

and feed dealers, community development organizations) that could partner and improve service to joint customers as well as strengthen their own business needs?

- What type of consulting service could be developed to assist existing borrowers to be more productive and successful?
- How can the role of a mentor be expanded beyond microloans?
- What are other methods that an applicant can successfully prove experience and managerial ability?

In your comment it will be most helpful to:

- Explain the proposed pilot project in as much detail as possible, including the issue or concern to be addressed and the intended benefit(s);
- Provide specific examples to illustrate your points;
- Describe whether the project is intended to benefit any particular region, type of agricultural producer (organic, direct market, wholesale, etc.), or end customer; and
- Outline any potential costs or costs savings and the basis for the assumptions.

At the conclusion of the comment period, FSA staff will review and consider all of the suggestions in the comments.

As required by the 2014 Farm Bill, at least 60 days before initiating a pilot project, the Secretary will submit notice of the proposed pilot project to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. FSA will also consider any feedback provided to the Secretary in response to that notice.

FSA expects to select at least two to three pilot projects. FSA will announce the pilot projects through news release.

FSA expects that one of the results of the pilot project will help expand service to underserved producers. For example, in remote areas, such as Indian Country, distance and travel time make it extremely difficult to establish the network of contacts essential for effective outreach and to provide technical assistance. FSA lacks the necessary knowledge and staff resources to overcome language and cultural barriers for some minority communities and provide effective outreach and technical assistance. In such situations, partnerships with local organizations could use existing networks and expertise to provide effective outreach and technical assistance and expand participation. This is one example of how FSA may carry out some pilot projects.

In addition to this notice, general information about FSA's administration of FLP is also available on the FSA Web site at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=fmlp&topic=landing>.

Signed on September 30, 2014.

Val Dolcini,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-71-2014]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 32—Miami, Florida; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Brightstar Corporation (Cell Phone Kitting); Miami, Florida

Greater Miami Foreign-Trade Zone, Inc., grantee of FTZ 32, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Brightstar Corporation (Brightstar), located in Miami, Florida. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on October 1, 2014.

Brightstar already has authority to produce cell phones and cell phone accessories within Site 6 of FTZ 32. The current request would add 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 Brightstar from customs duty payments on the foreign status materials/components used in export production. On its domestic sales, Brightstar would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to cell phones (duty rate 0%) for the foreign status materials/components noted below and in the existing scope of authority. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign status production equipment.

The materials/components sourced from abroad include: Plastic bubble wrap; plastic carrying cases; packaging trays and inserts; plastic bags and sacks; corrugated and non-corrugated paper boxes; paper packaging trays and inserts; paper labels; instruction

manuals; nickel-cadmium batteries; nickel-iron batteries; nickel-metal batteries; lithium-ion batteries; lithium-metal batteries; cell phone parts; and, memory cards (duty rate ranges from 0 to 6.5%).

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 November 17, 2014.

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 Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Christopher Kemp at christopher.kemp@trade.gov (202) 482-0862.

Dated: October 1, 2014.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Ming Xie, a/k/a Michael Xie, 16 Nathan Drive, Towaco, New Jersey 07082, Respondent; Horizon RX Systems, 16 Nathan Drive, Towaco, New Jersey 07082, Related Person; Order Denying Export Privileges

A. Denial of Export Privileges of Ming Xie a/k/a Michael Xie

On May 22, 2013, in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, Ming Xie, a/k/a Michael Xie ("Xie"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA") and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)) ("IEEPA"). Specifically, Xie knowingly and willfully exported and caused to be exported from the United States power amplifiers, defense articles of United States origin, without first obtaining from the U.S. Department of State a license or other export authorization for such export, in violation of the AECA. Xie also knowingly and willfully exported from the United States to the People's Republic of China power amplifiers, items subject to the Export Administration Regulations, without first obtaining the required export license or other authorization from the U.S.