

permit significantly greater flexibility in the designation of new subzones or “usage-driven” FTZ sites for operators/users located within a grantee’s “service area” in the context of the FTZ Board’s standard 2,000-acre activation limit for a zone. The application was submitted pursuant to the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on June 18, 2018.

FTZ 9 was approved by the FTZ Board on February 15, 1965 (Board Order 65, 30 FR 2377, February 20, 1965); relocated on April 16, 1982 (Board Order 188, 47 FR 18014, April 27, 1982); and expanded on August 21, 1987 (Board Order 359, 52 FR 33458, September 3, 1987), November 16, 1988 (Board Order 399, 53 FR 47842, November 28, 1988), June 9, 1992 (Board Orders 580 and 581, 57 FR 27020, June 17, 1992), June 19, 1995 (Board Order 751, 60 FR 33187, June 27, 1995) and September 6, 2006 (Board Order 1477, 71 FR 54610, September 18, 2006).

The current zone includes the following sites: *Site 1* (17 acres)—Pier 2, 521 Ala Moana, Honolulu; *Site 2* (1,033 acres)—James Campbell Industrial Park, Kalaeloa Boulevard and Malakole Street, Ewa, Oahu; *Site 3* (109 acres)—Mililani Technology Park, 100 Kahelu Avenue, Mililani, Oahu; *Site 4* (60 acres)—Maui Research & Technology Park, 1300 N. Holopono Street, Kihei, Maui; *Site 5* (31 acres)—Hilo Industrial Park, 135 Operations Street, Hilo, Hawaii; *Site 6* (27 acres)—Hawaii Fueling Facilities Corporation, 3201 Aolele Street, Honolulu, Oahu; *Site 7* (7 acres)—Unicold Corporation, 3140 Ualena Street, Honolulu, Oahu; *Site 8* (10 acres)—Hawaii Convention Center, 1801 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu; and, *Site 9* (870 acres)—Natural Energy Lab of Hawaii Authority, 73-4460 Queen Kaahumanu Highway #101, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

The grantee’s proposed service area under the ASF would be the City and County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, County of Kauai, and County of Maui, Hawaii, as described in the application. If approved, the grantee would be able to serve sites throughout the service area based on companies’ needs for FTZ designation. The application indicates that the proposed service area is within and adjacent to the Hilo and Kona (Hawaii), Kahului and Kihei (Maui), Honolulu (Oahu); and, Nawiliwili-Port Allen (Kauai) U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry.

The applicant is requesting authority to reorganize its zone to include existing Sites 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 as “magnet” sites

and existing Sites 1, 6, 7 and 8 as usage-driven sites. The ASF allows for the possible exemption of one magnet site from the “sunset” time limits that generally apply to sites under the ASF, and the applicant proposes that Site 5 be so exempted. No additional ASF subzones/usage-driven sites are being requested at this time. The application would have no impact on FTZ 9’s previously authorized subzones.

In accordance with the FTZ Board’s regulations, Christopher Kemp of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to evaluate and analyze the facts and information presented in the application and case record and to report findings and recommendations to the FTZ Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board’s Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is August 24, 2018. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to September 10, 2018.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 21013, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230-0002, and 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: June 19, 2018.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-13538 Filed 6-22-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Fuyi Sun a/k/a Frank Sun, Inmate Number: 77362-054, Moshannon Valley Correctional Institution, 555 Geo Drive, Philipsburg, PA 16866.

On August 31, 2017, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, Fuyi Sun, a/k/a Frank Sun (“Sun”), was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Sun knowingly and willfully attempted to export and cause to be exported from the United States to China Toray type M60JB-3000-50B carbon fiber, without

the required U.S. Department of Commerce licenses. Sun was sentenced to 36 months in prison, with credit for time served and a \$100 assessment.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”)¹ provides, in pertinent part, that “[t]he Director of the Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of the EAA [Export Administration Act], the EAR, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder; any regulation, license, or order issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706); 18 U.S.C. 793, 794 or 798; section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(b)), or section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).” 15 CFR 766.25(a); *see also* Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act (“EAA” or “the Act”), 50 U.S.C. 4610(h). The denial of export privileges under this provision may be for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(d); *see also* 50 U.S.C. 4610(h). In addition, Section 750.8 of the Regulations states that the Bureau of Industry and Security’s Office of Exporter Services may revoke any Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) licenses previously issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations, in which the person had an interest in at the time of his/her conviction.

BIS has received notice of Sun’s conviction for violating the IEEPA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Sun to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Sun.

Based upon my review and consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Sun’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Sun’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Sun

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2017). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscode.house.gov>)) (“EAA” or “the Act”). Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (Aug. 16, 2017)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).

had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until August 31, 2027, Fuyi Sun, a/k/a Frank Sun, with a last known address of Inmate Number—77362–054, Moshannon Valley Correctional Institution, 555 Geo Drive, Philipsburg, PA 16866, 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, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Sun 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, Sun 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 the Sun, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 31, 2027.

Dated: June 13, 2018.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2018–13542 Filed 6–22–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Advance Notification of Sunset Review; Correction

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

Background: On June 1, 2018, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published the *July 2018 Advance Sunset Review Notice*,¹ in which Commerce inadvertently listed the initiation of Lemon Juice from Argentina (A–357–818) for July 2018. The sunset review of

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Review*, 83 FR 25436 (June 1, 2018) (*July 2018 Advance Sunset Review Notice*).

Lemon Juice from Argentina is not scheduled to be initiated in July 2018; the error was based on a former suspension agreement, which was superseded by a new agreement on October 26, 2016.² This notice serves to correct the *July 2018 Advance Sunset Review Notice*. There will be no sunset reviews initiated in July 2018, because Lemon Juice from Argentina was the only case for which a sunset review was scheduled.

DATES: Applicable (June 1, 2018).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brenda E. Brown, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Customs and Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4735.

This correction notice of initiation is being published in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218 (c).

Dated: June 20, 2018.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2018–13541 Filed 6–22–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG303

Caribbean Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Caribbean Fishery Management Council’s (Council) Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) will hold a 3-day meeting in July to discuss the items contained in the agenda in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The meetings will be held from Tuesday, July 17, 2018, at 9 a.m., through Thursday, July 19, 2018, at 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meetings will be held at the Courtyard Marriott Isla Verde

² See *Lemon Juice from Argentina: Continuation of Suspension of Antidumping Investigation*, 81 FR 74395 (October 26, 2016).