

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 received notice of Chait's conviction for violating IEEPA and, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the Regulations, provided notice and an opportunity for Chait to make a written submission to BIS. Chait requested additional time to make a written submission. BIS granted Chait an extension until July 20, 2019. To date, however, BIS has not received a written submission from Chait.

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

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered:

*First*, from the date of this Order until November 13, 2023, Kenneth S. Chait, Inmate Number: 04970–104, RRM Miami, Residential Reentry Office, 401 N. Miami Avenue, Miami, FL 33128, 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 Chait 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, Chait 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 Chait and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth*, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until November 13, 2023.

Issued this 30th day of September, 2019.

**Karen H. Nies-Vogel**,

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

[FR Doc. 2019–21749 Filed 10–4–19; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Order Denying Export Privileges

*In the Matter of:* Arash Sepehri, a/k/a William Anderson, a/k/a Aresh Sepheri Eshtajran, Unit 7, Yazdanpanah Street, Tehran, Iran.

On February 26, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Arash Sepehri, a/k/a William Anderson, a/k/a Aresh Sepheri Eshtajran (“Sepehri”), was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371. Specifically, Sepehri was convicted of knowingly and willfully conspiring to export U.S.-origin items, including high-resolution sonar equipment, data input boards, acoustic transducers and rugged laptops, from the United States to Iran without the required licenses from the U.S. Government. Sepehri was sentenced to twenty-five (25) months in prison, with credit for time served, and a \$100 special assessment.

Pursuant to Section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”),<sup>2</sup> 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) (Prior Convictions). In addition, any 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 has received notice of Sepehri's conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 371, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Sepehri 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.<sup>3</sup> BIS

<sup>2</sup> ECRA was enacted 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. Sepehri's conviction post-dates Section 1760(e)'s enactment on August 13, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under

<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, 50 U.S.C. 4819 and 4826; and note 1, *supra*.

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

has not received a submission from Sepehri.

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 Sepehri's export privileges pursuant to ECRA for a period of seven years from the date of Sepehri's conviction. I have also decided to revoke any BIS license issued under ECRA in which Sepehri had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

*First*, from the date of this Order until February 26, 2026, Arash Sepehri, a/k/a William Anderson, a/k/a Arash Sepheri Eshtajran, with a last known address of Unit 7, Yazdanpanah Street, Tehran, Iran, 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.

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, including the Notice 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"). Section 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4826, 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. *See note 1, supra.*

*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 ECRA and Sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Sepehri 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, Sepehri 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 Sepehri and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

*Sixth*, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until February 26, 2026.

Issued this 30th day of September, 2019.

**Karen H. Nies-Vogel,**

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Order Denying Export Privileges

*In the Matter of:* Rasheed Al Jijakli  
Inmate Number: 75222–112,  
FCI Lompoc,  
Federal Correctional Institution,  
3600 Guard Road,  
Lompoc, CA 93436.

On December 20, 2018, in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Rasheed Al Jijakli ("Jijakli") was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) ("IEEPA"). Specifically, Jijakli was convicted of conspiring with others to export tactical gear from the United States to Syria without having obtained the required license from the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS"). The tactical gear included U.S.-origin laser boresighters and day- and night-vision rifle scopes. Jijakli was sentenced to forty-six (46) months in prison, a fine of \$5,000, an assessment of \$100, and two years of supervised release.

The Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations") are administered and enforced by 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

<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 14, 2019 (84 FR 41881 (Aug. 15, 2019)), 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.