

ACTION: Notice of membership on the EDA, NTIA, BIS and MBDA Performance Review Board.

SUMMARY: The EDA, NTIA, BIS and MBDA, Department of Commerce (DOC), announce the appointment of those individuals who have been selected to serve as members of the Performance Review Board. The Performance Review Board is responsible for reviewing performance appraisals and ratings of Senior Executive Service (SES) members and Senior Level (SL) members and making recommendations to the appointing authority on other performance management issues, such as pay adjustments and bonuses. The appointment of these members to the Performance Review Board will be for a period of twenty-four (24) months.

DATES: The period of appointment for those individuals selected for EDA, NTIA, BIS and MBDA Performance Review Board begins on October 7, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Covington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Human Resources Management, Office of Executive Resources, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Room 50021, Washington, DC 20230, at (202)482-2613.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(4), the EDA, NTIA, BIS, and MBDA, Department of Commerce (DOC), announce the appointment of those individuals who have been selected to serve as members of EDA, NTIA, BIS and MBDA Performance Review Board. The Performance Review Board is responsible for (1) reviewing performance appraisals and ratings of Senior Executive Service (SES) and Senior Level (SL) members and (2) making recommendations to the appointing authority on other Performance management issues, such as pay adjustments and bonuses for SES and SL members. The Appointment of these members to the Performance Review Board will be for a period of twenty-four (24) month.

The name, position title, and type of appointment of each member of the Performance Review Board are set forth below:

1. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), First Responder Network Authority*, Jeffrey Bratcher, Chief Technology Officer, Career SES
2. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)*, Jaisha Wray, Associate Administrator, Office of International Affairs, Career SES
3. *Department of Commerce, Economic Development Agency (EDA)*, Michele Chang, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Non-Career SES
4. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)*, Stephanie Sykes, Senior Advisor, Non-Career SES
5. *Department of Commerce, Economic Development Agency (EDA)*, Harry Phillip, Paradise Regional Director, Atlanta Regional Office, Career SES
6. *Department of Commerce, Office of the Secretary (OS)*, Miguel L'Heureux, White House Liaison, Non-Career SES
7. *Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)*, Eileen Albanese, Director Office of National Security and Technology Transfer Controls, Career SES
8. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)*, Steve Molina, Deputy Associate Administrator for Spectrum Management, Career SES
9. *Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)*, Karen H. Nies-Vogel Director, Office of Exporter Services, Career SES
10. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)*, Douglas Kinkoph, Associate Administrator for Telecommunications and Information Applications, Career SES
11. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)*, Philip Murphy, Senior Advisor, Non-Career SES
12. *Department of Commerce, Economic Development Agency (EDA)*, Linda Cruz-Carnall, Philadelphia Regional Director, Career SES
13. *Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)*, Kim Farington, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer, Career SES

Dated: September 30, 2022.

Christine Covington,

Human Resources Specialist, Office of Executive Resources, Office of Human Resources Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges

Azur Air, Sharypovo Airport, 404/1 Kozhevnikheskiy Lane, Moscow, Russia

Pursuant to section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2021) ("EAR" or "the Regulations"),¹ I hereby grant the

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense

request of the Office of Export Enforcement ("OEE") to renew the temporary denial order ("TDO") issued in this matter on April 7, 2022. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations.

I. Procedural History

On April 7, 2022, I signed an order denying Azur Air's ("Azur") export privileges for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to Section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.²

On September 13, 2022, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for renewal of the TDO that issued on April 7, 2022. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO's scheduled expiration. A copy of the renewal request was sent to Azur in accordance with Sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an "imminent violation" of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). "A violation may be 'imminent' either in time or degree of likelihood." 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show "either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future

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 Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.* ("EAA") (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* ("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. Moreover, section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

² The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on April 12, 2022 (87 FR 21614).

violations.” *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge “is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]” *Id.* A “lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.” *Id.*

B. The TDO and BIS’s Request for Renewal

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation’s (“Russia’s”) further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia’s access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia’s defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are intended to cut off Russia’s access to vital technological inputs, atrophy key sectors of its industrial base, and undercut Russia’s strategic ambitions to exert influence on the world stage. Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed expansive controls on aviation-related (e.g., Commerce Control List

Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts specified in Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 9A991 (section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).³ BIS will review any export or reexport license applications for such items under a policy of denial. *See* Section 746.8(b). Effective March 2, 2022, BIS excluded any aircraft registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia from being eligible for license exception Aircraft, Vessels, and Spacecraft (AVS) (Section 740.15 of the EAR).⁴ Accordingly, any U.S.-origin aircraft or foreign aircraft that includes more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content, and that is registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia, is subject to a license requirement before it can travel to Russia.

