

Dated: October 2, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–21799 Filed 10–4–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

Notice of Petitions by Firms for Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice and opportunity for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has received

petitions for certification of eligibility to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance from the firms listed below.

Accordingly, EDA has initiated investigations to determine whether increased imports into the United States of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by each of the firms contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the firms' workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of each petitioning firm.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

LIST OF PETITIONS RECEIVED BY EDA FOR CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

[8/23/2019 through 9/30/2019]

Firm name	Firm address	Date accepted for investigation	Product(s)
Utilikilts Co., LLC	620 1st Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104.	9/18/2019	The firm manufactures kilts.
A.R.E. Manufacturing, Inc.	518 South Springbrook Road, Newberg, OR 97132.	9/24/2019	The firm manufactures metal parts.
Holte Manufacturing, Co., d/b/a Holte Drilling Manufacturing.	25310 Jeans Road, Veneta, OR 97487.	9/30/2019	The firm manufactures drilling equipment and related tools and parts.

Any party having a substantial interest in these proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A written request for a hearing must be submitted to the Trade Adjustment Assistance Division, Room 71030, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, no later than ten (10) calendar days following publication of this notice. These petitions are received pursuant to section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

Please follow the requirements set forth in EDA's regulations at 13 CFR 315.9 for procedures to request a public hearing. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance official number and title for the program under which these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms.

Irette Patterson

Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–21741 Filed 10–4–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Benjamin James Cance, 215 E. Plainwell Street, Plainwell, MI 49080 and 6911 Childsdales Avenue NE, Rockford, MI 49341,

On January 15, 2016 in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Benjamin James Cance ("Cance") was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Cance was convicted of violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting without the required U.S. Department of State licenses gun components designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List. Cance was sentenced to forty-eight (48) months in prison, two years of supervised release, a fine of \$3,000 and an assessment of \$200. Cance was also placed on the U.S. Department of State's Debarred List.

The Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations") are administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS").¹

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) ("EAA"), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, continued the Regulations in full force and 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,

Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that the "Director of [BIS's] Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of [BIS's] Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of . . . section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778)." 15 CFR 766.25(a). 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).² In addition, pursuant to Section 750.8 of the Regulations, BIS's Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.³

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 rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, 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.

² See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4819 and 4826; and note 1, *supra*.

³ See notes 1 and 2, *supra*.

BIS has received notice of Cance's conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA, and pursuant to Section 766.25 of the Regulations has provided notice and an opportunity for Cance to make a written submission to BIS. BIS has not received a submission from Cance.

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 Cance's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Cance's conviction. I have also decided to revoke any BIS-issued license in which Cance had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until January 15, 2026, Benjamin James Cance, with last known addresses of 215 E. Plainwell Street, Plainwell, MI 49080 and 6911 Childsdales Avenue NE, Rockford, MI 49341, 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 Cance 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, Cance 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 Cance and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until January 15, 2026.

Issued this 30th day of September, 2019.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2019-21747 Filed 10-4-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Kenneth S. Chait, Inmate Number: 04970-104, RRM Miami, Residential Reentry Office, 401 N. Miami Avenue, Miami, FL 33128

On November 13, 2018, in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Kenneth S. Chait ("Chait") was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) ("IEEPA"). Specifically, Chait was convicted of violating IEEPA by knowingly and willfully agreeing to attempt to export without the required Department of Commerce license ceramic metal triggered spark gaps, also known as nuclear triggered spark gaps and listed on the Commerce Control List. Chait was sentenced to 12 months and one day in prison, supervised release for a term of two years, and a \$100 assessment.

The Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations") are administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS").¹ Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that the "Director of [BIS's] Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of [BIS's] Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of . . . the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C § 1701-1706)." 15 CFR 766.25(a). The denial of export privileges under this provision may be

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) ("EAA"), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, including the Notice of August 8, 2018 (83 FR 39,871 (Aug. 13, 2018)), continued the Regulations in full force and 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 rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, 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.