

Arizona within Subzone 75V. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on July 8, 2024.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) 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: cylindrical lithium-ion battery cells and lithium-iron phosphate pouch-type batteries (duty-rate 3.4%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: anode conductive agents; cathode conductive agents; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) [solvent]; insulation solution comprised of NMP, based aluminum oxide hydroxide, tannic acid, polyvinylidene fluoride and, styrene butadiene rubber solution; anode active material comprised of artificial and natural graphite and, silicon monoxide (SiO); cathode active materials comprised of lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxides and lithium, iron and, phosphoric acid (LFP(LiFePO4)); conductive agents comprised of NMP base, multi-wall carbon nano tube, water based single-wall carbon nano tube; electrolytes comprised of lithium hexafluorophosphate, ethylene, dimethyl, ethyl methyl and vinylene carbonates and, ethylene sulfate); cathode binders comprised of polyvinylidene fluoride; anode additives comprised of carboxymethyl cellulose; insulation tapes; jelly roll tapes; seal tapes; stack cell tapes; separators comprised of polyethylene alumina (Al2O3) coated, polyethylene film and, polypropylene film); pouch; anode binders; styrene-butadiene rubber; cathode additives; copper or nickel-plated copper anode current collectors; copper foil; aluminum foil; aluminum cathode current collectors; aluminum and nickel-plated steel riveting can; stainless steel ventilation assemblies; lead assembly electrode current collectors comprised of aluminum cathodes, copper anode, or nickel-plated copper); and, polypropylene top insulators (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 6.5%).

The request indicates that the 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 August 26, 2024.

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: July 10, 2024.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024-15599 Filed 7-15-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-40-2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 78, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; AESC US LLC; (Lithium-Ion Battery Cells); Smyrna, Tennessee

AESC US LLC, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Smyrna, Tennessee within Subzone 78L. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on July 8, 2024.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) 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 product(s) and material(s)/component(s) would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished product is lithium-ion battery cells (duty rate 3.4%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: aluminum caps for cell enclosure; bottom support plate (polypropylene);

cap plate covers (polycarbonate); forming nails (plastics); battery cell enclosure (aluminum can); positive connectors (aluminum); sealing nails (aluminum); insulation (polyester film); polyethylene terephthalate tape (adhesive in rolls); negative connectors (copper); and, separators for electrical charges (cellular plastic) (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 6.5%). The request indicates that the 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 August 26, 2024.

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: July 10, 2024.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024-15600 Filed 7-15-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Robert Wise, 145 Cliff Avenue, Pelham, NY 10803; Order Denying Export Privileges

On December 4, 2023, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, Robert Wise ("Wise") was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371. Specifically, Wise was convicted of conspiring to commit international money laundering by using international wire transfers to conduct U.S. dollar transactions for the benefit of a sanctioned Russian oligarch. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Wise to time served, two years of supervised release, with the first 12 months in home detention, and a \$100,000 fine.

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,

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.

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). 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 Wise’s conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 371. As provided in Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”), BIS provided notice and opportunity for Wise to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Wise.

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

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until December 4, 2028, Robert Wise, with a last known address of 145 Cliff Avenue, Pelham, NY 10803, 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 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 Wise 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, Wise 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 Wise and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until December 4, 2028.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2024–15618 Filed 7–15–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Ruben Arnulfo Chavarin, 1042 E 15th Street, Douglas, AZ 85607; Order Denying Export Privileges

On April 9, 2021, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, Ruben Arnulfo Chavarin (“Chavarin”) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Chavarin was convicted of smuggling ammunition from the United States to Mexico. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Chavarin to 78 months of imprisonment, with credit for time served, three years of supervised release, a \$100 special assessment and additional monetary penalties of \$10,307.20.

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 Chavarin’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 Chavarin to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 66.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Chavarin.

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,

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 730–774 (2024).

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2024).

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