

comply with the provisions of part 756 of the Regulations.

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

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 10, 2031.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2023–10965 Filed 5–22–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Mario Ismael Quijada, Jr., 10039 W Parkway Drive, Tolleson, AZ 85353; Order Denying Export Privileges

On January 13, 2020, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, Mario Ismael Quijada, Jr. (“Quijada”) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371. Specifically, Quijada was convicted of conspiring to straw purchase and smuggle firearms to Mexico. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Quijada to 12 months and one day of confinement, with credit for time served and 36 months of supervised release.

Pursuant to section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”),¹ the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 371, may be denied for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of his/her conviction. 50 U.S.C. 4819(e). In addition, any Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) licenses or other authorizations issued under ECRA, in which the person had an interest at the time of the conviction, may be revoked. *Id.*

BIS received notice of Quijada’s conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 371. As provided in section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”), BIS provided notice and opportunity for Quijada to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Quijada.

Based upon my review of the record and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS,

I have decided to deny Quijada’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Quijada’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Quijada had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until January 13, 2030, Mario Ismael Quijada, Jr., with a last known address of 10039 W. Parkway Drive, Tolleson, AZ 85353, 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, reexport, or transfer (in-country) 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 ECRA and sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Quijada 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, Quijada 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 Quijada and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until January 13, 2030.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2023–10961 Filed 5–22–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Alex Yun Cheong Yue, 9723 Cortada Street, South El Monte, CA 91733; Order Denying Export Privileges

On March 3, 2021, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts, Alex Yun Cheong Yue (“Yue”), was

¹ ECRA was enacted on August 13, 2018, as part of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, and as amended is codified at 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852.

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2022).

³ The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders pursuant to amendments to the Regulations (85 FR 73411, November 18, 2020).

convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) (“IEEPA”) and 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Yue was convicted of three counts of violating IEEPA for conspiring to export and knowingly and willfully exporting, attempting to export, and causing to be exported cesium atomic clocks from the United States to Hong Kong without first obtaining the required licenses from the Department and one count of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a) for fraudulently and knowingly buying, selling, and facilitating the transportation, concealment and sale of cesium atomic clocks to Hong Kong.

As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Yue to time served, three years of supervised release, and a \$400 court assessment. The Court also ordered the civil forfeiture of Yue’s interest in \$5,690.67 to the United States.

Pursuant to section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”),¹ the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, IEEPA and 18 U.S.C. 554, may be denied for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of his/her conviction. 50 U.S.C. 4819(e) (Prior Convictions). In addition, any Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) licenses or other authorizations issued under ECRA, in which the person had an interest at the time of the conviction, may be revoked. *Id.*

BIS received notice of Yue’s conviction for violating IEEPA and 18 U.S.C. 554, and has provided notice and opportunity for Yue to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”). 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Yue.

Based upon my review of the record and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Yue’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Yue’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Yue had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

¹ ECRA was enacted on August 13, 2018, as part of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 and, as amended, is codified at 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852.

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2022).

³ The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders, pursuant to amendments to the Regulations (85 FR 73411, November 18, 2020).

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:
First, from the date of this Order until March 3, 2031, Alex Yun Cheong Yue, with a last known address of 9723 Cortada Street, South El Monte, CA 91733, 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, reexport, or transfer (in-country) 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. 4819(e)) and sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Yue 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, Yue 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 Yue and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until March 3, 2031.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2023–10963 Filed 5–22–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: David Alberto Duarte-Marquez, Calle Prol San Juan, Sur 50, Fracc San Carlos, Nogales, Sonora, Mexico 84090; Order Denying Export Privileges

On January 26, 2021, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, David Alberto Duarte-Marquez (“Duarte-Marquez”) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Duarte-Marquez was convicted of smuggling and attempting to smuggle from the United States to Mexico, M203 40 mm grenade launcher barrels. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Duarte-Marquez to 33 months of confinement with credit for time served, three years of supervised release and a \$100 special assessment.