

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 Tehrani’s conviction for violating the IEEPA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Tehrani to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have received a submission from Tehrani.

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

*Accordingly, it is hereby ordered*

I. Until September 13, 2018, Mostafa Saberi Tehrani, a/k/a Mostafa Saberi, a/k/a Mike Saberi, with a last known address at: 8311 North Ivy Street, Brown Deer, WI 53223, and when acting for or on behalf of Tehrani, 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 Tehrani 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 is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until September 13, 2018.

V. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Tehrani 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.

VI. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to the Tehrani. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 19th day of March 2014.

**Eileen M. Albanese,**

*Acting Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A–570–916]

#### Laminated Woven Sacks From the People’s Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, Formerly Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (the “Department”) and the International Trade Commission (the “ITC”) that revocation of the antidumping duty order on laminated woven sacks from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation of the antidumping duty order.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* March 26, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Irene Gorelik, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6905.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On August 8, 2008, the Department published the antidumping duty order on laminated woven sacks from the PRC.<sup>1</sup> On July 1, 2013, the Department

<sup>1</sup> *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Laminated Woven Sacks From the People’s Republic of China*, 73 FR 45941 (August 7, 2008).

initiated the first five-year (“sunset”) review of the antidumping duty order on laminated woven sacks from the PRC pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the “Act”).<sup>2</sup> As a result of its review, the Department determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on laminated woven sacks from the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail should the order be revoked.<sup>3</sup> On March 18, 2014, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on laminated woven sacks from the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>4</sup>

### Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is laminated woven sacks. Laminated woven sacks are bags or sacks consisting of one or more plies of fabric consisting of woven polypropylene strip and/or woven polyethylene strip, regardless of the width of the strip; with or without an extrusion coating of polypropylene and/or polyethylene on one or both sides of the fabric; laminated by any method either to an exterior ply of plastic film such as biaxially-oriented polypropylene (“BOPP”) or to an exterior ply of paper that is suitable for high quality print graphics<sup>5</sup>; printed with three colors or more in register; with or without lining; whether or not closed on one end; whether or not in roll form (including sheets, lay-flat tubing, and sleeves); with or without handles; with or without special closing features; not exceeding one kilogram in weight. Laminated woven sacks are typically used for retail packaging of consumer goods such as pet foods and bird seed.

Effective July 1, 2007, laminated woven sacks are classifiable under

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) subheadings 6305.33.0050 and 6305.33.0080. Laminated woven sacks were previously classifiable under HTSUS subheading 6305.33.0020. If entered with plastic coating on both sides of the fabric consisting of woven polypropylene strip and/or woven polyethylene strip, laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 3923.21.0080, 3923.21.0095, and 3923.29.0000. If entered not closed on one end or in roll form (including sheets, lay-flat tubing, and sleeves), laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under other HTSUS subheadings including 3917.39.0050, 3921.90.1100, 3921.90.1500, and 5903.90.2500. If the polypropylene strips and/or polyethylene strips making up the fabric measure more than 5 millimeters in width, laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under other HTSUS subheadings including 4601.99.0500, 4601.99.9000, and 4602.90.0000. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

### Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping order on laminated woven sacks from the PRC. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect antidumping duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of the order not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

This five-year (“sunset”) review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: March 20, 2014.

### Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-588-804, A-412-801]

### Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From Japan and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Sunset Reviews and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Orders

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, formerly Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** On January 2, 2014, the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated the sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on ball bearings and parts thereof from Japan and the United Kingdom.<sup>1</sup> Because no domestic interested party filed a notice of intent to participate in response to the *Initiation Notice* by the applicable deadline, the Department is revoking the antidumping duty orders on ball bearings and parts thereof from Japan and the United Kingdom.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* September 15, 2011.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sandra Dreisonstok at (202) 482-0768, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On May 15, 1989, the Department published the antidumping duty orders on ball bearings and parts thereof from Japan and the United Kingdom (collectively, the orders) in the **Federal Register**.<sup>2</sup> On January 2, 2014, the Department initiated the sunset reviews

<sup>1</sup> See *Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review*, 79 FR 110 (January 2, 2014) (*Initiation Notice*).

<sup>2</sup> See *Antidumping Duty Orders: Ball Bearings, Cylindrical Roller Bearings, and Spherical Plain Bearings, and Parts Thereof From Japan*, 54 FR 20904 (May 15, 1989), and *Antidumping Duty Orders and Amendments to the Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Ball Bearings, and Cylindrical Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof From the United Kingdom*, 54 FR 20910 (May 15, 1989). These orders were revoked from July 16, 2011, until November 29, 2013, because of litigation at the Court of International Trade and Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From Japan and the United Kingdom: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 76 FR 41761 (July 15, 2011); *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From Japan and the United Kingdom: Notice of Reinstatement of Antidumping Duty Orders, Resumption of Administrative Reviews, and Advance Notification of Sunset Reviews*, 78 FR 76104 (December 16, 2013).

<sup>2</sup> See *Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review*, 78 FR 39256 (July 1, 2013).

<sup>3</sup> See *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People’s Republic of China Laminated Woven Sacks from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 78 FR 64472 (October 29, 2013) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

<sup>4</sup> See *Laminated Woven Sacks From China: Determination*, 79 FR 15140 (March 18, 2014); *Laminated Woven Sacks from China (Investigation Nos. 701-TA-450 and 731-TA-1122 (Review))*, USITC Publication 4457 (March 2014).

<sup>5</sup> “Paper suitable for high quality print graphics,” as used herein, means paper having an ISO brightness of 82 or higher and a Sheffield Smoothness of 250 or less. Coated free sheet is an example of a paper suitable for high quality print graphics.