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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Information Policy
Suite 11050
1425 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Telephone: (202) 514-3642

Erdal Kuyumcu
Register No. 89148-053
Federal Correctional Institution
Post Office Box 2000
Joint Base MDL, NJ 08640

Re: Appeal No. DOJ-AP-2019-004228
Request No. 1415424-000
MWH:PJA

VIA: U.S. Mail

Dear Erdal Kuyumcu:

You appealed from the action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your Freedom of Information Act request for access to records concerning yourself. I note that your appeal concerns the adequacy of the search conducted by the FBI.

After carefully considering your appeal, I am affirming the FBI's action on your request. The FBI informed you that it could locate no responsive main file records subject to the FOIA in its files. I have determined that the FBI's action was correct and that it conducted an adequate, reasonable search for such records.

Please be advised that this Office's decision was made only after a full review of this matter. Your appeal was assigned to an attorney with this Office who thoroughly reviewed and analyzed your appeal, your underlying request, and the action of the FBI in response to your request.

If you are dissatisfied with my action on your appeal, the FOIA permits you to file a lawsuit in federal district court in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B).

For your information, the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) offers mediation services to resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies as a non-exclusive alternative to litigation. Using OGIS services does not affect your right to pursue litigation. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; email at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. If you have any questions regarding the

- 2 -

action this Office has taken on your appeal, you may contact this Office's FOIA Public Liaison for your appeal. Specifically, you may speak with the undersigned agency official by calling (202) 514-3642.

Sincerely,

8/29/2019

X 

Sean R. O'Neill
Chief, Administrative Appeals Staff
Signed by: SEAN O'NEILL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under Secretary for Industry and Security
Washington, D.C. 20230

APR 11 2019

Mr. Erdal Kuyumcu
5218 39th Avenue, #3D
Woodside, NY 11377

BIS Tracking Number: BIS 18-141
FOIAonline Tracking Number: DOC-BIS-2018-002194

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear Mr. Kuyumcu:

This is in response to your fee estimate appeal letter of October 1, 2018 for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): (1) to obtain the first free 100 pages of information without any cost, and (2) to provide you with a list of documents as well as the composition of the cost estimate in order for you to get back with us with specific proposal and selection of documents accordingly.

BIS has completed its review and determined that the first 100 pages you requested; 86 pages are being released to you in full and 14 pages are being withheld under FOIA Exemptions (b)(3) and (b)(5).

FOIA Exemption (b)(3), protects information under Section 1761(h) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (the "Act"). Section 1761(h)(1)(A)-(B) states, in pertinent part, that "information submitted or obtained in connection with an application for a license or other authorization to export, reexport, or in-country transfer items or engage in other activities, a recordkeeping or reporting requirement, an enforcement activity, or other operations" further described in the statute "shall be withheld from public disclosure and shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, unless the release of such information is determined by the Secretary to be in the national interest." This Section does not merely authorize maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained under the Act, but requires such information not be disclosed unless its release is determined to be in the national interest. In the absence of a national interest determination authorizing release of information responsive to your request and consistent with the criteria of Section 1761(h), any such information cannot be released.

FOIA Exemption (b)(5), exempts from disclosure "inter-agency or intra-agency" government documents which are both pre-decisional and deliberative. In addition, the attorney work-product privilege and the attorney-client privilege have been incorporated into exemption.



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NATIONAL ARCHIVES *and* RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
8601 ADELPHI ROAD - OGIS | COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740-6001
www.archives.gov/ogis | ogis@nara.gov | o: 202.741.5770 | f: 202.741.5769 | t: 877.684.6448

December 2, 2019 -- Sent via U.S. mail

Erdal Kuyumcu
Register No. 89148-053
FCI Fort Dix
Federal Correctional Institution
PO Box 2000
Joint Base MDL, NJ 08640

Re: Case No. 20-0342

Dear Mr. Kuyumcu,

This responds to your request for assistance which we received on October 29, 2019 via U.S. mail. As you know, the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) is the Federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Ombudsman; in this role, we complement existing practice and procedure by assisting with the FOIA process. OGIS has no investigatory or enforcement power, nor can we compel an agency to release documents. Instead, OGIS provides information to FOIA requesters and Federal agencies to increase understanding and resolve disputes. Using OGIS services does not affect your right to pursue litigation.

