

firm, corporation, or business organization related to De La Rosa 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, De La Rosa 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 De La Rosa and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth*, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 28, 2028.

Issued this day of August 5, 2019.

**Karen H. Nies-Vogel**,

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

[FR Doc. 2019-17334 Filed 8-12-19; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Order Denying Export Privileges

*In the Matter of:* Michael Shapovalov, a/k/a Mikhail Shapovalov, Inmate Number: 25296-014, Moshannon Valley Correctional Institution, 555 Geo Drive, Philipsburg, PA 16866.

On May 23, 2018, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut, Michael Shapovalov a/k/a Mikhail Shapovalov (“Shapovalov”) was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) (“AECA”). Shapovalov was convicted of violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting and causing to be exported, from the United States to Latvia, a barrel and breech casing for a Glock carbine pistol with markings “G17 19123 mech-tech made in USA,” items designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. Shapovalov was sentenced to 34 months in prison, three years of supervised release, and an assessment of \$100.

The Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”) are administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”).<sup>1</sup>

Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that the “Director of [BIS’s] Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of [BIS’s] Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of . . . section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).” 15 CFR 766.25(a). 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).<sup>2</sup> In addition, pursuant to Section 750.8 of the Regulations, BIS’s Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.<sup>3</sup>

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

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 Shapovalov’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of seven years from the date of Shapovalov’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all BIS-issued licenses in which Shapovalov had an interest at the time of his conviction.

774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) (“EAA”), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 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 8, 2018 (83 FR 39,871 (Aug. 13, 2018)), continued the Regulations in full force and effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012) (“IEEPA”). 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, Title XVII, Subtitle B of Public Law 115-232, 132 Stat. 2208 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to 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.

<sup>2</sup> See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, Title XVII, Subtitle B of Public Law 115-232, 132 Stat. 2208, 2225 and 2233 (Aug. 13, 2018); and note 1, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> See notes 1 and 2, *supra*.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:  
*First*, from the date of this Order until May 23, 2025, Michael Shapovalov a/k/a Mikhail Shapovalov, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 25296-014, Moshannon Valley Correctional Institution, 555 Geo Drive, Philipsburg, PA 16866, 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

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-

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 Shapovalov 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, Shapovalov 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 Shapovalov and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth*, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until May 23, 2025.

Issued this day of August 5, 2019.

**Karen H. Nies-Vogel**,

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

[FR Doc. 2019-17325 Filed 8-12-19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Order Denying Export Privileges

*In the Matter of:* Si Chen, a/k/a Cathy Chen, a/k/a Celia Chen, a/k/a Cecelia Chen, a/k/a Chunping Ji currently incarcerated at: Inmate Number: 74884-112, FMC Carswell, Federal Medical Center, P.O. Box 27137, Fort Worth, TX 76127, and with a prior known address at: 61 Hunter Point Road, Pomona, CA 91766.

On October 10, 2018, in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Si Chen, a/k/a Cathy Chen, a/k/a Celia Chen, a/k/a Cecelia Chen, and a/k/a Chunping Ji (“Chen”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50

U.S.C 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Chen was convicted of knowingly and willfully conspiring and agreeing to export space communications technology from the United States to Hong Kong without the required U.S. Department of Commerce licenses and without filing Electronic Export Information through the Automated Export System. Chen was sentenced to 46 months in prison, three years of supervised release and a \$300 special assessment.

The Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”) are administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”).<sup>1</sup> Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that the “Director of [BIS’s] Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of [BIS’s] Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of . . . the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C 1701-1706).” 15 CFR 766.25(a). 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).<sup>2</sup> In addition, pursuant to Section 750.8 of the Regulations, BIS’s Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) (“EAA”), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 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 8, 2018 (83 FR 39,871 (Aug. 13, 2018)), continued the Regulations in full force and effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012) (“IEEPA”). 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, Title XVII, Subtitle B of Public Law 115-232, 132 Stat. 2208 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to 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.

<sup>2</sup> See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, Title XVII, Subtitle B of Public Law 115-232, 132 Stat. 2208, 2225 and 2233 (Aug. 13, 2018); and note 1, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> See notes 1 and 2, *supra*.

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

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 Chen’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Chen’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all BIS-issued licenses in which Chen had an interest at the time of her conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

*First*, from the date of this Order until October 10, 2028, Si Chen, a/k/a Cathy Chen, a/k/a Celia Chen, a/k/a Cecelia Chen, and a/k/a Chunping Ji, currently incarcerated at: Inmate Number: 74884-112, FMC Carswell, Federal Medical Center, P.O. Box 27137, Fort Worth, TX 76127, and with a prior known address of 61 Hunter Point Road, Pomona, CA 91766, and when acting for or on her behalf, her 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