

in the United States. These data will be a vital source for accurately measuring the sales, commissions, sales arranged for others, e-commerce, and operating expenses of these types of companies. The BEA has made repeated requests for this information. The expanded ATS will cover all sales from the wholesale sector compared to about 90 percent of sales in the present ATS sample.

Beginning with the survey year 2005, the goal will be to maximize industry coverage within our available resources. In order to establish reporting arrangements and reduce respondent burden, we will mail report forms to a sample of firms on a company basis and contact them in person, as well as by phone and mail. We will mail firms in the survey an introduction letter, report forms, and a flyer instructing them how to reply electronically. We request that forms be completed and returned 30 days after receipt. The report forms will request similar data items, but different forms will be used to accommodate wholesale distributors, MSBO, and AGBR companies, as well as both large and small firms. Later, if necessary, additional mail follow-ups and telephone follow-ups will be conducted.

The primary users of these data are federal, state, and local government agencies, including the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and BEA. Other users include business firms, academics, trade associations, and research and consulting organizations.

On September 20, 2005 (70 FR 55104), the Census Bureau published in the **Federal Register** a notice and request for comments on the expansion of the ATS. We received two comments that were not responsive to the solicitation. Accordingly, the Census Bureau is adopting, without change, its proposal to include agents, broker, and electronic markets in the 2005 Annual Trade Survey.

Executive Order 12866

This notice has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this notice would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for this certification was published in the earlier notice and request for comment (09/20/05; 70 FR 55104). No comments were received regarding the economic impact of that notice. As a

result, no final regulatory flexibility analysis was prepared.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) unless that collection of information displays a current valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. This notice contains a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). In accordance with the PRA, OMB approved on September 21, 2005, with control number 0607-0195, the collection of all information associated with this notice. We estimate the number of additional respondents to be 390 and estimate an additional 677 annual burden hours with this expanded data collection. Also, we estimate that the time for the additional responses associated with this data collection will be approximately 28 minutes. We will furnish report forms to organizations included in the survey, and additional copies will be available upon written request to the Director, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0101.

Dated: November 9, 2005.

Charles Louis Kincannon,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 05-22598 Filed 11-15-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[05-BIS-01]

In the Matter of: Phaedon Nicholas Criton Constan-Tatos (a.k.a. Fred Tatos) Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., 119 Main Road, P.O. Box 30, Plumstead 7800, Cape Town, South Africa; Respondent

Decision and Order

This matter is before me upon a Recommended Decision and Order of an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"), as further described below.

In a Charging Letter filed on January 28, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS") alleged that respondent Phaedon Nicholas Criton Constan-Tatos a.k.a. Fred Tatos ("Tatos") committed five violations of the Export Administration Regulations (the

"Regulations")¹, issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. sections 2401-2420 (2000)) (the "Act").² Specifically, BIS alleged that Tatos committed two violations of section 764.2(a), two violations of section 764.2(e), and one violation of section 764.2(k) of the Regulations. The Charging Letter alleged that, in violation of a denial of export privileges imposed against Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. ("Suburban Guns") by BIS on April 1, 1998,³ Tatos twice facilitated the acquisition by Suburban Guns of shotgun screw chokes, choke tubes, and barrels, which are classified under Export Control Classification Number ("ECCN") 0A984, and of other shotgun accessories, which are designated as EAR99 items, from U.S. companies.⁴ The Charging Letter further alleged that Tatos committed these acts in violation of the Denial Order imposed against Suburban Guns with knowledge that violations of an Order issued under the Act and the Regulations would occur. Finally, the Charging Letter alleged that Tatos made a false representation to an official of BIS during BIS's investigation of this case when he stated in an e-mail communication to a BIS Office of Export Enforcement Special Agent that Suburban Guns had not imported any items from the United States since the imposition of the Denial Order against it.

BIS's Charging Letter was served by certified mail on Tatos on January 28, 2005, and received on or about February 11, 2005. Tatos did not file an answer to BIS's Charging Letter with the ALJ.

On August 4, 2005, BIS filed a Motion for Default with the ALJ, recommending

¹ The charged violations occurred in 2000. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2000 version of the Code of Federal Regulations. 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2000). The 2005 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 CFR, 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)) ("IEEPA"). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized by Pub. L. No. 106-508 (114 Stat. 2360 (2000)) and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act 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 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273, Aug. 5, 2005), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

³ Action Affecting Export Privileges; Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., 63 FR 15,828 (Apr. 1, 1998).