We carefully reviewed your submission of information and we understand that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) informed you that it found no main file records responsive to your request. You appealed this determination, which was upheld by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Information Policy (OIP), the appellate authority for DOJ agencies. You seek OGIS's assistance with this matter.

We contacted the FBI on your behalf regarding the search they performed in response to your request and appeal. They informed us that you sent additional information about the subject of your request, which the FBI will use to re-open your request and conduct an additional search. They will provide an updated response to your request as soon as possible.

Your submission also includes information about your administrative appeal to the Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) regarding their fee estimate of \$10,594.72, which was upheld on February 4, 2019.

When agencies receive a fee waiver request, they will assess, based on information provided by the requester, whether the disclosure of the requested information will (1) shed light on "the operations or activities of the government"; (2) be "likely to contribute significantly to the public understanding" of those operations or activities and (3) not be "primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." Cause of Action v. FTC, 799 F.3d 1108 (D.C. Cir. 2015). To meet this standard, you will need to supply the agency with information to show how your request meets these analytical factors:

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SDD:TAD/ABK
F.# 2015R00760

16M1347

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- against -

ERDAL KUYUMCU,

Defendant.

TO BE FILED UNDER SEAL

AFFIDAVIT AND COMPLAINT IN
SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION
FOR AN ARREST WARRANT

(T. 50, U.S.C. §§ 1701, 1702 and
1705; T. 31, C.F.R. §§ 560.203,
560.204, and 560.206)

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STEVEN JEFFERSON, being duly sworn, deposes and states that he is a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, duly appointed according to law and acting as such.

Upon information and belief, in or about and between January 2013 and February 2015, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant ERDAL KUYUMCU, together with others, did knowingly and willfully export, re-export, sell and supply, and attempt to export, re-export, sell and supply, goods, to wit: metallic powders composed of cobalt and nickel, directly or indirectly from the United States to Iran, without first obtaining the required export control license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, in violation of Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1701, 1702, and 1705; Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 560.203, 560.204, and 560.206; and Title 18, United States Code, Sections 3551 et seq.

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the contents of documents, or the actions, statements and conversations of others are reported herein, they are reported in sum and substance and in part, except where otherwise indicated.

RELEVANT EXPORT CONTROL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

3. At all times relevant to the events described herein, IEEPA authorized the President of the United States to impose economic sanctions on a foreign country in response to an unusual or extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States when the President declares a national emergency with respect to that threat. See 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 and 1702.

4. On March 15, 1995, President William Jefferson Clinton issued Executive Order 12957, finding that the actions and policies of the Government of Iran constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and declared a national emergency to deal with the threat. Executive Order 12957, as expanded and continued by Executive Orders 12959 and 13059, was in effect at all times relevant to this affidavit.

5. Pursuant to the Executive Orders noted above, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, promulgated the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 560, which were renamed the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations (“ITSR”) in October 2012. The ITSR generally prohibit “United States persons”² from engaging in or attempting to engage in the export, re-export, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, of any goods, technology, or services to Iran or

² “[T]he term United States person means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.” 31 C.F.R. § 560.314.

supply, directly or indirectly, to Iran or the Government of Iran. . . . For the purposes of . . . this section, the term transaction or dealing includes but is not limited to purchasing, selling, transporting, swapping, brokering, approving, financing, facilitating, or guaranteeing. 31 C.F.R. § 560.206.

Section 560.203 – Evasions; attempts – Any transaction by any United States person . . . that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions contained in this part is hereby prohibited. 31 C.F.R. § 560.203.

7. Further, IEPPA, 50 U.S.C. § 1705, provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful for a person to violate, attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition issued under this chapter.” A person convicted of willfully committing, attempting, or conspiring to commit, or aiding and abetting the commission of any “unlawful act described in [the ITSR] shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000, or if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.”

FACTS SUPPORTING PROBABLE CAUSE TO ARREST ERDAL KUYUMCU

8. In the context of violations of U.S. export-control laws and sanctions regimes, individuals and companies attempting to circumvent the current United States embargo against Iran will often export or cause to be exported goods to companies located in non-embargoed countries, such as Turkey, for transshipment to end-users in Iran. In my experience and the experience of law enforcement officers with whom I have worked, goods are shipped from the country of origin to Turkey, sometimes accompanied by certifications or representations that the end-user of that equipment is located in Turkey. After goods arrive in Turkey, they are often transshipped to Iran. This arrangement permits both the U.S. exporter and the true Iranian end-user to evade and avoid the various controls and sanctions limiting trade with Iran.

following item basis on CPT Tehran. – Sulzer Metco Thermal Spray Powder AMDRY 9954 Qty: 1500 kg Soonest delivery time for first part (300 kg) is important for us.”

