

approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: **Oguzhan Aydin, Celepkoy Mahallesi Mikail Cikmazi No: 2/1, Catalca, Istanbul, Turkey; Order Denying Export Privileges**

On August 3, 2016, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Oguzhan Aydin (“Aydin”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Aydin was convicted of violating IEEPA by exporting, causing to be exported, and attempting to export and cause the export of a General Electric CF6-50c2 engine, bearing manufacture’s serial number 517621, with the intention of directly or indirectly supplying this item to Iran, and specifically to Mahan Airways,² via transshipment through Turkey, without having first obtained the required U.S. Government authorization. Aydin was sentenced to nine (9) months and ten (10) days in prison, three years of supervised release, and an assessment of \$100. Aydin also was placed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

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”).³

¹ Mahan Airways (“Mahan”) has been subject to a BIS-issued temporary denial order (TDO) issued on March 17, 2008, and effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** on March 21, 2008. See 73 FR 15,130. The TDO remains in effect against Mahan Airways, having been renewed most recently on June 5, 2019. See 84 FR 27,233. Additionally, in October 2011, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control designated Mahan as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13,224.

³ 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 was extended by successive Presidential Notices, 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

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).⁴ 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.⁵

BIS received notice of Aydin’s conviction for violating IEEPA and, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the Regulations, provided notice and an opportunity for Aydin to make a written submission to BIS. BIS has received a written submission from Aydin.

Based upon my review of the record, including Aydin’s written submission, and consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Aydin’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Aydin’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Aydin had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until August 3, 2026, Oguzhan Aydin, with a last known address at Celepkoy Mahallesi Mikail Cikmazi No: 2/1, Catalca, Istanbul, Turkey, 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

Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801-4852 (“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.

⁴ See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4819 and 4826; and note 1, *supra*.

⁵ See notes 2 and 3, *supra*.

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, pursuant to Section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (50 U.S.C. 4820(e) and Sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Aydin 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, Aydin 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 Aydin and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 3, 2026.

Issued this 3rd day of December 2019.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2019-26487 Filed 12-9-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Paul Stuart Brunt, 3457 108th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98004; Order Denying Export Privileges

On March 1, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, Paul Stuart Brunt (“Brunt”) was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) (“AECA”). Brunt was convicted of violating Section 38 of the AECA by knowingly and willfully exporting firearms designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List from the United States to Turkey and Iraq, without the required U.S. Department of State licenses. Brunt was sentenced to three years of probation, 200 hours of community service, a fine of \$20,000, and a \$300 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”).¹

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under

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).² 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.³

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

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

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until March 1, 2029, Paul Stuart Brunt, with a last known address of 3457 108th Ave

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 was extended by successive Presidential Notices, 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, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“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.

² See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4819 and 4826; and note 1, *supra*.

³ See notes 1 and 2, *supra*.

SE, Bellevue, WA 98004, 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