

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-10-2023]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 148— Knoxville, Tennessee; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; CoLinx, LLC (Wheel Hub-Bearing Assemblies); Crossville, Tennessee

CoLinx, LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facilities in Crossville, Tennessee within FTZ 148. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on January 27, 2023.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. The proposed finished product(s) and material(s)/component(s) would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished product is wheel hub-bearing assemblies (duty rate 9%).

The proposed foreign-status materials and components include: wheel hubs; steel bearing spacers; vulcanized rubber bearing seals; polyethylene shipping caps for bearing retention; and, tapered roller bearings (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 5.8%). The request indicates that the materials/components are subject to 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 and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is March 15, 2023.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov.

Dated: January 31, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023-02311 Filed 2-2-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-9-2023]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 46— Cincinnati, Ohio; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Patheon Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Pharmaceutical Products), Cincinnati, Ohio

Patheon Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Patheon) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facilities in Cincinnati, Ohio, within Subzone 46K. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on January 27, 2023.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished product is anti-diarrheal drug (active pharmaceutical ingredient Eluxadoline) packaged into finished dosage (duty free).

The proposed foreign-status materials and components include active pharmaceutical ingredient Eluxadoline and mannitol (duty rates, 6.5% and 4.6%, respectively). The request indicates that the materials/components are subject to 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 and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is March 15, 2023.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Diane Finver at Diane.Finver@trade.gov.

Dated: January 30, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023-02264 Filed 2-2-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Michael Cox, 1513 E Muir Avenue, Hazel Park, MI 48030- 2671; Order Denying Export Privileges

On May 18, 2021, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Michael Cox ("Cox") was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371. Specifically, Cox was convicted of conspiring to export defense articles, specifically Night Sighting Equipment, to the Ukraine without the required licenses. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Cox to 32 months of confinement, three years of supervised release and \$100 special assessment.

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, 18 U.S.C.

¹ ECRA was enacted on August 13, 2018, 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.

371, 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). 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 Cox’s conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 371. As provided in Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”), BIS provided notice and opportunity for Cox to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Cox.

Based upon my review of the record and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Cox’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Cox’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Cox had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until May 18, 2031, Michael Cox, with a last known address of 1513 E Muir Avenue, Hazel Park, MI 48030–2671, 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, reexport, or transfer (in-country) 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 ECRA and Sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Cox by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order in order to prevent evasion of this Order.

Fourth, in accordance with part 756 of the Regulations, Cox may file an appeal of this Order with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security. The appeal must be filed within 45 days from the date of this Order and must comply with the provisions of part 756 of the Regulations.

Fifth, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to Cox and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until May 18, 2031.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2023–02321 Filed 2–2–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Shirley Trinity Inzunza, 6767 N 7th Street, Unit 220, Phoenix, AZ 85014; Order Denying Export Privileges

On January 22, 2018, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, Shirley Trinity Inzunza (“Inzunza”) was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C 2778) (“AECA”). Specifically, Inzunza was convicted of knowingly and willfully attempting to export and causing to be exported from the United States to Mexico, 10,000 23 rounds of .223 caliber ammunition, which was designated as a defense article on the United States Munitions List, without having first obtained from the Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export.

As a result of her conviction, the Court sentenced Inzunza to 36 months of confinement with credit for time served and \$100 special assessment. Inzunza was also placed on U.S. Department of State’s 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 (2022). 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 was extended by successive Presidential Notices, continued the Regulations in full force and effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) (“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, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“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

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² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2022).

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