12. Based on my training, experience, discussions with other law enforcement agents, and review of open source information, I understand that AMDRY 9954 is the brand name of a thermal spray powder composed primarily of cobalt and nickel that is used to protect surfaces against the corrosive effects of oxidation and sulfidation at high temperatures. I am advised by the U.S. Department of Commerce that AMDRY 9954 can be used to coat gas turbine components, including turbine blades and shrouds and can be used in aerospace, missile production, and nuclear applications. The chemical makeup of AMDRY 9954 is CoNiCrAlY. Exporting this compound without a license to Iran is prohibited under 31 C.F.R. § 560. Throughout this Affidavit, CoNiCrAlY is referred to as the “Cobalt Compound,” irrespective of its brand name.

13. Lawfully-obtained emails from accounts associated with the Turkish Company show that the originally-planned supplier of the Cobalt Compound did not have enough inventory. Thereafter, the owner of the Turkish Company, whose identity is known to the undersigned Affiant (“Co-Conspirator #1”), began corresponding with KUYUMCU about obtaining the Cobalt Compound from the United States.⁴ As described below, these

⁴ Based on a review of emails between KUYUMCU and Co-Conspirator #1, the two individuals had a longstanding business and personal relationship. From on or about and between February 3, 2013 to March 26, 2013, KUYUMCU appears to have been in Turkey and Germany. Travel records indicate that on February 3, 2013, KUYUMCU flew from John F. Kennedy International Airport (“JFK”) to Ataturk Airport in Istanbul, Turkey. Travel records and lawfully obtained emails also indicate that KUYUMCU and Co-Conspirator #1 traveled together from Istanbul to Stuttgart, Germany on or about February 25, 2013 and from Istanbul to Cologne, Germany on or about March 11, 2013. KUYUMCU returned from Istanbul to the United States on or about March 26, 2013. Moreover, on or about March 20, 2013, Co-Conspirator #1 obtained a United States B1/B2 visa. In the visa

15. On or about February 18, 2013, a representative of an Ohio-based supplier of metal, ceramic and specialty powders (the "Ohio Company"), whose identity is known to the undersigned Affiant, emailed KUYUMCU "the powder quote that you requested," for 800 pounds of the Cobalt Compound. The brand name of the Cobalt Compound provided by the Ohio Company—PAC9950AM—was different from AMDRY 9954, the brand the Turkish Company originally indicated it could provide to Iranian Company #1. The Ohio Company representative noted that: "Our PAC9950AM is Gas Atomized and will be similar to AMDRY9954."

16. The next day, February 19, 2013, KUYUMCU sent an email to Co-Conspirator #1 containing a hyperlink to a website and two attachments that described product information concerning the Cobalt Compound. On February 20, 2013, KUYUMCU received an email from Co-Conspirator #1 forwarding an email from the Iranian Procurement Agent stating that the Cobalt Compound would "be used in" a "process for coating of Turbine blades." Two days later, on or about February 22, 2013, the Iranian Procurement Agent emailed the Turkish Company and stated, in substance and in part, "[W]e hereby confirm the order." The Turkish Company forwarded this email confirming the order to KUYUMCU on or about the same day.

17. After confirming the order, the Iranian Procurement Agent changed the order to 670 pounds of the Cobalt Compound. This change was due to confusion between the Iranian Procurement Agent and a representative of the Turkish Company about the quantity of the order due to the Turkish Company representative's use of pounds and the Iranian Procurement Agent's use of kilograms as the unit of measure. In a series of emails on February 23, 2013, the Iranian Procurement Agent asked the Turkish Company's

21. On March 11, 2013, a representative of the Ohio Company sent KUYUMCU an email containing a revised invoice for the Cobalt Compound, "with better pricing that you requested." The revised invoice reflects a total price of \$22,076.50 for 670 pounds of the Cobalt Compound, reflecting a discount of approximately \$600.00.

22. Lawfully-obtained bank records and emails show that KUYUMCU caused at least two checks, dated March 4, 2013 and March 12, 2013, for approximately \$12,000.00 and \$10,076.50, respectively, to be mailed from Woodside, New York to the Ohio Company. Both checks listed "invoice 48496" in the memo section. This invoice number corresponds with the revised invoice number sent by the Ohio Company to KUYUMCU on February 26, 2013, for the purchase of 670 pounds of the Cobalt Compound for \$22,076.50. The total amount of the two checks that KUYUMCU caused to be mailed was \$22,076.50.

