

All RAC meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance and information on how to connect to the meeting, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting is open to the public and will be held virtually via telephone and/or video conference. Virtual meeting participation details can be found on the website listed under *Summary* or can be obtained by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Written comments may be submitted as described under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received at the Dubois Ranger District Office, 98 N Oakley, Dubois, ID 83420.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bill Davis, RAC Coordinator, by phone at 208-374-5422 or via email at william.davis6@usda.gov.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf and hard of hearing (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339, 24 hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Discuss the current status of RAC;
2. Elect a Committee Chair; and
3. Discuss and make recommendations on new Title II projects.

The meeting is open to the public. The agenda will include time for individuals to make oral statements of three minutes or less. Individuals wishing to make an oral statement at the meeting should request in writing by Friday, May 6, 2022, to be scheduled on the agenda. Individuals who would like to bring related matters to the attention of the committee may file written statements with the committee staff before or after the meeting. Written comments and requests for time for oral comments must be sent to Bill Davis, RAC Coordinator, P.O. Box 46, Dubois, ID 83420 or by email to william.davis6@usda.gov or via facsimile to 208-374-5623.

Meeting Accommodations: Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodation. For access to proceedings, please contact the person listed in the section titled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. All reasonable

accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

Equal opportunity practices, in line with USDA policies, will be followed in all membership appointments to the RAC. To help ensure that recommendations of the RAC have taken into account the needs of the diverse groups served by the Department, membership shall include, to the extent practicable, individuals with demonstrated ability to represent minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

The USDA prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, political beliefs, income derived from a public assistance program, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs).

Dated: April 21, 2022.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022-08879 Filed 4-25-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Aviastar—TU, 5 b. 7 Leningradsky Prospekt, g. Moskva, 125040, Moscow, Russia; Order Temporarily Denying Export Privileges

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2021) (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),¹ the Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”), U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”),

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801-4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”), (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“IEEPA”), and were in effect as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

has requested the issuance of an Order temporarily denying, for a period of 180 days, the export privileges under the Regulations of: Aviastar—TU (“Aviastar”). OEE’s request and related information indicates that Aviastar is an airline headquartered in Zhukovsky, Moscow Oblast, Russia, and that Aviastar provides a variety of cargo services, including delivery of military cargo, dangerous goods, and oversized goods.

I. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent’s export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an “imminent violation” of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). “A violation may be ‘imminent’ either in time or degree of likelihood.” 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show “either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations.” *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge “is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]” *Id.* A “lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.” *Id.*

II. OEE’s Request for a Temporary Denial Order (“TDO”)

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation’s (“Russia’s”) further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia’s access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia’s defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are intended to cut off Russia’s access to vital technological inputs, atrophy key sectors of its industrial base, and undercut Russia’s strategic ambitions to exert influence on the world stage. Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed expansive controls on aviation-related (e.g., Commerce Control List Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts

specified in Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 9A991 (Section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).² BIS will review any export or reexport license applications for such items under a policy of denial. *See* Section 746.8(b). Effective March 2, 2022, BIS excluded any aircraft registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia from being eligible for license exception Aircraft, Vessels, and Spacecraft (AVS) (Section 740.15 of the EAR).³ Accordingly, any U.S.-origin aircraft or foreign aircraft that includes more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content, and that is registered in,

owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia, is subject to a license requirement before it can travel to Russia.

OEE's request is based upon facts indicating that Aviastar engaged in recent conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991 on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, without the required BIS authorization.

Specifically, OEE's investigation, including publicly available flight tracking information, indicates that after March 2, 2022, Aviastar operated

multiple U.S.-origin aircraft subject to the EAR, including, but not limited to, those identified below, on flights into and out of Novosibirsk, Russia and Abakan, Russia from/to Hangzhou, China; Shenzhen, China; and Zhengzhou, China. Pursuant to Section 746.8 of the EAR, all of these flights would have required export or reexport licenses from BIS. Moreover, Aviastar flights would not be eligible to use license exception AVS. No BIS authorizations were either sought or obtained by Aviastar for these exports or reexports to Russia. The information about those flights includes the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
RA-73355	27054	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Hangzhou, CN/Novosibirsk, RU	April 10, 2022.
RA-73355	27054	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Zhengzhou, CN/Abakan, RU	April 12, 2022.
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Hangzhou, CN/Novosibirsk, RU	April 8, 2022.
RA-73351	25696	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Hangzhou, CN/Novosibirsk, RU	April 11, 2022.
RA-73352	25731	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Shenzhen, CN/Abakan, RU	April 9, 2022.
RA-73352	25731	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Hangzhou, CN/Novosibirsk, RU	April 14, 2022.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Shenzhen, CN/Abakan, RU	April 5, 2022.
RA-73354	27053	757-223 (PCF) (B752)	Shenzhen, CN/Abakan, RU	April 12, 2022.

