

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 Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: June 9, 2022.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–12901 Filed 6–14–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–25–2022]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 281—Miami-Dade County, Florida; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; EUSA Global LLC (Medical Equipment); Medley, Florida

EUSA Global LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Medley, Florida under FTZ 281. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board’s regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on June 7, 2022.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials/components and specific finished products 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 products include: optical heads for colposcope or microscope with LED light source; optical heads for colposcope or microscope with video; optical heads for colposcope or microscope with LED light source, with video; LED light source; LED portable light source; LED portable head light source; endoscopes; sinusopes; otoscopes; laryngoscopes; and, video cameras for endoscopy (duty-free).

The proposed foreign-status materials and components include: plastic carrying cases for LED lights and devices; head band holders; LED light sources; plastic 35mm adapters for c-mount cameras; metal adapters for endoscopes; connector cables; metal carrying cases for endoscopes; cooling fans; heat sinks; power supplies for video cameras; LED drivers; power supplies for LED light sources; video

cameras; camera heads; housings for video splitters; metal housings for protecting electrical circuits; knobs; metal housings for printed circuit assemblies; battery chargers/power supplies; hemi filters; power sockets; hemi protection filters; power switches; LED holders; LEDs (high power); power cables; video cables; lithium-ion rechargeable batteries; optical assemblies for endoscopes; optics; binoculars; variable focal lenses; fixed focal lenses; “T” handpieces for scope heads; optical splitters; eye pieces; video adapters; video splitters; c-mount adapters; colposcope/microscope, optical magnification changers; LED illuminators; and, mounted LEDs with optics with portable lithium-ion batteries (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 7.6%). The request indicates that certain 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 July 25, 2022.

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: June 9, 2022.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Quicksilver Manufacturing, Inc., 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; Rapid Cut LLC, 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; U.S. Prototype, Inc., 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; Order Temporarily Denying Export Privileges

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations (the “Regulations” or “EAR”),¹ the Bureau of

¹ 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

Industry and Security (“BIS”), U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”), has requested the issuance of an Order temporarily denying, for a period of 180 days, the export privileges under the Regulations of Quicksilver Manufacturing, Inc. (“Quicksilver”), Rapid Cut LLC (“Rapid Cut”), and U.S. Prototype, Inc. (U.S. Prototype).

OEE’s request and related information indicates that these three parties use the same rental mailbox located in Wilmington, NC, which was opened by Quicksilver’s Vice President of Operations who was involved in some of the conduct described *infra*. Additionally, the investigation reveals that another Quicksilver officer is listed as the president and registered agent for US Prototype and the designated representative for Rapid Cut’s corporate banking account.

I. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent’s export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an “imminent violation” of the Regulations. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). “A violation may be ‘imminent’ either in time or degree of likelihood.” 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show “either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations.” *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge “is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]” *Id.* A “[l]ack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.” *Id.*

Pursuant to Sections 766.23 and 766.24, a temporary denial order

ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”), (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“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. Moreover, Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).