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 (50 U.S.C. 4819(e)) and Sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Browning 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, Browning 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 Browning and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth,* this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 9, 2026.

**John Sonderman,**

*Director, Office of Export Enforcement.*

[FR Doc. 2022–15654 Filed 7–21–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DT–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

### In the Matter of: Ismael Gomez, Jr., 1119 Galveston Street, Laredo, TX 78043;

### Order Denying Export Privileges

On July 22, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Ismael Gomez, Jr. (''Gomez'') was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Gomez was convicted of fraudulently and knowingly exporting and sending or attempting to export and send from the United States to Mexico, one thousand and ten (1,010) rounds of .223 caliber ammunition, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 554. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Gomez to 46 months in prison, three years supervised release, and a $100 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, 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 Gomez's conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 554. As provided in Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (''EAR'' or the ''Regulations''), BIS provided notice and opportunity for Gomez to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.[2] BIS has not received a written submission from Gomez.

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 Gomez's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Gomez's conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Gomez had an interest at the time of his conviction.[3]

*Accordingly, it is hereby Ordered:*

*First,* from the date of this Order until July 22, 2029, Ismael Gomez, Jr., with a last known address of 1119 Galveston Street, Laredo, TX 78043, 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

[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.

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

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

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 Gomez 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, Gomez 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 Gomez and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth,* this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until July 22, 2029.

**John Sonderman,**

*Director, Office of Export Enforcement.*

[FR Doc. 2022–15653 Filed 7–21–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DT–P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

**[A–301–803]**

## Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From Colombia: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Sucroal S.A. (Sucroal) sold subject merchandise in the United States at prices below normal value during the July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021, period of review (POR). We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

**DATES:** Applicable July 22, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David Lindgren, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1671.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### Background

On July 25, 2018, Commerce published the antidumping duty (AD) order on citric acid and certain citrate salts (citric acid) from Colombia in the **Federal Register**.[1] On September 7, 2021, pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce initiated an AD administrative review of the *Order.*[2] During the course of this administrative review, Sucroal responded to Commerce's initial questionnaire and supplemental questionnaires. On March 4, 2022, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the preliminary results of this review.[3] For further details, *see* the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[4]

### Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this *Order* includes all grades and granulation sizes of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate in their unblended forms, whether dry or in solution, and regardless of packaging type. For a full description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[5]

### Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. Export price has been calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act, and normal value was calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

### Preliminary Results of the Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021:

| Exporter/producer | Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent) |
|---|---|
| Sucroal S.A | 1.14 |

### Disclosure and Public Comment

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in these preliminary results to parties in this proceeding within five days of the date of publication of this notice.[6] Pursuant

[1] *See Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Belgium, Colombia and Thailand: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 83 FR 35214 (July 25, 2018) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 86 FR 50034 (September 7, 2021).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results,'' dated March 4, 2022.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Colombia; 2020–2021,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[5] *Id.*

[6] *See* 19 CFR 351.224(b).