

material described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Miraclon from customs duty payments on the foreign-status material used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status material noted, Miraclon would be able to choose the duty rate during customs entry procedures that apply to flexographic printing plates, aluminum printing plates, direct imaging film, and thermo imaging layer film (duty-free to 3.7%). Miraclon would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status material which becomes scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The material sourced from abroad is polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (duty rate, 3.7%). The request indicates that PET film is subject to antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) orders and investigations if 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 PET film is 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.

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 December 15, 2020.

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 Diane Finver at Diane.Finver@trade.gov or (202) 482-1367.

Dated: November 2, 2020.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S-196-2020]

Foreign-Trade Zone 44—Mt. Olive, New Jersey; Application for Subzone; MANE USA; Wayne and Parsippany, New Jersey

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the State of New Jersey Department of State, grantee of FTZ 44, requesting subzone status for the facilities of MANE USA, located in Wayne and Parsippany, New Jersey. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on November 2, 2020.

The proposed subzone would consist of the following sites: *Site 1* (5.56 acres) 60 Demarest Drive, Wayne; and, *Site 2* (2.21 acres) 259 New Road, Parsippany. No authorization for production activity has been requested at this time. The proposed subzone would be subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 44.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Christopher Kemp of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to review the application and make recommendations to the Executive Secretary.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 15, 2020. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to December 30, 2020.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the "Reading Room" section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

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

Dated: November 2, 2020.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020-24571 Filed 11-4-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Abdul Majid Saidi, 2948 Pease Drive, Apt. 201, Rocky River, OH 44116; Order Denying Export Privileges

On March 13, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Abdul Majid Saidi ("Saidi"), was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371. Specifically, Saidi was convicted of knowingly and willfully conspiring to export from the United States to Lebanon guns and gun parts designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without first obtaining the required licenses from the U.S. Department of State. Saidi was sentenced to three (3) months in prison, with credit for time served, two (2) years of supervised release, a \$5,000 fine, and a \$100 special assessment.

Pursuant to Section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act ("ECRA"),² the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 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) (Prior Convictions). In addition, any 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 Saidi's conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 371, and has provided notice and opportunity for Saidi to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or the "Regulations"). 15 CFR 766.25.³ BIS

² 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. Saidi's conviction post-dates ECRA's enactment on August 13, 2018.

³ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2020). 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.* (2012) ("IEEPA"). Section 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4826, 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. *See* note 1, *supra*.

has received a written submission from Saidi.

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

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until March 13, 2026, Abdul Majid Saidi, with a last known address of 2948 Pease Drive, Apt. 201, Rocky River, OH 44116, 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. 819(e) and Sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Saidi 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, Saidi 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 Saidi and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until March 13, 2026.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

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BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau Of Industry And Security

In the Matter of: Oswaldo Sanchez, 17216 Running Doe Street, Laredo, TX 78045-5509; Order Denying Export Privileges

On February 14, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of

Texas, Oswaldo Sanchez ("Sanchez"), was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Sanchez was convicted of knowingly facilitating the transportation and concealment and aiding and abetting the facilitation and attempted facilitation of a .50 caliber rifle from the United States to Mexico, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 554. Sanchez was sentenced to probation of four years and a \$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. 554(a), 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 Sanchez's conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a), and has provided notice and opportunity for Sanchez 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 Sanchez.

Based upon my review of the record, including Sanchez's written submission, and consultations with BIS's Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Sanchez's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Sanchez's conviction. I have also decided to revoke any BIS-issued

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. Sanchez'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 (2020). 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 13222 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.* (2012) ("IEEPA"). Section 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4826, 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. *See* note 1, *supra*.