

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](http://www.trade.gov/ftz).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Pierre Duy at [Pierre.Duy@trade.gov](mailto: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]

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## 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 Order<sup>1</sup> denying Kue Sang Chun ("Chun") all U.S. export privileges until November 10, 2016, pursuant to Section

11(h) of the Export Administration Act<sup>2</sup> and Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations,<sup>3</sup> 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.*  
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**BILLING CODE P**

<sup>2</sup> 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)).

<sup>3</sup> 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")<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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)).

<sup>1</sup> 77 FR 72322 (Dec. 5, 2013).