

self-disclosure of EAR violations strengthens BIS's enforcement efforts by allowing BIS to conduct investigations of the disclosed incidents faster than would be the case if BIS had to detect the violations without such disclosures. BIS evaluates the seriousness of the violation and either (1) Informs the person making the disclosure that no action is warranted; (2) issues a warning letter; (3) issues a proposed charging letter and attempts to settle the matter; (4) issues a charging letter if settlement is not reached; and/or (5) refers the matter to the U.S. Department of Justice for criminal prosecution.

II. Method of Collection

Submitted on paper.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0694-0058.

Form Number(s): N/A.

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 388.

Estimated Time per Response: 10 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3880.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$194,000.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Sheleen Dumas,

PRA Departmental Lead, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2016-27824 Filed 11-17-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Julio Cesar Solis-Castilleja, Inmate Number: 56152-379, FCI Victorville Medium I, Federal Correctional Institution, Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 3725, Adelanto, CA 92301.

On June 30, 2014, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Julio Cesar Solis-Castilleja ("Solis-Castilleja"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Solis-Castilleja knowingly and willfully attempted to export and caused to be exported from the United States to Mexico a defense article, that is, a Norinco MAK 90 Sporter 7.62 × 39mm caliber rifle, a Bushmaster .308 caliber rifle, a DPMS Panther .308 caliber rifle, a FN Herstal .308 caliber rifle, a PTR 91C .308 caliber rifle, four (4) 7.62 × 51mm magazines, and one (1) 7.62 × 39mm magazine, which were designated as a defense article on the United States Munitions List, without having first obtained from the Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export. Solis-Castilleja was sentenced to 46 months in prison, three years of supervised release, 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 Export Administration Act ("EAA"), 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

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2016). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://usc.house.gov>)). 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 4, 2016 (81 FR 52,587 (Aug. 8, 2016)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).

CFR 766.25(a); *see also* Section 11(h) of the EAA, 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 in which the person had an interest in at the time of his conviction.

BIS has received notice of Solis-Castilleja's conviction for violating the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Solis-Castilleja to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Solis-Castilleja.

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 Solis-Castilleja's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Solis-Castilleja's conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Solis-Castilleja had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered:

First, from the date of this Order until June 30, 2024, Julio Cesar Solis-Castilleja, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 56152-379, FCI Victorville Medium I, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 3725, Adelanto, CA 92301, 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 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 in 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 Solis-Castilleja 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, Solis-Castilleja 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 Solis-Castilleja. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until June 30, 2024.

Issued this 9th day of November, 2016.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2016-27785 Filed 11-17-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-821-801]

Solid Urea From Russia: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative and New Shipper Reviews; 2014-2015

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

SUMMARY: On August 12, 2016, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of the administrative review and new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on solid urea from Russia. The period of review (POR) is July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015. For the final results of these reviews, we continue to find that subject merchandise has not been sold at less than normal value.

DATES: Effective November 18, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael A. Romani or Andre Gziryan, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0198, and (202) 482-2201, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 12, 2016, the Department published the *Preliminary Results* of the administrative review and new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on solid urea from Russia.¹ The administrative review covers MCC EuroChem; the new shipper review covers Joint Stock Company PhosAgro-Cherepovets (PhosAgro). The Department gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the

¹ See *Solid Urea from the Russian Federation: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative and New Shipper Reviews and Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part; 2014-2015*, 81 FR 53414 (August 12, 2016) (*Preliminary Results*).

Preliminary Results. We received no comments. The Department conducted these reviews in accordance with section 751(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is solid urea, a high-nitrogen content fertilizer which is produced by reacting ammonia with carbon dioxide. The product is currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS) item number 3102.10.0010. Previously such merchandise was classified under item number 480.3000 and 3102.10.0000 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise subject to the order is dispositive.

Final Results of the Administrative Review

The Department made no changes to its calculations announced in the *Preliminary Results*. As a result of this administrative review, we determine that an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 0.00 percent exists for MCC EuroChem for the period July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015.

Final Results of the New Shipper Review

The Department made no changes to its calculations announced in the *Preliminary Results*. As a result of this new shipper review, we determine that an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 0.00 percent exists for merchandise produced and exported by PhosAgro for the period July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015.

Assessment

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212 and the *Final Modification*,² the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate all appropriate entries for MCC EuroChem and PhosAgro without regard to antidumping duties.

For entries of subject merchandise during the period of review produced by MCC EuroChem and PhosAgro for which they did not know their merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the

² See *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8102 (February 14, 2012) (*Final Modification*).