

(hereinafter collectively referred to as “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, 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 Persons Subject to this Order any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Persons Subject to this Order 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 Persons Subject to this Order 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 Persons Subject to this Order of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Persons Subject to this Order 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 Persons Subject to this Order, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Person Subject to this Order 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. In addition to the Related Person named above, 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 Henderson 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 does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

V. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until September 18, 2019.

VI. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Henderson 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.

VII. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, the Related Person may also 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.

VIII. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to the Denied Person and the Related Person. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 28th day of May 2010.

Bernard Kritzer,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2010-13894 Filed 6-8-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Action Affecting Export Privileges; Shu Quan-Sheng

In the Matter of: Shu Quan-Sheng, Register #58250-083, FCI LA Tuna, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 3000, Anthony, TX 88021 and 816 Holbrook Drive, Newport News, VA 23602.

Order Denying Export Privileges

On April 10, 2009, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia,

Shu Quan-Sheng (“Quan-Sheng”) pleaded guilty to and was convicted of violating two counts of Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) (“AECA”), and one count of violating the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1 and 78dd-2). Specifically, Quan-Sheng was convicted of illegally exporting space launch technical data and defense services to the People’s Republic of China and offering bribes to Chinese government officials. Quan-Sheng was sentenced to 51 months in prison, two years supervised release, and a \$300 special assessment. Quan-Sheng is listed on the Department of State’s 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. 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 Quan-Sheng’s conviction for violating the AECA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Quan-Sheng to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have not received a submission from

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2009). The Regulations issued pursuant to the EAA (50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000)). 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 13, 2009 (74 FR 41325, August 14, 2009)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq. (2000)).

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

Accordingly, it is hereby Ordered:

I. Until April 10, 2014, Shu Quan-Sheng, with a last known address at: Register #58250-083, FCI LA Tuna, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 3000, Anthony, TX 88021 and 816 Holbrook Drive, Newport News, VA 23602, and when acting for or on behalf of Quan-Sheng, his representatives assigns, agents, or employees, (collectively referred to hereinafter as 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 Quan-Sheng 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 does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

V. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until April 10, 2014.

VI. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Quan-Sheng 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.

VII. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to the Quan-Sheng. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 28th day of May, 2010.

Bernard Kritzer,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2010-13896 Filed 6-8-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Action Affecting Export Privileges; Joseph Piquet

In the Matter of: Joseph Piquet 76067-004 currently incarcerated at FDI Miami, Federal Detention Center, P.O. Box 019120, Miami, FL 33101 and 1258 SW Maplewood Dr., Port St. Lucie, FL 34986; Respondent; Order Denying Export Privileges

On May 14, 2009, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Joseph Piquet ("Piquet") was found guilty of seven counts of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (2000))("IEEPA"), three counts of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) ("AECA"), and two conspiracy counts (18 U.S.C. 371 (2000)). Piquet was convicted based on his role in a conspiracy to purchase high-tech military and dual-use electronic components from a domestic corporation and to then ship the items from the United States to Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China without first obtaining the required export licenses. Among the commodities involved in this conspiracy were high power amplifiers designed for use by the U.S. military in early warning radar and missile target acquisition systems, and low noise amplifiers that have both commercial and military use. Piquet was sentenced to 60 months incarceration, two years supervised release, and a \$700 special assessment. Piquet is listed on the Department of State's 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 730-774 (2010). The Regulations issued pursuant to the EAA, (50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401-2420 (2000)). 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 13, 2009 (74 FR 41325, August 14, 2009), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (2000)).