

Specifically, Torres was convicted of smuggling and attempting to smuggle from the United States to Mexico, 1,680 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition, 1,000 rounds of 10mm ammunition, 3,200 rounds of 7.62x39mm ammunition, and 50 rounds of 7.62x25mm ammunition. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Torres to 41 months of imprisonment with credit for time served, and three years of supervised release.

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 Torres’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 Torres to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Torres.

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 Torres’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Torres’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Torres had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until March 1, 2033, Arlando Torres, with last known addresses of 304 7th Street, Hico, TX 76457, 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 Torres 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, Torres 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 Torres and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until March 1, 2033.

Dan Clutch,

Acting Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of Roberto Marrero-Cisneros, Inmate Number: 24458–018, FCI JESUP, Federal Correctional Institution, 2680 301 South, Jesup, GA 31599; Order Denying Export Privileges

On May 19, 2023, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Roberto Marrero-Cisneros (“Marrero-Cisneros”) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371 (conspiracy to export stolen vessel parts and to smuggle goods from the United States). Specifically, Marrero-Cisneros conspired with others to export from the United States to Mexico boat engines and parts that were stolen, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 553(a)(1), and to export boat engines and parts contrary to law, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 554(a). As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Marrero-Cisneros to 60 months of imprisonment and three years of supervised release.

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.

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2025).

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).

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 Marrero-Cisneros’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 Marrero-Cisneros to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Marrero-Cisneros.

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 Marrero-Cisneros’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of seven (7) years from the date of Marrero-Cisneros’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Marrero-Cisneros had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until May 19, 2030, Roberto Marrero-Cisneros, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 24458–018, FCI JESUP, Federal Correctional Institution, 2680 301 South, Jesup, GA 31599, 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 Marrero-Cisneros 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, Marrero-Cisneros 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 Marrero-Cisneros and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until May 19, 2030.

Dan Clutch,

Acting Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of Osmani Valdivia Perez, Inmate Number: 33469–018, FCI Coleman Low, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1031, Coleman, FL 33521; Order Denying Export Privileges

On May 19, 2023, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Osmani Valdivia Perez (“Perez”), was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371. Specifically, Perez pled guilty to conspiring with others to export from the United States to Mexico stolen vessel parts, specifically outboard engines. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Perez to 60 months in prison and three years of supervised release.

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. 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 Perez’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 Perez to make a written submission to

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2025).

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).

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.