civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD 3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632–9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

- (1) Mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–9410;
- (2) Fax: (202) 690–7442; or
- (3) Email: program.intake@usda.gov.

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Dated: November 9, 2016.

Samuel H. Rikkers,

Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.

[FR Doc. 2016–27734 Filed 11–17–16; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE 3410–XY–P**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Luis Alberto Najera-Citalan, Inmate Number: 10656–279, FCI Beaumont Low, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 26020, Beaumont, TX

77720.

On June 9, 2015, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Luis Alberto Najera-Citalan ("Najera-Citalan"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Najera-Citalan intentionally and knowingly conspired to knowingly and willfully export, attempt to export, and cause to be exported to Mexico from the United

States a defense article, that is, to wit: approximately five (5) AR–15 style rifles 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. Najera-Citalan was sentenced to 60 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 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 Najera-Citalan's conviction for violating the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Najera-Citalan to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Najera-Citalan.

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

Accordingly, it is hereby Ordered: *First,* from the date of this Order until June 9, 2025, Luis Alberto Najera-Citalan, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 10656-279, FCI Beaumont Low, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 26020, Beaumont, TX 77720, 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

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;

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://uscode.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))

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 Najera-Citalan 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, Najera-Citalan 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 Najera-Citalan. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Šixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until June 9, 2025.

Dated: November 9, 2016.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.
[FR Doc. 2016–27780 Filed 11–17–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Jorge Santana, Jr., Inmate Number: 00927–180, FCI Beaumont Low, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 26020, Beaumont, TX 77720.

On May 5, 2014, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Jorge Santana, Jr. ("Santana"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the

Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Santana knowingly and willfully attempted to export and caused to be exported from the United States to Mexico a defense article, that is, a .357 caliber magazine, two (2) 9mm magazines, a Smith & Wesson .40 caliber magazine, approximately 5,440 rounds of 7.62 caliber ammunition, 200 rounds of .40 caliber ammunition, and 400 rounds of .38 super caliber ammunition, which were designed 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. Santana was sentenced to 66 months in prison, three years of supervised release, 100 hours of community service, 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 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 Santana's conviction for violating the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Santana to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Santana.

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

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered: *First,* from the date of this Order until May 5, 2024, Jorge Santana, Jr., with a last known address of Inmate Number: 00927-180, FCI Beaumont Low, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 26020, Beaumont, TX 77720, 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

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

¹The 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://uscode.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))