23. On or about March 8, 2013, the Ohio Company sent KUYUMCU an email asking KUYUMCU the name of the end-user for the above-described transaction involving the Cobalt Compound: "have you had a chance to . . . send me the name of the company who you are selling this material to?"

24. Later that same day, KUYUMCU emailed Co-Conspirator #1 asking, "[B]rother, can you tell me the name of a company? A friend company with a website and one that uses this material would be great. I'd appreciate it if you could read the email below." Three days later, on March 11, 2013, KUYUMCU sent another email to Co-Conspirator #1, stating, in relevant part: "Please don't forget to give me the name of a company that can be used as the end user."

B. The July 2013 Export of the Cobalt Compound to Iran

29. On or about March 6, 2013, KUYUMCU received an email from Co-Conspirator #1 that contained a forwarded email from the Iranian Procurement Agent with the subject line "New Enquiry powder."

30. Thereafter, in a series of emails in March 2013, KUYUMCU communicated with the Ohio Company concerning the procurement of an additional amount of the Cobalt Compound.

31. On or about June 26, 2013, the Ohio Company provided KUYUMCU with an invoice (#49111) for 330 pounds of the Cobalt Compound. The invoice also included the following export restrictive statement, "[T]hese commodities, technology or software were exported from the United States in accordance with the export administration regulations. Diversion contrary to U.S. law is prohibited."

32. On or about June 28, 2013, KUYUMCU caused \$10,230.00 to be wire transferred through a New York-based financial institution to Ohio Company. The wire transfer paperwork references invoice #49111. Invoice #49111 is also referenced in the originator to beneficiary information (OBI) in the bank records associated with this wire transfer.

33. On or about July 3, 2013, KUYUMCU emailed the Turkish Company, including Co-Conspirator #1, an invoice from Global Metallurgy for 330 pounds of the Cobalt Compound. The invoice charged a total of \$11,170.50 for 330 pounds of the Cobalt Compound at a cost of \$33.85 per pound. The invoice also included the export restrictive statement, "[T]hese commodities, technology or software were exported from the United States in accordance with the export administration regulations. Diversion contrary to U.S.


was owner of the Turkish Company. Co-Conspirator #1 explained that the Turkish Company was an import business that supplied various metals needed by mold producers. Co-Conspirator #1 also stated that the Turkish Company imported metal bars, rods and titanium that were used by medical industry customers to manufacture implants (for hip joints, knees, etc.). Co-Conspirator #1 stated that ninety percent of the Turkish Company's customers were located in Turkey. Co-Conspirator #1 further stated that the Turkish Company imported the majority of its metal products from Germany and Italy and a small amount from the United States. Co-Conspirator #1 stated that the Turkish Company had exported metal powders to Iran in the past, but before doing so, it had received approval from the Turkish Atom Energy Foundation.

39. When asked about the July 3, 2013 shipment of the Cobalt Compound, Co-Conspirator #1 stated, in sum and substance and in part, that it was used by companies to manufacture medical implants. Based on my training, experience and discussions with other law enforcement agents, I understand that the Cobalt Compound would not be used for medical implants.

40. Co-Conspirator #1 informed the ECO that the Turkish Company still had some of the Cobalt Compound in its warehouse stock, but the company had sold some of it. The ECO physically inspected the stock portion of the Cobalt Compound and also examined export documents provided by Co-Conspirator #1. These documents confirmed that the Turkish Company shipped 149.5 kilograms of the Cobalt Compound from Turkey to Iranian Company #1 on or about July 11, 2013. Notably, 149.5 kilograms is roughly equivalent to 330 pounds, which is the amount of Cobalt Compound that KUYUMCU shipped to the Turkish Company on or about July 3, 2013.

other criminals as they deem appropriate, e.g., by posting them publicly through online forums. Therefore, premature disclosure of the contents of this Affidavit and related documents will seriously jeopardize the investigation, including by giving targets an opportunity to flee or continue flight from prosecution, destroy or tamper with evidence, change patterns of behavior, and notify confederates.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
February 18, 2016


STEVEN JEFFERSON
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me this
18th day of February, 2016


THE HONORABLE
UNITED STATES
EASTERN DISTRICT OF

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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16-CR-308 (DLI)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

United States Courthouse
Brooklyn, New York

-against-

May 1, 2017
10:00 a.m.

