

received after this date will be considered to the extent possible.

ADDRESSES: We invite you to submit formal scoping comments. You may submit your comments through one of the methods below:

- *Email: Info@UpperPriceRiverEIS.com.*
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Upper Price River EIS, Horrocks Engineers, 2162 West Grove Parkway, Suite 400, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062.

- *Telephone:* (435) 922-3882.

To be included on the EIS mailing list, please respond to one of the options above with your contact information. Please note that any respondent's entire scoping comment, including their personal contact information, may be made publicly available at any time during the EIS process.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Norm Evenstad; telephone (801) 524-4569; or email at norm.evenstad@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need

The primary purpose for watershed planning and preparation of an EIS is to increase and maintain safe and reliable supplies of water for the local community, increase water conservation, and improve water delivery efficiency in the Upper Price River Watershed in Carbon County, Utah. NRCS will provide technical assistance and financial support for the EIS and the implementation of the selected alternative. Watershed planning was authorized under Public Law 83-566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, as amended, and Public Law 78-534, the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Because of a mismatch between the time when snowpack melts in the Upper Price River Watershed and the time when water is in highest demand for agricultural and municipal uses, several municipalities in Carbon County face regular shortages of water during the summer months and must obtain additional water from other sources.

Initial agency scoping of this federally assisted action indicates that proposed alternatives may have significant local, regional, or national impacts on the environment. Norm Evenstad, NRCS Assistant State Conservationist-Water Resources, has determined that the preparation of an EIS is needed. This EIS will be prepared as required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-

1508); and NRCS regulations that implement NEPA in 7 CFR part 650.

Consultation with Tribal Nations and interested parties will be conducted as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) (16 U.S.C. 470f).

Description

The project seeks to reduce the regular water shortages several municipalities in Carbon County experience during the summer months. Major problems consist of a lack of water for crops and pasture, fences, farmsteads, machinery, buildings, livestock, county and township roads and bridges, and urban areas in the cities of Price, Helper, and Wellington, as well as Price Canyon and Scofield Reservoir.

The EIS process will evaluate alternatives that will increase and maintain safe and reliable supplies of water for the local community while increasing water conservation, and improving water delivery efficiency in the Upper Price River Watershed.

Watershed planning under the EIS will evaluate the effectiveness, environmental effects, and socio-economic impacts of the original project measures over the last 64 years. The results of these analyses will provide the context for determining the environmental, economic, and social effects of considered alternatives for additional (new) water retention and supply options for the Carbon County municipalities.

Scoping Process

One scoping meeting to present the project and develop the scope of the EIS was held online on Thursday, October 29, 2020. A presentation was conducted followed by a group question-and-answer period. Project team members were available for individual questions and discussions. Comments received, including the names and addresses of those who comment, will be part of the public record.

Alternatives

The objective of the EIS is to formulate and evaluate alternatives that increase and maintain safe and reliable supplies of water for the community, that increase water conservation, and improve water delivery efficiency. Alternatives to be evaluated include the construction of a new reservoir somewhere in the Upper Price River drainage system, to use abandoned coal mines for water storage, to increase water conservation measures, or a combination of these options.

Potential impacts include wetland and flood plain alteration. Permitting with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding potential wetland impacts will be pursued prior to final design and construction. A draft EIS will be prepared and circulated for review and comment by agencies and the public per 40 CFR 1503.1, 1502.20, 1506.11, 1502.17, and 7 CFR 650.13. NRCS invites agencies and individuals who have special expertise, legal jurisdiction, or interest in the Upper Price River Watershed to participate and identify potential alternatives.

Federal Assistance Programs

The title and number of the Federal assistance program in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance to which this NOFA applies: 10.904 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention and is subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials.

Emily Fife,

State Conservationist, Utah, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

[FR Doc. 2021-11645 Filed 6-2-21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S-42-2021]

Approval of Subzone Status; Pepperl+Fuchs, Inc., Katy, Texas

On March 8, 2021, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the Port of Houston Authority, grantee of FTZ 84, requesting subzone status subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 84, on behalf of Pepperl+Fuchs, Inc., in Katy, Texas.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (86 FR 14070-14071, March 12, 2021). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it meets the criteria for approval.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board Executive Secretary (15 CFR Sec. 400.36(f)), the application to establish Subzone 84AC was approved on May 27, 2021, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 84's 2,000-acre activation limit.

Dated: May 27, 2021.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-11631 Filed 6-2-21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-04-2021]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 22— Chicago, Illinois; Authorization of Production Activity, AbbVie, Inc. (Pharmaceutical Products), North Chicago and Lake County, Illinois

On January 27, 2021, AbbVie, Inc., submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities within Subzone 22S, in North Chicago and Lake County, Illinois.

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 (86 FR 7989, February 3, 2021). On May 27, 2021, 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: May 27, 2021.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-11630 Filed 6-2-21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Chris Rodriguez, 20 Liberty Drive, Thomasville, NC 27360; Order Denying Export Privileges

On October 18, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Chris Rodriguez (“Rodriguez”), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) (“AECA”). Specifically, Rodriguez was convicted of willfully attempting to export, exporting and causing to be exported from the United States to San Pedro Sula, Honduras, defense articles, that is 27 firearms and hundreds of rounds of ammunition, which were and are designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without having first obtained from the Department of State, a license for such exports or written authorization for such

exports. Rodriguez was sentenced to 18 months in prison, supervised release for three years and a \$100 assessment. Rodriguez was also placed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

Pursuant to Section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”),¹ the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, Section 38 of the AECA, may be denied for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of his/her conviction. 50 U.S.C. 4819(e) (Prior Convictions). In addition, any Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) licenses or other authorizations issued under ECRA, in which the person had an interest at the time of the conviction, may be revoked. *Id.*

BIS received notice of Rodriguez’s conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA, and has provided notice and opportunity for Rodriguez to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”). 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has received a written submission from Rodriguez.

Based upon my review of the record, including Rodriguez’s written response, and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Rodriguez’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of seven years from the date of Rodriguez’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Rodriguez had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until October 18, 2026, Chris Rodriguez, with a last known address of 20 Liberty Drive, Thomasville, NC 27360, 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 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, pursuant to Section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (50 U.S.C. 4819(e)) and Sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other

¹ ECRA was enacted as part of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, and as amended is codified at 50 U.S.C. 4801-4852. Rodriguez’s conviction post-dates ECRA’s enactment on August 13, 2018.

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2021).

³ The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is now the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders, pursuant to recent amendments to the Regulations (85 FR 73411, November 18, 2020).