⁴ EAR99 is a designation for items subject to the Regulations but not listed on the Commerce Control List.

that Tatos be denied export privileges for a period of five years and that Tatos be required to pay a \$55,000 penalty. Thereafter, on September 21, 2005, based on the record before it, the ALJ issued a Recommended Decision and Order in which he found that Tatos committed five violations of the Regulations and recommended the penalty proposed by BIS—denial of Tatos' export privileges for five years and imposition of a \$55,000 penalty against Tatos.

The ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order, together with the entire record in this case, has been referred to me for final action under section 766.22 of the Regulations. I find that the record supports the ALJ's findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the liability of Tatos for the above-referenced charges. I also find that the penalty recommended by the ALJ is appropriate, given the nature of the violations and the importance of preventing future unauthorized exports. Based on my review of the entire record, I affirm the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order.

Accordingly, It Is Therefore Ordered,

First, that a civil penalty of \$55,000 is assessed against Phaeton Nicholas Criton Constan-Tatos a.k.a. Fred Tatos ("Tatos"), which shall be paid to the U.S. Department of Commerce within 30 days from the date of entry of this Order. Payment shall be made in the manner specified in the attached instructions.

Second, that, pursuant to the Debt Collection Act of 1982, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3701–3720E (2000)), the civil penalty owed under this Order accrues interest as more fully described in the attached Notice, and, if payment is not made by the due date specified herein, Tatos will be assessed, in addition to the full amount of the civil penalty and interest, a penalty charge and an administrative charge, as more fully described in the attached Notice.

Third, that the timely payment of the civil penalty set forth above is hereby made a condition to the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, license exception, permission, or privilege granted, or to be granted, to Tatos. Accordingly, if Tatos should fail to pay the civil penalty in a timely manner, the undersigned may enter an Order denying all of Tatos' export privileges for a period of one year from the date of entry of this Order.

Fourth, that, for a period of five years from the date of this Order, Phaeton Nicholas Criton Constan-Tatos a.k.a. Fred Tatos 119 Main Road, P.O. Box 30, Plumstead 7800, Cape Town, South

Africa, and when acting for or on behalf of Tatos, his representatives, agents, assigns, and employees ("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, or in any other activity 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. Benefiting 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.

Fifth, that 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 that 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.

Sixth, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to the Denied Person by affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility in the conduct of trade or related services may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

Seventh, that this Order does not prohibit any export, re-export 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.

Eighth, that this Order shall be served on the Respondent and on BIS, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**. In addition, the ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order, except for the section related to the Recommended Order, shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: October 20, 2005.

David H. McCormick,

Under Secretary for Industry and Security.

Recommended Decision and Order

On January 28, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (hereinafter, "BIS"), issued a charging letter initiating this administrative enforcement proceeding against Phaeton Nicholas Criton Constan-Tatos (a.k.a. Fred Tatos) (hereinafter, "Tatos"). The charging letter alleged that Tatos committed five (5) violations of the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730–74 (2005)) ("the Regulations"),¹ issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended.²

¹ The charged violations occurred in 2000. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2000 version of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–74 (2000)). The 2005 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² Sections 50 U.S.C. 2401–2420 (2000) (hereinafter, "the Act"). From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 CFR, 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulations in effect under

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that Tatos violated the Denial Order imposed against Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. by placing an order on or about February 2, 2000, with a U.S. company for shotgun screw chokes, choke tubes, and other accessories, which were exported to Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. on or about March 1, 2000 (Charge 1). The charging letter also alleged that Tatos violated Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd.'s Denial Order by placing an additional order on or about March 29, 2000, with a U.S. company for shotgun barrels and screw chokes, which were exported to Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. on or about March 30, 2000 (Charge 3). Pursuant to the Denial Order imposed against Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., Tatos was prohibited from facilitating the acquisition of any item subject to the Regulations that was exported or to be exported from the United States. See Action Affecting Export Privileges; Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., 63 FR 15828 (Apr. 1, 1998). The BIS charging letter also alleged that, in both exports described above, Tatos ordered and purchased the items with knowledge that violations of an Order issued under the Act and the Regulations would occur (Charges 2 and 4). Finally, the BIS charging letter alleged that, on or about October 28, 2004, Tatos made a false representation to an official of BIS in the course of a BIS investigation (Charge 5).