OEE’s request for renewal is based upon the facts underlying the issuance of the initial TDO and the evidence developed over the course of this investigation, which indicate a blatant disregard for U.S. export controls, as well as the TDO. Specifically, the initial

TDO, issued on April 7, 2022, was based on evidence that Azur engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, from destinations including Nha Trang, Vietnam, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Antalya, Turkey, without the required BIS authorization.⁵ Further evidence submitted by BIS indicated that Azur was continuing to operate aircraft subject to the EAR both into and out of Moscow and other cities in Russia potentially in violation of Section 736.2(b)(10) of the Regulations.

In its September 13, 2022 request for renewal of the TDO, BIS has submitted evidence that Azur continues to operate in violation of the April 7, 2022 TDO and/or the Regulations by operating aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights into and out of Russia. Specifically, BIS’s evidence and related investigation indicated that Azur has continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR, including, but not limited to, flights into and out of Russia from/to Antalya, Turkey, Bodrum, Turkey, and Dalaman, Turkey. Information about those flights includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
RA-73071	29377	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TY/Moscow, RU	September 17, 2022.
RA-73071	29377	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TY/Samara, RU	September 19, 2022.
RA-73071	29377	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TY/Moscow, RU	September 21, 2022.
RA-73075	26271	757-2Q8 (B752)	Dalaman, TY/Ufa, RU	September 17, 2022.
RA-73075	26271	757-2Q8 (B752)	Dalaman, TY/Moscow, RU	September 18, 2022.
RA-73075	26271	757-2Q8 (B752)	Bodrum, TY/Moscow, RU	September 20, 2022.
RA-73077	30045	757-2Q8 (B752)	Antalya, TY/Moscow, RU	September 18, 2022.
RA-73077	30045	757-2Q8 (B752)	Bodrum, TY/Moscow, RU	September 19, 2022.
RA-73077	30045	757-2Q8 (B752)	Dalaman, TY/Yekaterinberg, RU	September 20, 2022.

III. Findings

Under the applicable standard set forth in section 766.24 of the Regulations and my review of the entire record, I find that the evidence presented by BIS convincingly demonstrates that Azur has acted in violation of the Regulations and the TDO; that such violations have been significant, deliberate and covert; and that given the foregoing and the nature of the matters under investigation, there is a likelihood of imminent violations. Therefore, renewal of the TDO is necessary in the public interest to

prevent imminent violation of the Regulations and to give notice to companies and individuals in the United States and abroad that they should avoid dealing with Azur in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with any other activity subject to the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

First, Azur Air, Sharypovo Airport, 404/1 Kozhevnikheskiy Lane, Moscow,

Russia, when acting for or on their behalf, any successors or assigns, agents, or employees 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 EAR, or in any other activity subject to the EAR including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license (except directly related to safety of flight), license exception, or export control document;

³ 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022). Additionally, BIS published a final rule effective April 8, 2022, which imposed licensing requirements on items controlled on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”) under Categories 0–2 that are destined for Russia or Belarus. Accordingly, now all CCL items require

export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) licenses if destined for or within Russia or Belarus. 87 FR 22130 (Apr. 14, 2022).

⁴ 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

⁵ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on March 6, 2022, serial number (SN)

27612 flew from Nha Trang, Vietnam to Moscow, Russia, and on March 10, 2022, SN 27909 flew from Dubai, UAE to Vladivostok, Russia. In addition, on March 17, 2022, SN 21614 flew from Antalya, Turkey to Kazan, Russia.

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 EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of 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 EAR, or from any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to or on behalf of Azur any item subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Azur of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby Azur acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from Azur of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

D. Obtain from Azur in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Azur, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Azur if such service involves the use

of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Azur 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 accordance with the provisions of sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Azur may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202-4022.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Azur as provided in section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Azur and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for 180 days.

Matthew S. Axelrod,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2022-21819 Filed 10-6-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges

PJSC Aeroflot, 1 Arbat St., 119019, Moscow, Russia

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2021) (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),¹ I hereby grant the

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which

request of the Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”) to renew the temporary denial order (“TDO”) issued in this matter on April 7, 2022. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations.

I. Procedural History

On April 7, 2022, I signed an order denying PJSC Aeroflot’s (“Aeroflot”) export privileges for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to Section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.²

On September 13, 2022, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for renewal of the TDO that issued on April 7, 2022. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO’s scheduled expiration. A copy of the renewal request was sent to Aeroflot in accordance with sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent’s export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an “imminent violation” of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). “A violation may be ‘imminent’ either in time or degree of likelihood.” 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show “either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future

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 Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”), (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“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. Moreover, section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

² The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on April 12, 2022 (87 FR 21611).