Agency: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Title: Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Management Information Reporting.

OMB Control Number: 0693–0032.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular Submission.

Number of Respondents: 60.

Average Hours Per Response: 160.

Burden Hours: 9,600.

Needs and Uses: NIST MEP offers technical and business assistance to small- and medium-sized manufacturers. This is a major program which links all 50 states and Puerto Rico and the manufacturers through more than 400 affiliated MEP Centers and Field Offices. NIST MEP has a number of legislative and contractual requirements for collecting data and information from the MEP Centers. This information is used for the following purposes: (1) Program Accountability,

(2) Reports to Stakeholders, (3) Continuous Improvement; and (4) Identification of Distinctive Practices.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Quarterly, Bi-yearly, Yearly.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482–0336, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at *JJessup@doc.gov*).

This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to OIRA *Submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax to (202) 975–5806.

Dated: May 15, 2015.

Glenna Mickelson,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015–12177 Filed 5–19–15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–01–2015]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 174—Pima County, Arizona; Authorization of Production Activity; Global Solar Energy, Inc. (Thin Film Photovoltaic Solar Products); Tucson, Arizona

On January 14, 2015, Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities, Inc., grantee of FTZ 174, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board on behalf of Global Solar Energy, Inc. (Global Solar), located in Tucson, Arizona. A separate application for subzone designation at the Global Solar facility is planned and will be processed under Section 400.38 of the FTZ Board's regulations.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (80 FR 3952, 01–26–2015). The production activity described in the notification is authorized for a period of five years (until May 14, 2020), subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: May 14, 2015.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015–12249 Filed 5–19–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau Of Industry And Security

In the Matter of: Joseph DeBose, 400 S. Ortonville Road, Ortonville, Michigan 48462; Order Denying Export Privileges

On July 19, 2013, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Joseph DeBose (''DeBose''), was convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2012)) (''AECA''). Specifically, DeBose knowingly and willfully exported from the United States to China firearms and firearms barrels, including a Beretta 9mm semi-automatic handgun, which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List, without first obtaining the required license or written approval from the State Department. DeBose was sentenced to 24 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 DeBose's conviction for violating the AECA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for DeBose to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from DeBose.

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

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered:*

First, from the date of this Order until July 19, 2023, JosephDeBose, with a last

[1] The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2015). 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)).