

prison, three years of supervised release, and a \$100 court assessment.

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

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

Accordingly, it is hereby *Ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until February 12, 2027, Julio Cesar Vega-Amaral, with a last known address of C Copill 11 Barr Del Comosanto, Tixtla, de Guerrero Guerrero, Mexico 39170, 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 Vega-Amaral 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, Vega-Amaral 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 Vega-Amaral and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until February 12, 2027.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges; In the Matter of: Ronald Adjei Danso, 961 West Prosperity Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

On September 15, 2020, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Utah, Ronald Adjei Danso (“Danso”) was convicted of violating section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C 2778) (“AECA”). Specifically, Danso was convicted of knowingly and willfully attempting to export from the United States to the Republic of Ghana 20 firearms, which are designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without first obtaining from the Department of State a license for such export or written authorization. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Danso to three years of probation and a \$100 assessment.

Pursuant to section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”), the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, section 38 of the AECA, may be denied for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of his/her conviction. *See* 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 Danso’s conviction for violating section 38 of the AECA. BIS provided notice and opportunity for Danso to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in

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 (2022).

³ The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders pursuant to recent amendments to the Regulations (85 FR 73411, November 18, 2020).

section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”). 15 CFR 766.25.¹ BIS has received and considered a written submission from Danso.

Based upon my review of the record, including Danso’s submission, and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Danso’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of five years from the date of Danso’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Danso had an interest at the time of his conviction.²

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until September 15, 2025, Ronald Adjei Danso, with a last known address of 961 West Prosperity Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, 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 (50 U.S.C. 4819(e)) and sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Danso 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, Danso 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 Danso and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until September 15, 2025.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Deep Seabed Mining: Approval of Exploration License Extensions

AGENCY: Office for Coastal Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of extension of deep seabed hard mineral exploration licenses.

SUMMARY: NOAA is announcing the approval of a five-year extension request for two deep seabed hard mineral exploration licenses issued under the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (DSHMRA). The decision to approve the extensions follows a review of the request and activities performed by the Licensee pursuant to the exploration plan for the licenses, the proposed exploration plan, comments submitted on the request, and a determination that the Licensee has substantially complied with the licenses, their terms, conditions and restrictions, and the associated exploration plan. No at-sea exploration activities are authorized by these extensions without prior written authorization and further environmental review by NOAA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kerry Kehoe, 240–560–8518, Kerry.Kehoe@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 31, 2022, Lockheed Martin Corporation (Licensee or “LMC”) requested that NOAA extend LMC’s two DSHMRA exploration licenses. The licenses are known as USA–1 and USA–4.

When originally issued by NOAA in 1984, USA–1 and USA–4 were for a term of ten years. DSHMRA requires that requests to extend exploration licenses be approved every five years if the licensee has substantially complied with the licenses, their terms, conditions and restrictions, and the associated exploration plan.

On March 18, 2022, NOAA published a **Federal Register** notice (FRN) announcing the receipt of LMC’s extension request for USA–1 and USA–4, and soliciting comments on whether the Licensee has met the statutory requirement of showing substantial compliance (87 FR 15408). NOAA also solicited comments from the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council (WPFMC) and the U.S. Department of

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2022).

² The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders, pursuant to recent amendments to the Regulations (85 FR 73411, November 18, 2020).