⁴Based on this information, there are heightened concerns of future violations of the EAR, especially given that any subsequent actions taken with regard to any of the listed aircraft, or other Aviastar aircraft illegally exported or reexported to Russia after March 2, 2022, may violate the EAR. Such actions include, but are not limited to, refueling, maintenance, repair, or the provision of spare parts or services. *See* General Prohibition 10 of the EAR at 15 CFR 736.2(b)(10).⁴ Even Aviastar's continued use of such U.S.-origin aircraft only on domestic routes within Russia runs afoul of General Prohibition 10, which (among other restrictions) prohibits the continued use of an item that was known to have been exported or reexported in violation of the EAR. For example, publicly available flight tracking data shows that, between April 12 and April 15, 2022, aircraft RA-73355 (SN: 27054) and RA-73351 (SN: 25696) flew on flights into and out of Moscow, Russia to/from Norilsk, Russia, Novosibirsk, Russia, and Yakutsk, Russia, following those aircrafts' unauthorized flights into Russia as referenced in the chart above. In addition, in a public statement on its

website and available as of the signing of this order, Aviastar states that it "regularly carr[ies] out express delivery of mail and freight across Russia . . ."⁵

Moreover, additional concerns of future violations of the Regulations are raised by other public statements available as of the signing of this order on Aviastar's website stating that its fleet includes multiple U.S.-origin 757-200F aircraft.⁶ Given BIS's review policy of denial under Section 746.8(a) of the Regulations for exports and reexports to Russia, it is foreseeable that Aviastar will attempt to evade the Regulations in order to obtain new or additional aircraft parts or service for its existing aircraft that were exported or reexported to Russia in violation of Section 746.8 of the Regulations. Additionally, as a cargo carrier and given its prior record of apparent EAR non-compliance, Aviastar presents a heightened risk of committing future violations by transporting items subject to the EAR into Russia without the required BIS authorization, potentially enabling a means of transport to support Russia's military efforts and/or attempts to evade U.S. sanctions by acquiring such items from abroad.

III. Findings

Under the applicable standard set forth in Section 766.24 of the Regulations and my review of the entire record, I find that the evidence presented by BIS convincingly demonstrates that Aviastar took actions in apparent violation of the Regulations by exporting or reexporting the aircraft cited above, among many others, on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, without the required BIS authorization. Moreover, the continued operation of these cargo aircraft by Aviastar, the company's on-going need to acquire replacement parts and components (many of which are U.S.-origin), and the concern the aircraft can be used to evade U.S. export controls, presents a high likelihood of imminent violations warranting imposition of a TDO. I further find that such apparent violations have been significant and deliberate. Therefore, issuance of the TDO is necessary in the public interest to prevent imminent violation of the Regulations and to give notice to companies and individuals in the United States and abroad that they should avoid dealing with Aviastar, in connection with export and reexport

² 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022).

³ 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

⁴ Section 736.2(b)(10) of the EAR provides: General Prohibition Ten—Proceeding with transactions with knowledge that a violation has occurred or is about to occur (Knowledge Violation to Occur). You may not sell, transfer, export, reexport, finance, order, buy, remove, conceal,

store, use, loan, dispose of, transport, forward, or otherwise service, in whole or in part, any item subject to the EAR and exported or to be exported with knowledge that a violation of the Export Administration Regulations, the Export Administration Act or any order, license, License Exception, or other authorization issued thereunder has occurred, is about to occur, or is intended to

occur in connection with the item. Nor may you rely upon any license or License Exception after notice to you of the suspension or revocation of that license or exception. There are no License Exceptions to this General Prohibition Ten in part 740 of the EAR. (emphasis in original).

⁵ <https://aviastartu.com/>.

⁶ <https://aviastartu.com/ourfleet>.

transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with any other activity subject to the Regulations.

This Order is being issued on an *ex parte* basis without a hearing based upon BIS's showing of an imminent violation in accordance with Section 766.24 and 766.23(b) of the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

First, Aviastar-TU, 5 b. 7 Leningradsky prospekt, g. Moskva, 125040, Moscow, Russia, when acting for or on their behalf, any successors or assigns, agents, or employees 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 EAR, or in any other activity subject to the EAR including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license (except directly related to safety of flight), 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 EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of 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 EAR, or from any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to or on behalf of Aviastar any item subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Aviastar of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby Aviastar acquires

or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from Aviastar of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

D. Obtain from Aviastar in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Aviastar, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Aviastar if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Aviastar 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 accordance with the provisions of Sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Aviastar may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202-4022.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Aviastar as provided in Section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Aviastar and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for 180 days.

Dated: April 21, 2022.

Matthew S. Axelrod,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2022-08885 Filed 4-25-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: **Arnoldo Vidaurri, 113 Coronado Ave., Laredo, TX 78043; Order Denying Export Privileges**

On March 29, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Arnoldo Vidaurri ("Vidaurri") was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Vidaurri was convicted of fraudulently and knowingly exporting and sending, from the United States to Mexico, two Ruger LCP 380 pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition, without a Department of State export license or other written authorization, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 554.

As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Vidaurri to 36 months of probation, 75 hours of community service, 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) (Prior Convictions). 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 Vidaurri's conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 554 and, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or the "Regulations"), has provided notice and opportunity for Vidaurri to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS received

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 (2021).