

sampling, implantable and suction-cup tagging, photo-identification, behavioral observation, passive acoustic recording, post-tag monitoring, and/or import, receive or export parts. The permit expires December 31, 2018. Dr. Mate is requesting the permit be amended to increase the number of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) that may be taken by Level B harassment during surveys from 1,000 to 2,000 animals annually to account for all approaches within 100 yards. No other changes to the permit or manner of research would occur.

A draft supplemental environmental assessment (SEA) has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), to examine whether significant environmental impacts could result from issuance of the proposed scientific research permit. The draft SEA is available for review and comment simultaneous with the scientific research permit application.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: March 27, 2015.

Julia Harrison,

*Chief, Permits and Conservation Division,
Office of Protected Resources, National
Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2015-07493 Filed 4-1-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-838]

Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube From Mexico: Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013-2014

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 2, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Eastwood or Dennis McClure, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3874 or (202) 482-5973, respectively.

Background

On November 3, 2014, the Department of Commerce (Department) published a

notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on seamless refined copper pipe and tube from Mexico covering the period November 1, 2013, through October 31, 2014.¹ The Department received a timely request for an antidumping duty administrative review from the petitioners (*i.e.*, Cerro Flow Products, LLC; Wieland Copper Products, LLC; Mueller Copper Tube Products, Inc.; and Mueller Copper Tube Company, Inc.) for the following companies: (1) GD Affiliates S. de R.L. de C.V. (Golden Dragon); (2) IUSA, S.A. de C.V. (IUSA); and (3) Nacional de Cobre, S.A. de C.V. (Nacobre). The Department also received timely requests for an antidumping duty administrative review from Golden Dragon, IUSA, and Nacobre. On December 23, 2013, the Department published a notice of initiation of administrative review with respect to these companies.²

On January 27, 2015, March 17, 2015, and March 19, 2015, IUSA, Golden Dragon, and Nacobre, respectively, withdrew their requests for an administrative review. On March 23, 2015, the petitioners withdrew their request for an administrative review for IUSA and Nacobre. All of these submissions were timely, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Rescission, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Secretary will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party that requested the review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. In this case, all requests were submitted within the 90-day period and, thus, are timely. Because these withdrawals of requests for an antidumping duty administrative review are timely, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to IUSA and Nacobre. However, we are continuing the administrative review with respect to Golden Dragon because the petitioners have requested a review of this company, and we did not receive a timely withdrawal of review request from the petitioners with respect to it.

Assessment

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 79 FR 65176 (November 3, 2014).

² See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 79 FR 76956 (December 23, 2014).

assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. For the companies for which this review is rescinded, antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). The Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: March 27, 2015.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2015-07598 Filed 4-1-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Erik Antonio Perez-Bazan, Inmate Number—45654-379, FCI Bastrop, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1010, Bastrop, Texas 78602, Washington, DC 20230

On September 15, 2014, in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas, Erik Antonio Perez-Bazan (“Perez-Bazan”), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) (“AECA”). Specifically, Perez-Bazan intentionally and knowingly conspired to knowingly and willfully export, attempt to export, and cause to be exported from the United States to Mexico eight (8) M203 grenade launcher barrels, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without first obtaining the required license or written authorization from the State Department. Perez-Bazan was sentenced to 75 months of imprisonment, three years of supervised release, and fined a \$100 assessment.

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.

BIS has received notice of Perez-Bazan’s conviction for violating the

AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Perez-Bazan to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Perez-Bazan.

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 Perez-Bazan’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Perez-Bazan’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Perez-Bazan had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until September 15, 2024, Erik Antonio Perez-Bazan, with a last known address of Inmate Number—45654–379, FCI Bastrop, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1010, Bastrop, Texas 78602, 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 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.

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 Perez-Bazan 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, Perez-Bazan 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 the Perez-Bazan. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until September 15, 2024.

Issued this 26th day of March, 2015.

Thomas Andrukonis,

Acting Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2015–07642 Filed 4–1–15; 8:45 am]

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¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2014). 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 7, 2014 (79 FR 46959 (August 11, 2014)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2006 & Supp. IV 2010)).