

Bureau, DSD/CPS HQ-7H108F,  
Washington, DC 20233-8400, (301) 763-  
9280.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

The Census Bureau plans to request clearance for updating the universe of collection of data concerning the school enrollment within the Current Population Survey (CPS) beginning in January 2013. Title 13, United States Code, Section 182, and Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1-9, authorize the collection of the CPS information. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsor the current basic annual school enrollment questions, which have been collected annually in the CPS for 50 years.

The main school enrollment question and the two follow up questions have long been asked of people ages 16 to 24 and restricted for other ages. We would like to increase the age range for those asked these questions to 54 based on current trends in school enrollment for people over 24. This change in universe will result in the main question being asked about approximately 53,600 more people and answers for approximately 3,000 more people will need to be provided for the two follow up questions.

Raising the age of respondents to which the monthly enrollment question is provided will substantially increase the data resources with which analysts and researchers identify the effects of federal education and training policies on key, policy-relevant populations.

##### II. Method of Collection

The school enrollment information will be collected by both personal visit and telephone interviews. All interviews are conducted using computer-assisted interviewing.

##### III. Data

*OMB Control Number:* 0607-0049.

*Form Number:* There are no forms.

We conduct all interviews on computers.

*Type of Review:* Regular submission.

*Affected Public:* Households.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 53,600 per month.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 15 seconds.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 1324.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost:* The only cost to the respondents is that of their time.

*Respondents Obligation:* Voluntary.

*Legal Authority:* Title 13 U.S.C. Section 182, and Title 29, U.S.C., Sections 1-9.

#### IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: July 31, 2012.

**Glenna Mickelson,**

*Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2012-19076 Filed 8-3-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-07-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Bureau of Industry and Security

##### In the Matter of: Universal Industries Limited, Inc., 3050 SW 14th Place Unit 3, Boynton Beach, FL 33426; Order Denying Export Privileges

On August 19, 2011, in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, Universal Industries Limited, Inc. ("Universal") was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Universal was convicted of knowingly and willfully attempting to export from the United States to Singapore military aircraft parts, that is approximately 200 J-85 Stage 1 engines blades, part number 6009T97PO5, which items were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without having first obtained from the Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export. Universal was sentenced to one year probation, a \$1,000 fine and a special assessment of \$400. Universal is also listed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or

"Regulations")<sup>1</sup> 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 her conviction.

I have received notice of Universal's conviction for violating the AECA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Universal to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have received and reviewed the submission from Universal and 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 Universal's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of three years from the date of Universal's conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Universal had an interest at the time of its conviction.

*Accordingly, it is hereby ordered*

I. Until August 19, 2014, Universal Industries Limited, Inc., with a last known address at: 3050 SW., 14th Place, Unit 3, Boynton Beach, Florida 33426, and when acting for or on behalf of Universal, its successors or assigns,

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2012). 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 12, 2011 (76 FR 50661 (August 16, 2011)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (2000)).

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 Universal 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 does not prohibit any export, reexport, or other transaction subject to the Regulations where the only items involved that are subject to the Regulations are the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology.

V. This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 19, 2014.

VI. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Universal 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.

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

Issued this 27 day of July 2012.

**Bernard Kritzer**,

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

[FR Doc. 2012–19102 Filed 8–3–12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **Bureau of Industry and Security**

**In the Matter of: Steven Neal Greenoe, Currently Incarcerated at: Inmate #54450–056, USP Atlanta, U.S. Penitentiary, P.O. Box 1150160, Atlanta, GA 30315, and With an Address at: 8933 Windjammer Drive, Raleigh, NC 27615; Order Denying Export Privileges**

On January 10, 2012, in the U.S. District Court, District of North Carolina, Steven Neal Greenoe (“Greenoe”) was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) (“AECA”). Specifically, Greenoe was convicted of knowingly and willfully exporting and causing to be exported from the United States to England defense articles, that is, firearms which are designated as a

defense article on the United States Munitions List, without having first obtained from the Department of State a license for such export or written authorization for such export. Greenoe was also convicted of engaging in international travel to deal in firearms without a license (18 U.S.C. 924(n)). Greenoe was sentenced to 120 months in prison followed by three years supervised release. Greenoe is also listed on the U.S. Department of State Debarred List.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”)<sup>1</sup> 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 Greenoe’s conviction for violating the AECA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Greenoe to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have not received a submission from Greenoe. Based upon my review and consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS,

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2012). 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 12, 2011 (76 FR 50661 (August 16, 2011)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (2000)).