

from the firms listed below. Accordingly, EDA has initiated investigations to determine whether increased imports into the United States

of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by each of these firms contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the firm's

workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of each petitioning firm.

LIST OF PETITIONS RECEIVED BY EDA FOR CERTIFICATION ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE [8/2/2013 through 8/8/2013]

Firm name	Firm address	Date accepted for investigation	Product(s)
Taylor Industries, Inc	35 Anderson Road, Parker Ford, PA 19457	8/8/2013	Firm manufacturers wash basins and counter tops made of proprietary material called tere-stone.
Audio Resource Group, Inc	405 Main Ave W, Suite 4G, West Fargo, ND 58078.		The firm produces electronics products for the hearing assistance and fitness entertainment markets.
Barnard Manufacturing Co., Inc ..	205 E. Walker Road, St. Johns, MI 48879	8/6/2013	The firm manufactures castings, pins, connectors, and bushings for construction vehicles.
Multi-Duty Manufacturing, Inc	325 Karen Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80907.	8/7/2013	Firm manufactures centrifugal pumps for the residential, industrial chemical process, and commercial water and waste water markets.

Any party having a substantial interest in these proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A written request for a hearing must be submitted to the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Division, Room 71030, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, no later than ten (10) calendar days following publication of this notice.

Please follow the requirements set forth in EDA's regulations at 13 CFR 315.9 for procedures to request a public hearing. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance official number and title for the program under which these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms.

Dated: August 8, 2013.

Michael DeVillo,
Eligibility Examiner.

[FR Doc. 2013-19735 Filed 8-13-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Arturo Guillermo Nino, Inmate Number #04908-379, FCI Beaumont Low, Federal Correctional Institute, P.O. Box 26020, Beaumont, TX 26020; Order Denying Export Privileges

On June 12, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, Western District of Texas, Arturo Guillermo Nino ("Nino"), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Nino was convicted of intentionally and knowingly conspiring

with persons known and unknown to knowingly and willfully export and attempt to export to Mexico a defense article, that is to wit: several AK-47 type rifles and magazines, without having first obtained from the U.S. Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export. Nino was sentenced to 72 months of imprisonment, three years of supervised release, a \$1,000 criminal fine and an assessment of \$100. Nino is also listed on the U.S. Department of State 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

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2013). 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 15, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 49699 (August 16, 2012)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq. (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).

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 Nino's conviction for violating the AECA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Nino to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have not received a submission from Nino. 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 Nino's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Nino's conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Nino had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby Ordered:

I. Until June 12, 2022, Arturo Guillermo Nino, with a last known address at: Inmate Number #04908-379, FCI Beaumont Low, Federal Correctional Institute, P.O. Box 26020, Beaumont, TX 26020, and when acting for or on behalf of Nino, his representatives, assigns, agents or employees (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 Nino 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 June 12, 2022.

VI. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Nino 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 Nino. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 8th day of August, 2013.

Bernard Kritzer,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Stephen Glen Guerra, Inmate #98595-279, FCI Yazoo City Medium, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 5888, Yazoo City, MS 39194; Order Denying Export Privileges

On February 6, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, Western District of Texas, Stephen Glen Guerra (“Guerra”), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)) (“AECA”). Specifically, Guerra was convicted of intentionally and knowingly conspiring with persons known and unknown to knowingly and willfully export and attempt to export to Mexico a defense article, that is to wit: several AK-47 type rifles and magazines, without having first obtained from the U.S. Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export. Guerra was sentenced to 60 months of imprisonment, three years of

supervised release, a \$1,000 criminal fine and an assessment of \$100. Guerra is also listed on the U.S. Department of State 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 Guerra’s conviction for violating the AECA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Guerra to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have not received a submission from Guerra. 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 Guerra’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Guerra’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Guerra had an interest at the time of his conviction.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2013). 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 15, 2012 (77 FR 49699 (August 16, 2012)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).