

minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning is available by selecting “CC” in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email ebohor@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Mallory Trachtenberg at mtrachtenberg@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at 1–202–809–9618.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via www.facadatabase.gov under the Commission on Civil Rights, Maine Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission’s website, <http://www.usccr.gov>, or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at ebohor@usccr.gov.

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Discussion: Draft Report on Indigent Legal Services
- III. Public Comment
- IV. Next Steps
- V. Adjournment

Dated: May 15, 2023.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2023–10679 Filed 5–18–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–6–2023]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 30; Authorization of Limited Production Activity; Albion Laboratories, Inc.; (Mineral Amino Acid Chelates); Ogden, Utah

On January 13, 2023, Albion Laboratories, Inc. submitted a

notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities within Subzone 30E, in Ogden, Utah.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (88 FR 4152, January 24, 2023). On May 15, 2023, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board’s decision that further review of part of the proposed activity is warranted. The FTZ Board authorized the production activity described in the notification on a limited basis, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations, including section 400.14, with further review warranted prior to the potential use of glycine as a foreign status component.

Dated: May 15, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023–10708 Filed 5–18–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Oleg Sergeyeovich Patsulya, 15811 Collins Ave., Unit 4102, Sunny Isles Beach, Florida 33160; Vasili Sergeyeovich Besedin, 2960 NE 207th St., Unit 502, Aventura, Florida 33160; MIC P&I, LLC, 15811 Collins Ave., Unit 4102, Sunny Isles Beach, FL 33160 and 2046 McKinley St., Ste. 4, Hollywood, FL 33020; Intermodal Maldives, 1st Floor—H. Maaram, Ameeru Ahmed Magu, Male, Republic of Maldives; JSC Smartavia Airlines, “Arkhangelsk” Airport, 4/1, Arkhangelsk Russia, 163053; Order Temporarily Denying Export Privileges

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

¹ The Regulations, currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2020), originally issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (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)), as extended by successive Presidential Notices, continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). 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 ECRA repeals the provisions of the 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 IEEPA,

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: Oleg Sergeyeovich Patsulya, Vasili Sergeyeovich Besedin, MIC P&I, LLC, Intermodal Maldives, and JSC Smartavia Airlines. OEE’s request and related information indicates that these parties are located in the United States, the Republic of Maldives, and/or the Russian Federation, at the respective addresses listed on the caption page of this order and on pages 9–11, *infra*, and that Patsulya and Besedin are Russian nationals who own, control and/or are affiliated with MIC P&I, LLC.

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.*

II. OEE’S Request for a Temporary Denial Order

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation’s (“Russia’s”) further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia’s access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia’s defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are

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.