

instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov*.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–13513 Filed 6–22–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of the Secretary, Commerce.

Title: The Research Performance Progress Report.

OMB Control Number: 0690–0032.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,550.

Estimated Time per Response: 5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 12,750.

Needs and Uses: The development of the Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR) resulted from an initiative of the Research Business Models (RBM), an Interagency Working Group of the Social, Behavioral & Economic Research, Subcommittee of the Committee on Science (CoS), a committee of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC). One of the RBM Subcommittee's priority areas was to create greater consistency in the administration of Federal research awards. Given the increasing complexity of interdisciplinary and interagency research, it is important for Federal agencies to manage awards in a similar fashion. The RPPR is an OMB approved uniform format to be used by Federal agencies in submission of progress reports that support research and research-related activities. It is intended to replace other performance reporting formats currently in use by Federal agencies. However, the RPPR does not change the performance

reporting requirements specified in 2 CFR 200.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit organizations; Not-for-profit institutions; State, Local, or Tribal government; Federal government.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: The Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 106–107), and 2 CFR 200.328.

This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov*. Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax to (202) 395–5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–13512 Filed 6–22–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–39–2018]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 106—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Eastman Kodak Company (Printing Flexographic Plates); Weatherford, Oklahoma

Eastman Kodak Company (Eastman Kodak) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility in Weatherford, Oklahoma. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on June 13, 2018.

Eastman Kodak already has authority to produce flexographic finished plates, aluminum finished printing plates, thermo imaging layer, direct imaging recording film sheets, and direct imaging record film rolls within Subzone 106F. The current request would add foreign status materials/components to the scope of authority. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), additional FTZ authority would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials/components described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Eastman Kodak from

customs duty payments on the foreign-status materials/components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, Eastman Kodak would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to finished products in the existing scope of authority. Eastman Kodak would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status components which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The materials/components sourced from abroad include non-aromatic esters of amino-acids, propylene oxide-modified trimethylol propane triacrylate and foamed polyethylene resin sheet (packaging material used between plates) (duty rates range from 3% to 6.5%).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is August 6, 2018.

A copy of the notification 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 Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz*.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at *Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov* or (202) 482–1963.

Dated: June 19, 2018.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–13540 Filed 6–22–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–40–2018]

Foreign-Trade Zone 9—Honolulu, Hawaii; Application for Reorganization Under Alternative Site Framework

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the State of Hawaii, grantee of FTZ 9, requesting authority to reorganize the zone under the alternative site framework (ASF) adopted by the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.2(c)). The ASF is an option for grantees for the establishment or reorganization of zones and can

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]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

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)).