

imported from certain countries. The FTZ Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.14(e)) require that merchandise subject to AD/CVD orders, or items which would be otherwise subject to suspension of liquidation under AD/CVD procedures if they entered U.S. customs territory, be admitted to the zone in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41). The request also indicates that certain materials/components may be subject to special duties under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, if imported from China. The determination of Section 301 duties requires that such merchandise be admitted to the zone 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 October 1, 2018.

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: August 14, 2018.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Acting Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-51-2018]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 189—Kent/Ottawa/Muskegon Counties, Michigan; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Helix Steel; (Twisted Steel Micro Rebar); Grand Rapids, Michigan

The KOM Foreign Trade Zone Authority, grantee of FTZ 189, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Helix Steel, located in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on August 13, 2018.

The Helix Steel facility is located within Site 11 of FTZ 189. The facility is used for the production of twisted

steel micro rebar. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component and specific finished product described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Helix Steel from customs duty payments on the foreign-status component used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status material/component noted below, Helix Steel would be able to choose the duty rate during customs entry procedures that applies to twisted steel micro rebar (3.9%). Helix Steel 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 material/component sourced from abroad is: 0.5 mm high-carbon electroplated zinc wire (duty-free). The request indicates that the material/component is subject to special duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, if imported from certain countries. The Section 232 proclamation requires subject merchandise to be admitted to the zone 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 October 1, 2018.

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 Elizabeth Whiteman at Elizabeth.Whiteman@trade.gov or (202) 482-0473.

Dated: August 15, 2018.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Acting Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Alex Bryukhov, 7907 Sprucemill Drive, Morrisville, PA 19067.

On April 6, 2016, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, Alex Bryukhov ("Bryukhov") was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"), among other crimes. Specifically, Bryukhov was convicted of knowingly and willfully exporting and attempting to export, from the United States to Russia, a FLIR T-60 Thermal Camera, gun parts, and an OASYS Night Vision Sight, which are items designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. Bryukhov was sentenced to 15 months in prison, three years of supervised release, and a \$100 assessment. Bryukhov is also listed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations")¹ provides, in pertinent part, that "[t]he Director of the Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of the EAA [Export Administration Act], the EAR, or any order, license, or authorization issued thereunder; any regulation, license or order issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706); 18 U.S.C. 793, 794 or 798; section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(b)); or section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778)." 15 CFR 766.25(a); *see also* Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act ("EAA" or "the Act"), 50 U.S.C. 4610(h). 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); *see also* 50 U.S.C. 4610(h). In addition, Section 750.8 of

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2018). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscode.house.gov>)) ("EAA" or "the Act"). Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 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 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (Aug. 16, 2017)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).