

shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 13th day of December 2013.

Eileen M. Albanese,

Acting Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2013–30209 Filed 12–18–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Igor Bobel, Inmate #–67253–066, FCI Loretto, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1000, Loretto, PA 15940; Order Denying Export Privileges

On May 11, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Igor Bobel (“Bobel”), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)) (“AECA”). Specifically, Bobel was convicted of knowingly and willfully exporting and attempting to export, and causing to export, from the United States to a European country, an L–3 CNVD–T2 and two Night Force NXS 8–32x56, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without having first obtained from the United States Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export. Bobel was sentenced to 30 months of imprisonment, three years of supervised release and a \$200 assessment. Bobel is also listed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”)¹ 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 Export Administration Act (“EAA”), 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 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. app. § 2410(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. app. § 2410(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 in which the person had an interest in at the time of his conviction.

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

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

Accordingly, it is hereby
ordered

I. Until May 11, 2017, Igor Bobel, with a last known address at: Inmate # –67253–066, FCI Loretto, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1000, Loretto, PA 15940, and when acting for or on behalf of Bobel, his representatives, assigns, agents or employees (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 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 in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

II. 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.

III. 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 Bobel by affiliation, ownership, control or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be subject to the provisions of this Order if necessary to prevent evasion of the Order.

IV. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until May 11, 2017.

V. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Bobel 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

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2013). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401–2420 (2000)) (“EAA”). Since August 21, 2001, the EAA 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 8, 2013 (78 FR 49107 (August 12, 2013)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).

comply with the provisions of Part 756 of the Regulations.

VI. A copy of this Order shall be delivered to the Bobel. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 13th day of December, 2013.

Eileen M. Albanese,

Acting Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2013-30208 Filed 12-18-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Mohammed Soroush Mahalaty, a/k/a Mohammad Soroush, a/k/a Mike Soroush, 18 Clinton Lane, Jericho, NY 11753; Order Denying Export Privileges

On October 3, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York Mohammed Soroush Mahalaty, a/k/a Mohammad Soroush a/k/a Mike Soroush ("Mahalaty"), was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)) ("IEEPA"). Specifically, Mahalaty was convicted of violating IEEPA by unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly exporting, selling, and supplying financial services from the United States to and in Iran, by among other things, conducting financial transactions for the purpose of, and which had the effect of, violating, and which facilitated the violation of, the prohibitions set forth in the Executive Orders and the Regulations issued under the IEEPA, including the Iranian Transaction Regulations set forth in 31 CFR part 560, including specifically using the hawala system to transfer money into Iran which money Mahalaty believed was intended for investment in Iran. Mahalaty was sentenced to time served, three years of supervised release, a \$400 assessment, \$5,000 fine and restitution of \$739,377.31.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations")¹ 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 Export Administration Act ("EAA"), 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 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. app. § 2410(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. app. § 2410(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 in which the person had an interest in at the time of his conviction.

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

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

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*

I. Until October 3, 2017, Mohammed Soroush Mahalaty, a/k/a Mohammad Soroush, a/k/a Mike Soroush, with a last known address at: 18 Clinton Lane, Jericho, NY 11753, and when acting for or on behalf of Mahalaty, his representatives, assigns, agents or employees (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 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 in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

II. 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.

III. 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 Mahalaty by affiliation, ownership, control or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be subject to the provisions of this Order if

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2013). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401-2420 (2000)) ("EAA"). Since August 21, 2001, the EAA 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 8, 2013 (78 FR 49107 (August 12, 2013)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).