

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt SMI from customs duty payments on the foreign micro-denier suede upholstery fabric used in export production. On its domestic sales, SMI would be able to apply the finished upholstery cover set (*i.e.*, furniture part) or finished furniture duty rate (free) for the micro-denier suede upholstery fabric described below. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign status production equipment.

The proposed scope of authority under FTZ procedures would only involve micro-denier suede upholstery fabrics finished with a hot caustic soda solution process (the applicant indicates such fabric is not produced by U.S. mills), as detailed in the notification (duty rate ranges from 2.7 to 17.2%). All other material inputs used in the production activity would be in domestic status.

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 11, 2014.

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 FTZ Board's Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pierre Duy at Pierre.Duy@trade.gov, or (202) 482-1378.

Dated: June 25, 2014.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014-15425 Filed 6-30-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Kue Sang Chun, 1476 U-Dong, 11th Floor, Haeundae-Gu, Busan, Seoul, 612-020, Republic of South Korea; Order

On November 28, 2012, the then-Director of the Office of Exporter Services, Bernard Kritzer entered an Order¹ denying Kue Sang Chun ("Chun") all U.S. export privileges until November 10, 2016, pursuant to Section

11(h) of the Export Administration Act² and Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations,³ and based on a criminal conviction of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) ("AECA").

Whereas, the November 28, 2012 Order identified Chun's addresses as "currently incarcerated at: Register Number 56727-060, FCI Loretto, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1000, Loretto, PA 15940," and "578 Treeside Lane, Avon Lake, OH 44012;"

Whereas, the Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("Department"), has confirmed that these two addresses are no longer correct, and that Chun's current address is "1476 U-Dong, 11 Floor, Haeundae-Gu, Busan, Seoul, 612-020, Republic of South Korea;" and

Whereas, as a result of the information the Department obtained regarding Chun's current address, the Department has requested that an order be issued amending the November 28, 2012 Order to reflect that new address for Chun;

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that the November 28, 2012 Order denying all U.S. export privileges to Kue Sang Chun is amended by deleting the addresses "currently incarcerated at: Register Number 56727-060, FCI Loretto, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1000, Loretto, PA 15940," and "578 Treeside Lane, Avon Lake, OH 44012," and by adding the address "1476 U-Dong, 11 Floor, Haeundae-Gu, Busan, Seoul, 612-020, Republic of South Korea". In all other aspects, the November 28, 2012 Order remains in full force and effect.

This Order, which is effective immediately, shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: June 24, 2014.

Eileen M. Albanese,
Acting Director, Office of Exporter Services.
[FR Doc. 2014-15389 Filed 6-30-14; 8:45 am]

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² 50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000). 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)), as extended most recently by the Notice of August 8, 2013 (78 FR 49107 (Aug. 12, 2013)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).

³ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730 through 774 (2014).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Fidel Ignacio Cisneros, Inmate #—54544-037, FCI Englewood, Federal Correctional Institution, 9595 West Quincy Avenue, Littleton, CO 80123; Order Denying Export Privileges

On November 2, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida, Orlando Division, Fidel Ignacio Cisneros ("Cisneros"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Cisneros knowingly and willfully exported and caused to be exported from the United States to Japan an Acquired Tactical Illuminating Laser Aimer, which was 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. Cisneros was sentenced to 46 months of imprisonment and two years of supervised release, and fined a \$100 assessment. Cisneros is also listed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

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 CFR 766.25(a); *see also* Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. app. 2410(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.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730 through 774 (2014). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000)) ("EAA"). Since August 21, 2001, the EAA 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 8, 2013 (78 FR 49107 (August 12, 2013)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).

¹ 77 FR 72322 (Dec. 5, 2013).

15 CFR 766.25(d); *see also* 50 U.S.C. app. 2410(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.

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

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

Accordingly, it is hereby

Ordered

I. Until November 2, 2018, Fidel Ignacio Cisneros, with a last known address at: Inmate # -54544-037, FCI Englewood, Federal Correctional Institution, 9595 West Quincy Avenue, Littleton, CO 80123, and when acting for or on behalf of Cisneros, his representatives, assigns, agents or employees (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.

II. 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.

III. 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 Cisneros by affiliation, ownership, control or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be subject to the provisions of this Order if necessary to prevent evasion of the Order.

IV. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until November 2, 2018.

V. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, 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.

VI. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to the Cisneros. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 24th day of June 2014.

Eileen M. Albanese,

Acting Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2014-15393 Filed 6-30-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Luis Alejandro Yanez Almeida, Inmate #—07362–379, Big Spring Correctional Institution, 2001 Rickabaugh Dr., Big Spring, TX 79720; Order Denying Export Privileges

On December 8, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas, Luis Alejandro Yanez Almeida ("Almeida"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Almeida knowingly and willfully exported and caused to be exported and attempted to export and attempted to cause to be exported into the United Mexican States from the United States of America a defense article, to wit: A Century International Arms, model Draco, 7.62 mm pistol, serial number R-6162-09 which were designated as defense articles 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. Almeida was sentenced to 33 months of imprisonment, two years of supervised release, and fined a \$100 assessment. Almeida is also listed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

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

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730 through 774 (2014). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000)) ("EAA"). Since August 21, 2001, the EAA 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 8, 2013 (78 FR 49107 (August 12, 2013)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).