

from the date of the conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(d); *see also* 50 U.S.C. 4610(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 pursuant to the Export Administration Act ("EAA" or "the Act"), or pursuant to the Regulations in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.

BIS has received notice of Rojas's conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Rojas to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Rojas.

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 Rojas's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of ten (10) years from the date of Rojas's conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Rojas had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

*First*, from the date of this Order until September 8, 2026, Jimmy Rojas, a/k/a Jim Rojas, currently incarcerated at Inmate Number: 49932-018, FCI Miami, P.O. Box 779800, Miami, FL 33177, and with a prior known address of 8002 Cornwall Lane, Tampa, Florida 33615 and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives ("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 engaging 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 from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

*Second*, 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.

*Third*, 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 Rojas 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 order to prevent evasion of this Order.

*Fourth*, in accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Rojas 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.

*Fifth*, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to Rojas and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth*, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until September 8, 2026.

Issued this 16th day of October 2017.

**Karen H. Nies-Vogel**,

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

[FR Doc. 2017-22829 Filed 10-19-17; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

**In the Matter of: Martin Jan Leff, 3708 Ascot Bend Ct., Bonita Springs, FL 34134 and 4100 Spring Street #303, Spring Park, MN 55384; Order Denying Export Privileges**

On January 6, 2016, in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Martin Jan Leff ("Leff") was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Leff was convicted of knowingly and willfully attempting to export, and causing to be exported, from the United States to Hong Kong, seven F-4 Phantom fighter jet wheel assemblies designated as defense articles on the United States Munition List, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. Leff was sentenced to three years of probation, a criminal fine of \$10,000, and a \$100 assessment.

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 EAA [Export Administration Act], 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

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2017). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscode.house.gov>)) ("EAA" or "the Act"). 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)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (Aug. 16, 2017)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).

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. 4610(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. 4610(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 pursuant to the Export Administration Act (“EAA” or “the Act”) or the Regulations in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.

BIS has received notice of Leff’s conviction for violating Section 38 of the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Leff to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Leff.

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 Leff’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Leff’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Leff had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, *it is hereby ordered:*

*First*, from the date of this Order until January 6, 2026, Martin Jan Leff, with last known addresses of 3708 Ascot Bend Ct., Bonita Springs, FL 34134 and 4100 Spring Street, #303, Spring Park, MN 55384, and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives (“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 engaging

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 from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

*Second*, 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.

*Third*, 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 Leff 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 order to prevent evasion of this Order.

*Fourth*, in accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Leff 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.

*Fifth*, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to Leff, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth*, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until January 6, 2026.

Issued this 16th day of October 2017.

**Karen H. Nies-Vogel**,

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

[FR Doc. 2017-22821 Filed 10-19-17; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### **In the Matter of: Marleen Rochin, 3037 S. 69th Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85043; Order Denying Export Privileges**

On November 16, 2015, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, Marleen Rochin (“Rochin”) was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) (“AECA”). Specifically, Rochin was convicted of knowingly and willfully exporting, aiding and abetting the export of, and causing to be exported from the United States to Mexico one or more firearms designated as defense articles on the United States Munition List, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. Rochin was sentenced to five years of probation and a \$100 assessment.

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 EAA [Export Administration Act], 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

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2017). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscode.house.gov>)) (“EAA” or “the Act”). 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)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (Aug. 16, 2017)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).