

generic, industry-average building products, NIST has been asked by both EPA and BEES users to deliver more precision and practicality by adding data for manufacturer-specific products. The rationale is that purchasers buy actual products, not industry-averages (there is no such thing), and that actual products likely perform quite differently than their industry averages. The program encouraging collaboration with building product manufacturers so that their products may be scientifically evaluated by BEES is known as BEES Please.

BEES directly supports Executive Order 13101 (9/98), "Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition," which encourages Federal agencies to purchase environmentally-preferable products. EO 13101 is administered by the U.S. EPA Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program. In their Congressionally-mandated Final Guidance, which was published in the **Federal Register** (available at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/epp/finalguidancetoc.htm>), BEES is listed as one of only two life-cycle based resources that Federal agency personnel may find useful in implementing environmentally preferable purchasing. NIST needs information from building product manufacturers so that Federal personnel may consider their products in their environmentally-preferable purchase decisions.

Affected Public: Business and other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Once.

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

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: May 31, 2001.

Madeleine Clayton,
Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,
Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Export Administration

[Docket No. 00-BXA-10]

Miguel Angel Fajardo Individually and Doing Business as Seguridad y Electronic MAFO, S.A., Respondent; Decision and Order

The Administrative Law Judge has entered a Recommended Decision and Order in the above-captioned matter. As provided by section 766.22(c) of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730-774 (2000) (the "Regulations")), issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C.A. app. 2401-2420 (1991 & Supp. 2000)) (the "Act"),¹ the Recommended Decision and Order has been referred to me for final action. On December 18, 2000, 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 Miguel Angel Fajardo, individually and doing business as Seguridad y Electronic MAFO, S.A. (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Fajardo"). The charging letter alleged that Fajardo committed three violations of the Regulations.

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that on or about June 19, 1997, Fajardo exported shotguns from the United States to Honduras without obtaining from BXA the validated export license that Fajardo knew or had reason to know was required by section 742.7 of the Regulations. BXA alleged that, by transferring, transporting, or forwarding U.S.-origin commodities 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, is about to occur, or is intended to occur, Fajardo violated section 764.2(e) of the Regulations. BXA also alleged that, by exporting a commodity to any person or destination or for any use in violation of or contrary to the terms, provisions, or conditions of the Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder, Fajardo violated section 764.2(a) of the Regulations.

¹ The Act expired on August 20, 1994. Executive Order 12924 (3 C.F.R., 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.

The charging letter further alleged that, in connection with the export made on or about June 19, 1997, Fajardo prepared an air waybill, defined as an export control document in Part 772 of the Regulations, falsely representing that the goods being shipped had no value. BXA alleged that, by making false or misleading representations, statements, or certifications directly or indirectly to a U.S. Government agency in connection with the preparation, submission, issuance, use, or maintenance of an export control document, Fajardo violated Section 764.2(g) of the Regulations.

The charging letter was served on Fajardo on January 31, 2001.² Fajardo's answer therefore was due on or before March 2, 2001. On February 28, 2001, pursuant to section 766.16 of the Regulations, the parties filed a Stipulated Extension of Time to Answer Charging Letter. On March 5, 2001, the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") issued an order granting an extension of time to answer the charging letter to March 23, 2001.

Fajardo failed to answer the charging letter before March 23, 2001, as required by section 766.6 of the Regulations. Pursuant to the default procedures set forth in section 766.7 of the Regulations, BXA moved that the ALJ find the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter and render a Recommended Decision and Order.

Following BXA's motion, the ALJ issued a Recommended Decision and Order in which he found the facts to be as alleged in the charging letter served on Fajardo. The ALJ also found, based on those facts, that Fajardo violated sections 764.2(a), 764.2(e), and 764.2(g) of the Regulations by exporting shotguns to Honduras without the authorization Fajardo knew or had reason to know was required by the Regulations, and by making false or misleading statements of material fact to a U.S. Government agency in connection with the preparation, submission, issuance, use, or maintenance of an export control document.

The ALJ also recommended that the appropriate penalty to be imposed against Fajardo for these violations is a civil penalty of \$30,000 and a denial, for a period of 20 years, of all of Fajardo's privileges of participating, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in any transaction in the United States or abroad involving commodities, software, or technology exported or to

² The parties have stipulated that this was the date of service.

be exported from the United States and subject to the Regulations.

Based on my review of the entire record, I affirm the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the Recommended Decision and Order of the Administrative Law Judge.

Accordingly, *It Is Therefore Ordered*,

First, that a civil penalty of \$30,000 is assessed against Fajardo, which shall be paid to the Department of Commerce within 30 days of 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.A. 3701–3720E (1983 and Supp. 1999)), 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, respondent will be assessed, in addition to interest, a penalty charge and an administrative charge, as more fully described in the attached Notice.

Third, that, for a period of 20 years from the date of entry of this Order, Miguel Angel Fajardo, individually and doing business as Seguridad y Electronica MAFO, S.A. with an address at 4 Calle, 15 y 16 Ave., S.O. Barrio Suyapa #105, 58–0081 San Pedro Sula, Honduras, Central America, and all successors or assigns, officers, representatives, agents, and employees, may not participate, directly or indirectly, 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.

Fourth, 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.

Fifth, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.223 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Fajardo 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.

Sixth, 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.

Seventh, that a copy of this Order shall be served on Fajardo 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: May 29, 2001.

Kenneth I. Juster,

Under Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 01–13990 Filed 6–4–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Closed Meeting of the U.S. Automotive Parts Advisory Committee (APAC)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: The APAC will have a closed meeting on June 19, 2001 at the U.S. Department of Commerce to discuss U.S.-made automotive parts sales in Japanese and other Asian markets.

DATES: June 19, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Robert Reck, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4036, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: 202–482–1418.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The U.S. Automotive Parts Advisory Committee (the “Committee”) advises U.S. Government officials on matters relating to the implementation of the Fair Trade in Automotive Parts Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105–261). The Committee: (1) Reports to the Secretary of Commerce on barriers to sales of U.S.-made automotive parts and accessories in Japanese and other Asian markets; (2) reviews and considers data collected on sales of U.S.-made auto parts and accessories in Japanese and other Asian markets; (3) advises the Secretary of Commerce during consultations with other Governments on issues concerning sales of U.S.-made automotive parts in Japanese and other Asian markets; and (4) assists in establishing priorities for the initiative to increase sales of U.S.-made auto parts and accessories to Japanese markets, and otherwise provide assistance and direction to the Secretary of Commerce in carrying out the intent of that section; and (5) assists the Secretary of Commerce in reporting to Congress by submitting an annual written report to the Secretary on the sale of U.S.-made automotive parts in Japanese and other Asian markets, as well as any other issues with respect to which the Committee provides advice pursuant to its authorizing legislation. At the meeting, committee members will discuss specific trade and sales expansion programs related to automotive parts trade policy between the United States and Japan and other Asian markets.