillero; Adage™ ST; Adage™, Dynasty®, Mertect® and, polymer soy lactic acid concentrate; Aframe™; Aframe™ Plus; Agri-Flex® 186 SC; Allegro® Quadris® Co-pack; Amistar® Full; Amistar® Gold; Apron® Advance; ApronMaxx® RFC; ApronMaxx® RTA; ApronMaxx® RTA + Moly; Avaris®; Avaris® BL; Avicta® Complete Beans 500; Avicta® Complete Corn 250; Avicta® Complete Corn 250 Vibrance® Complete Beans; Avicta® Duo 250 Corn; Avicta® Duo COT202; Axial® and Axial® BIA; Axial® Bold; Axial® Star; Axial® XL; Axial® Xtreme; Azoxy Millbase MUP; Azoxystrobin 96% Technical 760; Bankit® Gold; Celest® Quattro; Chairman™; Clariva® Elite Beans; Compendium™; Cruiser® 5 FS; Cruiser® 60 FS; Cruiser® 60 FS Semillero; Cruiser® 600 FS (color and colorless); Cruisermaxx®; Cruisermaxx® Beans; Cruisermaxx® Cereals; Cruisermaxx® Potato; Cruisermaxx® Potato Extreme; Cruisermaxx® Potatoes 420 FS; Cruisermaxx® Vibrance® Beans; Cruisermaxx® Vibrance® Pulses; Cruiser® Semillero; Cruiser® Vibrance® Quattro; Cruiser® White; Cruiser® White 200; Cruisermaxx™; Cruisermaxx® Rice; Cruisermaxx® Vibrance® (colored and uncolored); Cruisermaxx® Vibrance® Cereals; Cruisermaxx® Vibrance® Potato; Cyantraniliprole; DividendExtreme®, Vibrance®, and Maxim® CB; Durivo®; Dynasty® 10FS Semillero; Dynasty® 125 FS; Dynasty®; DynastyCST®; DynastyCST® Semillero; Eforia; Elatus® ARC; Endigo®; Equity® VIP; First Defense SBR Custom Blend; Fludioxinil Technical; Fortenza®; Fortenza® 600 FS; Fortenza® Duo 48 FS; Fortenza® Duo 480 FS; Fortenza® Semillero; Funobis; Gazare; Graduate A+®; Helix® Vibrance®; Influx® Quattro; Instrata®; Lanxess AzoTech®; Lanxess Sporgard WB®; Lirum 78 SC; Maxim® 025 FS; Maxim® 4 FS; Maxim® D; Maxim® Quattro; Maxim® Quattro Semillero; Maxim® SX; Maxim® XL; Medallion™; Medallion® SC; Medallion® TL; Medallion® Turf; Minecto® Pro; Miravis® Neo; Miravis® Prime; Optigard® Flex Liquid; Optigard® TL, Platinum® 2 SC; Platinum™; Plentrix®; Quadris®; Quadris® 50 WG; Quadris® Top; Quilt®; Quilt® 200 SE; Quilt Xcel®; Scholar®; Seed Shield® Beans; Seed Shield® Cereals; Seed Shield® Cotton; Seed

Shield® MAX Beans; Seed Shield® MAX Cereals; Solvigo™; Stadium™; Suren 60 Semillero; Tetraban®; Thiaba®; Thiamethoxam 240 SC MUP; Thiamethoxam Technical; Traxos®; Trivapro®; Trondus; Uniform®; Vibrance® Beans; Vibrance® Cinco; Vibrance® CST; Vibrance® Flexi; Vibrance® Maxx; Vibrance® Quattro; Vibrance® Trio; Videnti®; VoliamFlexi®; VoliamTargo®; Warden® Cereals 360; Warden® Cereals WR II; Warden® CX; Warden® RTA; pesticide samples; and, Demp Malonamid Tech (duty rate ranges from 5% to 6.5%). Syngenta 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 materials/components sourced from abroad include cyantraniliprole, fludioxonil, azoxystrobin, and pinoxaden (duty rate 6.5%).

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 September 23, 2019.

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 Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov or (202) 482-1963.

Dated: August 7, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-28-2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 38—Spartanburg County, South Carolina; Authorization of Production Activity; Michelin North America, Inc. (Tire Assemblies, Wheel Assemblies, Tire Pressure Monitoring Systems); Woodruff and Laurens, South Carolina

On April 8, 2019, Michelin North America, Inc., submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities within Subzone 38L and Site 5 of FTZ 38, in Woodruff and Laurens, South Carolina.

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 19034, May 3, 2019). On August 6, 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: August 7, 2019.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-17241 Filed 8-12-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Juan Jesus De La Rosa, Inmate Number: 83778-379, FCI Oakdale II, P.O. Box 5010, Oakdale, LA 71463

On August 28, 2018, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Juan Jesus De La Rosa ("De La Rosa") was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). De La Rosa was convicted of violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully aiding and abetting the export and attempting to export from the United States to Mexico approximately 1,000 rounds of 7.62x39mm ammunition, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. De La Rosa was sentenced to 27 months in prison, three years of supervised release, and an assessment of \$100. De La Rosa also was placed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

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

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2019). 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

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

Based upon my review and consultations with BIS's Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny De La Rosa's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of De La Rosa's conviction. I have also decided to revoke all BIS-issued licenses in which De La Rosa had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:
First, from the date of this Order until August 28, 2028, Juan Jesus De La Rosa, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 83778-379, FCI Oakdale II, P.O. Box 5010, Oakdale, LA 71463, and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives ("the Denied Person"), may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "item") exported or to be exported from the

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 until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA.

² 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*.

³ See notes 1 and 2, *supra*.

United States that is subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any other person,