Section 766.3(b)(1) of the Regulations provides that notice of issuance of a charging letter shall be served on a respondent by mailing a copy by registered or certified mail addressed to the respondent at the respondent's last known address. In accordance with the Regulations, on January 28, 2005, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of a charging letter by certified mail to Tatos at: Phaeton Nicholas Criton Constan-Tatos (a.k.a. Fred Tatos), Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., 119 Main Road, P.O. Box 30, Plumstead 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. BIS has submitted evidence that establishes that this charging letter was received by Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. on or about February 11, 2005. These actions constitute service under the Regulations.

Section 766.6(a) of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that "[t]he respondent must answer the charging

letter within thirty (30) days after being served with notice of issuance of the charging letter" initiating the administrative enforcement proceeding. To date, Tatos has not filed an answer to the charging letter.

Pursuant to the default procedures set forth in section 766.7 of the Regulations, I find the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter, and hereby determine that those facts establish Tatos committed two violations of section 764.2(e), one violation of section 764.2(g), and two violations of section 764.2(k) of the Regulations.

Section 764.3 of the Regulations sets forth the sanctions BIS may seek for violations of the Regulations. The applicable sanctions are: (1) A monetary penalty; (2) suspension from practice before the Department of Commerce; and (3) denial of export privileges under the Regulations. See 15 CFR 764.3 (2005). Because Tatos knowingly violated the Regulations by violating the Denial Order imposed against Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. and made a false representation to an official of BIS in the course of the investigation of these circumstances, BIS requests that I recommend to the Undersecretary of Commerce for Industry and Security³ that Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd.'s export privileges be denied for five (5) years, and that I impose a civil penalty of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000).

BIS has suggested these sanctions because Tatos' actions, in twice violating a Denial Order imposed against Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., doing so with knowledge that a violation of the Regulations was occurring, and making a false representation to an official of BIS investigating these circumstances evidence a blatant disregard for U.S. export control laws. Further, BIS believes that denying Tatos' export privileges in this case is not a sufficient deterrent to Tatos, as evidenced by his willingness to violate the denial order in effect against Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. In light of these circumstances, BIS believes that appropriate action is the denial of Tatos' export privileges for five (5) years and a civil penalty of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000).

On this basis, I concur with BIS and recommend that the Under Secretary enter an Order denying Tatos' export privileges for a period of five (5) years

and requiring Tatos to pay a civil penalty in the amount of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000). These penalties are consistent with penalties imposed in recent cases under the Regulations involving violations of denial orders. In the Matters of Yaudat Mustafa Talyi a.k.a. Yaudat Mustafa a.k.a. Joseph Talyi, 41 Chamale Cove East, Slidell, Louisiana 70460, Respondents; Decision and Order, 69 FR 77.177 (Dec. 27, 2004) (affirming the ALJ's recommendations that a twenty year denial and maximum civil penalty of \$11,000 per violation was appropriate where an individual exported oil field parts to Libya without authorization, in violation of the terms and conditions of a BIS order temporarily denying his export privileges and with knowledge that a violation would occur; and solicited a violation of the Regulations by ordering oil field parts from an equipment manufacturer located in the United States without authorization and with knowledge that a violation would occur). A five (5) year denial of Tatos' export privileges is warranted because Tatos' violations, like those of the defendants in the above-cited case, were deliberate acts in violation of an order denying export privileges.

Recommended Order—[Redacted]

Accordingly, I am referring this Recommended Decision and Order to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security for review and final action for the agency, without further notice to the respondent, as provided in section 766.7 of the Regulations.

Within thirty (30) days after receipt of this Recommended Decision and Order, the Under Secretary will issue a written order affirming, modifying or vacating the Recommended Decision and Order. See 15 CFR 766.22(c).

Done and dated this 21st day of September 2005, New York, NY.
Walter J. Brudzinski,
Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard.

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that I have served the foregoing *Recommended Decision and Order* by Federal Express to the following persons:

Under Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room H-3839, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone: 202-482-5301.

ALJ Docketing Center, Baltimore, 40 S. Gay Street, Room 412, Baltimore, Maryland 21202-4022. Phone: 410-962-7434.

³ the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-06 (2000)) (hereinafter, "IEEPA"). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by the Notice of August 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273 (August 5, 2005)), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

³ Pursuant to section 13(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act and section 766.17(b)(2) of the Regulations, in export control enforcement cases, the Administrative Law Judge makes recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law that the Under Secretary must affirm, modify or vacate. The Under Secretary's action is the final decision for the U.S. Commerce Department.

Done and dated this 21st day of September, 2005 at New York, NY.

Regina V. Thompson,
*Paralegal Specialist, Assistant to the
Administrative Law Judge.*

[FR Doc. 05-22608 Filed 11-14-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[05-BIS-02]

In the Matter of: Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd., 119 Main Road, Plumstead 7800, Cape Town, South Africa, Respondent

Decision and Order

This matter is before me upon a Recommended Decision and Order of an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"), as further described below.

In a charging letter filed on January 28, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS") alleged that respondent Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. ("Suburban Guns") committed four violations of the Export Administration Regulations (the "Regulations"),¹ issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401-2420 (2000)) (the "Act").² Specifically, BIS alleged that Suburban Guns committed two violations of section 764.2(a) and two violations of section 764.2(e) of the Regulations. The charging letter alleged that, in violation of a denial of export privileges imposed against it by BIS on April 1, 1998,³ Suburban Guns placed two orders with U.S. companies for shotgun screw chokes, choke tubes, and barrels, which are classified under Export Control Classification Number ("ECCN") 0A984, and for other shotgun

accessories, which are designated as EAR99 items.⁴ The charging letter further alleged that Suburban Guns committed these acts in violation of the Denial Order imposed against it with knowledge that a violation of an Order issued under the Act and the Regulations would occur.

BIS's charging letter was served by certified mail on Suburban Guns on January 28, 2005, and received on or about February 10, 2005. Suburban Guns did not file an answer to BIS's charging letter with the ALJ.

On August 4, 2005, BIS filed a Motion for Default with the ALJ, recommending that Suburban Guns be denied export privileges for a period of five years, beginning on July 25, 2007 when its current Denial Order expires, and that Suburban Guns be required to pay a \$44,000 penalty. Thereafter, on September 21, 2005, based on the record before it, the ALJ issued a Recommended Decision and Order in which he found that Suburban Guns committed four violations of the Regulations and recommended the penalty proposed by BIS—denial of Suburban Guns' export privileges for five years, beginning on July 25, 2007, and imposition of a \$44,000 penalty against Suburban Guns.

The ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order, together with the entire record in this case, has been referred to me for final action under section 766.22 of the Regulations. I find that the record supports the ALJ's findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the liability of Suburban Guns for the above-referenced charges. I also find that the penalty recommended by the ALJ is appropriate, given the nature of the violations and the importance of preventing future unauthorized exports. Based on my review of the entire record, I affirm the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the ALJ's Recommended Decision and Order.

Accordingly, it is Therefore Order,

First, that a civil penalty of \$44,000 is assessed against Suburban Guns, which shall be paid to the U.S. Department of Commerce within 30 days from the date of entry of this Order. Payment shall be made in the manner specified in the attached instructions.

Second, that, pursuant to the Debt Collection Act of 1982, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3701-3720E (2000)), the civil penalty owned under this Order accrues interest as more fully described in the attached Notice, and, if payment is not made by the due date specified herein,

Suburban Guns will be assessed, in addition to the full amount of the civil penalty and interest, a penalty charge and an administrative charge, as more fully described in the attached Notice.

Third, that the timely payment of the civil penalty set forth above is hereby made a condition to the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, license exception, permission, or privileged granted, or to be granted, to Suburban Guns.

Accordingly, if Suburban Guns should fail to pay the civil penalty in a timely manner, the undersigned may enter an Order denying all of Suburban Guns' export privileges for a period of one year from the date of entry of this Order.

Fourth, that, for a period of five years from July 25, 2007, the date of expiration of the Denial Order imposed against Suburban Guns in *Action Affecting Export Privileges; Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd.*, 63, FR 15828 (Apr. 1, 1998), Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd. 119 Main Road, P.O. Box 30, Plumstead 7800, Cape Town, South Africa, and all of its successors or assigns, and, when acting for or on behalf of Suburban Guns, its officers, representatives, agents, and employees ("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, or in any other activity 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. Benefiting 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.

Fifth, that 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,

¹ The charged violations occurred in 2000. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2000 version of the Code of Federal Regulations. 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2000). The 2005 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 CFR, 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)) ("IEEPA"). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized by Public Law No. 106-508 (114 Stat. 2360 (2000)) and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act 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 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273, Aug. 5, 2005), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

³ *Action Affecting Export Privileges; Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd.*, 63 FR 15828 (Apr. 1, 1998).

⁴ EAR99 is a designation for items subject to the Regulations but not listed on the Commerce Control List.