

CARI sample is a Wave 2 interview, while the 2012 SIPP–EHC sample will be in its third wave for 2013. The CARI recordings will not be limited to only the previously recorded cases; instead, the sample will contain both previously recorded cases and some Wave 3 cases that will be recorded in 2013. This is a critical evaluation, as evidence from external surveys suggests that simply asking the consent question could be associated with a significant increase in survey length. External researchers at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan suspect that improved FR adherence to protocol is one of the sources for the longer interviews. Additionally, we need information on the association between CARI, interview length, and interview quality.

By reviewing the recorded portions of the interview, quality assurance analysts can evaluate the likelihood that the exchange between the field representative and respondent is authentic and follows critical survey protocol as defined by the sponsor and based on best practices. The 2013 SIPP–EHC field test instrument will utilize the CARI Interactive Data Access System (CARI System), an innovative, integrated, multifaceted monitoring system that features a configurable web-based interface for behavior coding, quality assurance, and coaching. This system assists in coding interviews for measuring question and interviewer performance and the interaction between interviewers and respondents.

Approximately 3,000 households are expected to be interviewed for the 2013 SIPP–EHC field test, which is comprised of approximately 2,000 cases returning for a third wave from the 2012 SIPP–EHC and approximately 1,000 cases returning for a second wave from the 2012 SIPP–EHC CARI. We estimate that each household contains 2.1 people aged 15 and above, yielding approximately 6,300 person-level interviews in this field test. Interviews take 60 minutes per adult on average, consequently the total annual burden for 2013 SIPP–EHC field test interviews will be 6,300 hours in FY 2013.

II. Method of Collection

The 2013 SIPP–EHC field test instrument will consist of one household interview that will reference the calendar year 2012. The interview is conducted in person with all household members 15 years old or over using regular proxy-respondent rules.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–0957.

Form Number: SIPP/CAPI Automated Instrument.

Type of Review: Regular.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,300 people.

Estimated Time per Response: 60 minutes per person on average.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 6,300.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: The only cost to respondents is their time.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.

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: June 5, 2012.

Glenna Mickelson,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–14016 Filed 6–8–12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Yufeng Wei, a/k/a Annie Wei, 165 Beech Street, Belmont, MA 02378; Order Denying Export Privileges

On January 28, 2011, in the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, Yufeng Wei, a/k/a Annie Wei (“Wei”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq. (2000)) (“IEEPA”) and violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) (“AECA”). Specifically, Wei was convicted of illegally exporting various electronic components and other items subject to

the Export Administration Regulations (the “Regulations”) to end-users in China between 2004 and 2007, including to entities on the BIS Entity List, and for military end-uses. Wei was also convicted of illegally exporting military electronic components designated on the U.S. Munitions List to China through Hong Kong between 2004 and 2007. In addition, Wei was convicted of conspiring over a period of 10 years to violate IEEPA and AECA (18 U.S.C. 371); aiding and abetting (18 U.S.C. 2); filing false shipping documents with the Department of Commerce (18 U.S.C. 1001); and use of fraudulently obtained resident card (18 U.S.C. 1546(a)). Wei was sentenced to 36 months in prison and a \$1,300 Special Assessment. Wei is also listed on the Department of State's Debarred List.

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.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2011). 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 Fed. Reg. 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)).

I have received notice of Wei's conviction for violating IEEPA and the AECA, and have provided notice and an opportunity for Wei to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. I have not received a submission from Wei. 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 Wei's export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Wei's conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Wei had an interest at the time of her conviction.

Accordingly, *it is hereby ordered*

I. Until January 28, 2021, Yufeng Wei, a/k/a Annie Wei, with a last known address at: 165 Beech Street, Belmont, MA 02478, and when acting for or on behalf of Wei, her representatives, assigns, 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 Wei 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 January 28, 2021.

VI. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Wei 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 Wei. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 4th day of June, 2012.

Bernard Kritzer,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2012-14091 Filed 6-8-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of: Chitron Electronics, Inc., 102 Clematis Avenue, Suite 7, Waltham, MA 02453, Respondent, Chitron Electronics Company Limited, a/k/a Chi-Chuang Electronics Company Limited, a/k/a Shenzhen Chitron Electronics Company Limited, 2127 Sungang Road, Huatong Building 19/F, Luohu District, Shenzhen, 518001, China and Chitron (HK) Electronics Company Limited, a/k/a C.I.C. Electronics (HK) Limited, Room 05 13/F Nanyang Plaza, No. 57 Hung To Road, Kwum Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Related Persons.

A. Denial of Export Privileges of Chitron Electronics, Inc.

On January 28, 2011, in the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, Chitron Electronics, Inc. ("Chitron-US") was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (2000)) ("IEEPA") and Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 (2000)) ("AECA"). Specifically, Chitron-US was convicted of illegally exporting various electronic components and other items subject to the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR" or "Regulations")¹ to end-users in China between 2004 and 2007, including to entities on the BIS Entity List, and for military end-uses. Chitron-US was also convicted of illegally exporting military electronic components designated on the U.S. Munitions List to China through Hong Kong between 2004 and 2007. In addition, Chitron-US was convicted of conspiring over a period of 10 years to violate the IEEPA and AECA (18 U.S.C. 371) and aiding and abetting (18 U.S.C. 2). Chitron-US was ordered to pay a \$10,400 Special Assessment and a \$15.5 million fine. Chitron-US is also listed on the Department of State's Debarred List.

Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that "[t]he Director of the Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2011). The Regulations issued pursuant to the EAA (50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401-2420 (2000)). Since August 21, 2001, the EAA has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 C.F.R., 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)).