ERDAL KUYUMCU,

Defendant.

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TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR
FATICO HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE DORA L. IRIZARRY
UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES

For the Government:

BRIDGET M. ROHDE, ESQ.
Acting United States Attorney
Eastern District of New York
271 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York 11201
BY: TIANA DEMAS, AUSA
AMEET KABRAWALA, AUSA

For the Defendant:

LAW OFFICES OF PATRICK MULLIN
400 Kelby Street
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024
BY: PATRICK MULLIN, ESQ.

Court Reporter:

Georgette K. Betts, RPR, CSR, OCR
Phone: (718)804-2777
Fax: (718)804-2795
Email: Georgetteb25@gmail.com

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography. Transcript
produced by computer-aided transcription.

PROCEEDINGS

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(In open court.)

THE COURT: Please have a seat. You can call the case.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Criminal cause for Fatico hearing, docket number 16-CR-308. United States versus Kuyumcu.

Counsel, state your appearances.

MS. DEMAS: Good morning, Your Honor, for the government Tiana Demas and Ameet Kabrawala and joined with us at counsel table are special agents --

THE COURT: I can't hear you.

MS. DEMAS: I'm sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It would be better if you sat and spoke into the microphone. Thank you.

MS. DEMAS: Sorry, Your Honor. Do you want me start from the beginning?

THE COURT: No, I got that. The special agents who are with you.

MS. DEMAS: Special Agent Stephen Jefferson, third to my left, from the FBI; and Special Agent Thomas Smith, fourth to my left, from the United States Department of Commerce.

THE COURT: That's Thomas Smith regular spelling?

MS. DEMAS: Yes, Your Honor, T-H with an H.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning to all of you.

SMITH - DIRECT - DEMAS

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1 A The Department of Commerce did a post shipment on that
2 shipment.

3 Q Explain briefly what that post shipment verification
4 entailed?

5 A Sure. Agent from the U.S. Department of Commerce goes
6 out to the company in Turkey, in this case Era Metalurji and
7 asked for the documentation of who would be the ultimate end
8 user. Obviously, Metalurji is a metal sales company, not a
9 user that would use such a coating.

10 The Department of Commerce requests those documents,
11 who was his ultimate customer. If he has shipping documents,
12 any e-mails or correspondence that relate to this order.

13 Q And during that post shipment verification did a
14 Department of Commerce officer actually meet with Mehmet
15 Cingi?

16 A Yes, he did.

17 Q What if anything did Mr. Mehmet Cingi indicate about
18 where the July 2013 shipment had gone?

19 A He indicated it went to Dana Industries in Iran.

20 Q The 2013 cobalt powder shipment, were there new
21 negotiations for that or did it appear to be same transaction
22 with PAC?

23 A Same transaction, it just said second order.

24 Q Were you here or have you reviewed the defendant's plea
25 transcript?

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Eastern District of New York

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Erdal Kuyumcu

FILED
IN CLERK'S OFFICE
US DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.

★ SEP 19 2017 ★

BROOKLYN OFFICE

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

Case Number: 16-CR-308

USM Number: 89148-053

Patrick A. Mullin, Esq.

Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

pleaded guilty to count(s) one (single count) of information

pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) _____
which was accepted by the court.

was found guilty on count(s) _____
after a plea of not guilty.

The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:

<u>Title & Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count</u>
50 U.S.C. § 1705(a), 1 U.S.C. § 1705(c)	Conspiracy to Violate the IEEPA, a Class C felony	3/1/2016	1

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 7 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s) _____

Count(s) _____ is are dismissed on the motion of the United States.

It is ordered that the defendant must notify the United States attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

9/7/2017

Date of Imposition of Judgment

s/Dora L. Irizarry, Chief USDJ

Signature of Judge

Dora L. Irizarry, Chief U.S. District Judge

Name and Title of Judge

September 19, 2017
Date

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DEFENDANT: Erdal Kuyumcu
CASE NUMBER: 16-CR-308

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of:

57 months

The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:

Designation to FCI Otisville

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:

at _____ a.m. p.m. on _____.

as notified by the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:

before 2 p.m. on 11/17/2017.

as notified by the United States Marshal.

as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.

RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

Defendant delivered on _____ to _____

a _____, with a certified copy of this judgment.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By _____
DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL