

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

OMB Desk Officer: David Rostker, (202) 395-3897.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Madeleine Clayton, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-3129, Department of Commerce, Room 6086, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at MClayton@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to David Rostker, OMB Desk Officer, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: July 27, 2001.

Madeleine Clayton,

*Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,
Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 01-19512 Filed 8-3-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

[I.D. 080801A]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Title: Northeast Region Raised Footrope Trawl Exempted Fishery.

Form Number(s): None.

OMB Approval Number: 0648-0422.

Type of Request: Emergency submission.

Burden Hours: 230.

Number of Respondents: 288.

Average Hours Per Response: 2 minutes.

Needs and Uses: Framework 35 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan modified existing multispecies regulations to allow for a seasonal whiting raised footrope trawl exempted fishery. Persons holding multispecies Federal Fisheries Permits and wanting to participate in the exempted fishery must: (1) request a certificate to fish in the fishery, and (2) provide notification when they withdraw from the fishery. Requests for certificates must include the vessel name, owner name, permit number, and

the desired period of time that the vessel will be enrolled. The information is needed for management of the fishery and enforcement.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

OMB Desk Officer: David Rostker, (202) 395-3897.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Madeleine Clayton, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-3129, Department of Commerce, Room 6086, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at MClayton@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent prior to August 15, 2001 to David Rostker, OMB Desk Officer, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: July 31, 2001.

Madeleine Clayton,

*Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,
Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 01-19600 Filed 8-1-01; 3:20 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Export Administration

[Docket No. 01-BXA-03]

Mark Jin, Also Known as Zhongda Jin Individually and FJ Technology, Respondent; Decision and Order

On June 25, 2001, the Administrative Law Judge (hereinafter "ALJ") issued a Recommended Decision and Order in the above-captioned matter. The Recommended Decision and order, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, has been referred to me for final action. The Recommended Decision and Order sets forth the procedural history of the case, the facts of the case, and the detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings of fact and conclusions of law concern whether Mark Jin, also known as Zhongda Jin, individually, and FJ Technology Service, Inc., also known as FJT Technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Jin"), committed 34 violations of the former and current Export Administration Regulations (hereinafter "Regulations")¹ issued

¹ The violations at issue occurred between 1996 and 2000. The Regulations governing the violations are found in the 1996, 1997, 1998 1999, and 2000 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR

pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C.A. app. 2401-2420 (1991 & Supp. 2000)) (hereinafter the "Act"),² and a recommended penalty for those violations.

Based on the allegations in the charging letter, the Recommended Decision and Order found that Jin had committed one violation of section 787.4, one violation of section 787.6 four violations of section 787A.4, and four violations of section 787A.6 of the former Regulations; and twelve violations of section 764.2(a) and twelve violations of section 764.2(e) of the Regulations (for a total of 34 violations). These violations resulted from shipping arsine, phosphine, trimethylgallium, trimethylaluminum, and trimethylindium to China on seventeen occasions between March 1996 and January 2000 without obtaining the export licenses that Jin knew or had reason to know were required for such exports under both the former and current Regulations. Based on these violations, the ALJ recommended that Jin's export privileges be denied for a period of 25 years.

Based on my review of the record and pursuant to section 766.22(c) of the Regulations, I am affirming the June 25, 2001 Recommended Decision and Order finding that Jin committed 34 violations of the former and current Regulations. I also am imposing as a penalty for these knowing and continual violations the 25-year denial of Jin's export privileges that was recommended by the ALJ.

Accordingly, It Is Therefore Ordered,

First, that, for a period of 25 years from the date of this Order, Mark Jin, also known as Zhongda Jin, individually, and FJ Technology

parts 768-799 (1996), as amended (61 FR 12,714, March 25, 1996) (hereinafter the "former Regulations") and 15 CFR parts 730-774 (1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000)). The March 25, 1996 **Federal Register** publication redesignated, but did not republish, the then-existing regulations as 15 CFR parts 768A-799A. In addition, the March 25 **Federal Register** published the restructured and reorganized Regulations, designating them as an interim rule at 15 CFR parts 730-774, effective April 24, 1996. Compliance with either the former Regulations or the Regulations was permitted until November 1, 1996, at which time the removal of the former Regulations became effective. Both the former Regulations and the Regulations define the various violations that BXA alleges occurred in this matter. The Regulations establish the proceedings that apply to this matter.

² The Act expired on August 20, 1994. Executive Order 12924 (3 CFR 1994 Comp. 917 (1995)), which had been extended by successive presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 3, 2000 (65 FR 48,347, August 8, 2000), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.A. 1701-1706 (1991 & Supp. 2000)) until November 13, 2000 when the Act was reauthorized. See Pub. L. 106-508

Service, Inc., also known as FJ Technology, 1895 Dobbin Drive, Suite B, San Jose, California 95133 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Jin"), 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.

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

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of Jin any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Jin 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 Jin 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 Jin of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from Jin 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 Jin, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed, or controlled by Jin 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.

Third, 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 Jin 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.

Fourth, that 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.

Fifth, that a copy of this Order shall be served on Jin and on BXA, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order, which constitutes the final agency action in this matter, is effective immediately.

Dated: July 31, 2001.

Kenneth I. Juster,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration.

Recommended Decision and Order

On February 28, 2001, the Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Export Administration, United States Department of Commerce (hereinafter "BXA"), issued a charging letter initiating this administrative proceeding against Mark Jin, also known as Zhongda Jin, individually, and FJ Technology Service, Inc., also known as FJ Technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as Jin). The charging letter alleged that Jin committed 34 violations of the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2001)) (the Regulations),¹ issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended

¹ The alleged violations occurred in 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR Parts 768-799 (1996), as amended (61 FR 12714, March 25, 1996) (hereinafter "the former Regulations")), and 15 CFR parts 768-799 (1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000)). The March 25, 1996 **Federal Register** publication redesignated, but did not republish, the then-existing Regulations as 15 CFR parts 768A-799A. As an interim measure that was part of the transition to newly restructured and reorganized Regulations, the March 25, 1996 **Federal Register** publication also restructured and reorganized the Regulations, designating them as an interim rule at 15 CFR parts 730-774, effective April 24, 1996. The former Regulations and the Regulations define the various violations that BXA alleges occurred. The Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

(50 U.S.C.A. app 2401-2420 (1991 & Supp. 2000)) (the Act).²

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that on or about March 15, 1996, Jin exported phosphine and arsine from the United States to the People's Republic of China without obtaining the validated export license required by section 772.1(b) of the former Regulations. BXA alleged that, by exporting from the United States commodities contrary to the provisions of the Act or any regulations, order or license issued thereunder, Jin violated section 787.6 of the Regulations. The charging letter also alleged that in connection with the export made on or about March 15, 1996, Jin knew or had reason to know that the export of phosphine and arsine to the People's Republic of China required a validated export license. BXA alleged that, by selling or transferring commodities exported or to be exported from the United States with knowledge or reason to know that a violation of the Act or any regulation, order or license issued thereunder has occurred, was about to occur, or was intended to occur, Jin violated section 787.4 of the former Regulations.

Further, the charging letter alleged that on four separate occasions between on or about May 14, 1996, and on or about June 25, 1996, Jin exported phosphine and arsine from the United States to the People's Republic of China without obtaining the validated export license required by section 772A.1(b) of the former Regulations. BXA alleged that, by exporting commodities from the United States contrary to the provisions of the Act or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder, Jin committed four violations of section 787A.6 of the former Regulations. The charging letter also alleged that in connection with the exports made between on or about May 14, 1996, and on or about June 25, 1996, Jin knew or had reason to know that the export from the United States of phosphine and arsine to the People's Republic of China required validated export licenses. BXA alleged that, by selling or transferring commodities exported or to be exported from the United States with knowledge or reason to know that a violation of the Act or any regulation, order or license issued thereunder has occurred, was

² The Act expired on August 20, 1994. Executive Order 12924 (3 CFR, 1994 Comp. 917 (1995)), which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 3, 2000 (65 FR 48347, August 8, 2000), continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.A. 1701-1706 (1991 & Supp. 2000)) until November 13, 2000 when the Act was reauthorized. See Pub. L. 106-508.

about to occur, or was intended to occur, Jin committed four violations of section 787A.4 of the former Regulations.

In addition, the charging letter alleged that on 12 separate occasions between on or about June 6, 1997, and on or about January 16, 2000, Jin exported phosphine, arsine, trimethylgallium, thimethylaluminum, and trimethylindium from the United States to the People's Republic of China without obtaining the export licenses required by section 742.4 of the Regulations. BXA alleged that, by engaging in conduct prohibited by or contrary to the Act, Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder, Jin committed 12 violations of section 764.2(a) of the Regulations. The charging letter also alleged that in connection with the exports made between on or about June 6, 1997, and on or about January 16, 2000, Jin knew or had reason to know that the export from the United States of phosphine, arsine, trimethylgallium, thimethylaluminum, and trimethylindium to the People's Republic of China required export licenses. BXA alleged that, by selling or transferring commodities exported or to be exported from the United States with knowledge that a violation of the Act, or the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder, has occurred, was about to occur, or was intended to occur, Jin committed 12 violations of section 764.2(e) of the Regulations.

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 respondent's last known address. In accordance with that section, on February 28, 2001, BXA sent to Jin, at his address in San Jose, California, notice that it had issued a charging letter against him. BXA has established that delivery of the notice was made at that address on March 5, 2001.

To date, Jin has not filed an answer to the charging letter. Accordingly, because Jin has not answered the charging letter as required by and in the manner set forth in section 766.6 of the Regulations, Jin is in default.

Pursuant to the default procedures set forth in section 766.7 of the Regulations, I therefore find the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter, and hereby determine that Jin committed one violation of section 787.4, one violation of section 787.6, four violations of section 787A.4, and four violations of section 787A.6 of the former

Regulations, and 12 violations of section 764.2(a) and 12 violations of section 764.2(e) of the Regulations, for a total of 34 violations.

Section 764.3 of the Regulations establishes the sanctions available to BXA for the violations charged in this default proceeding. The applicable sanctions as set forth in the Regulations are a civil monetary penalty, suspension from practice before BXA, and/or a denial of export privileges. See 15 CFR 764.3 (2001).

BXA urges that I recommend to the Under Secretary for Export Administration³ that Jin be denied all U.S. export privileges for a period of 25 years for the following reasons.

First, BXA believes that Jin has left the United States. Jin has not responded to the allegations set forth in the charging letter issued, and Jin has not demonstrated any intention of ever resolving this matter, either through the hearing process or through settlement. In light of these circumstances, the denial of all of Jin's export privileges is the appropriate sanction, because it is unlikely that Jin would ever pay a civil monetary penalty or that BXA would ever collect a civil monetary if one were imposed.

Second, an appropriate sanction should be tailored to the severity of the violation. Jin, for a period of five years, exported commodities from the United States to the People's Republic of China without the required BXA licenses. Jin exported the commodities with full knowledge that licenses were required but he did not obtain the licenses. Given the fact that Jin is charged with multiple violations of the Regulations over a course of several years, a 25 year denial is warranted.

Given the foregoing, I concur the BXA, and recommend that the Under Secretary for Export Administration enter an Order against Jin denying his export privileges for a period of 25 years.⁴

Accordingly, I am referring my recommended decision and order to the Under Secretary for review and final action for the agency, without further notice to the respondent, as provided in section 766.7 of the Regulations.

³ Pursuant to section 13(c)(1) of the Act and section 766.17(b)(2) of the Regulations, in export control enforcement cases the Administrative Law Judge issues a recommended decision which is reviewed by the Under Secretary for Export Administration who issues the final decision for the agency.

⁴ Denial orders can be either "standard" or "non-standard." A standard order denying export privileges is appropriate in this case. The terms of a standard denial order are set forth in Supplement No. 1 to Part 764 of the interim rule.

Within 30 days after receipt of this recommended decision and order, the Under Secretary shall issue a written order affirming, modifying or vacating the recommended decision and order. See 15 CFR 766.22(c)(2001).

Dated: June 25, 2001.

Edwin M. Bladen,

Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 01-19614 Filed 8-3-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-866]

Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Folding Gift Boxes From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 6, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Schauer or George Callen, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0410 and (202) 482-0180, respectively.

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's (the Department's) regulations are to the provisions codified at 19 CFR Part 351 (2000).

Preliminary Determination

We preliminarily determine that certain folding gift boxes (gift boxes) from the People's Republic of China (PRC) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), as provided in section 733 of the Act. The estimated margins of sales at LTFV are shown in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section of this notice.

Case History

We initiated this investigation on March 12, 2001. See *Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Certain Folding Gift Boxes From the*