

the program manager (challenge manager).

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: In 2011, Federal agencies including DOC were given prize authority for administering challenges and competitions. Section 105(a) of the America Competes Act, adds Section 24 to the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.*) that addresses provisions for challenges and competitions with prizes conducted by Federal agencies.

Challenges and competitions enable DOC to tap into the expertise and creativity of the public in new ways. DOC has sponsored challenges and competitions in a wide variety of areas to increase public participation and solicit new ideas on a wide array of topics important to the agency’s mission. DOC’s goal is to engage a broader number of stakeholders who are inspired to work on some of our most pressing issues.

The information collected will be used to understand whether the participant has met the technical requirements for the challenge, assist in the technical review and judging of the solutions that are provided, and understand the impact and consequences of administering the competition and developing solutions for submission. Information may be collected during the competition or after its completion. The submissions are

evaluated by the submitting agency and typically prizes (monetary and non-monetary) are awarded to the winning entries.

This clearance applies to challenges posted on *Challenge.gov*, which uses a common platform for the solicitation of challenges from the public. Each agency designs the criteria for its solicitations based on the goals of the challenge and the specific needs of the agency. There is no standard submission format for solution providers to follow.

We anticipate that approximately 250 challenges would be issued each year by DOC. It is expected that other federal agencies will issue a similar number of challenges. There is no set schedule for the issuance of challenges; they are developed and issued on an “as needs” basis in response to issues the federal agency wishes to solve. The respondents to the challenges, who are participating voluntarily, are unlikely to reply to more than one or several of the challenges.

Although in previous memoranda the GSA and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) described circumstances whereby OMB approval of a PRA request is not needed, program officials at DOC have identified several sets of information that will typically need to be requested of solution providers to enable the solutions to be adequately evaluated by the program office issuing the challenge. These requests for

additional information have been suggested to require a PRA review as they represent structured data requests.

There are three types of additional data that may routinely be requested. These include the following:

Title and/or Subject of the submission. Due to the nature of the submission and evaluation processes, it is important that a title and/or subject be requested and submitted for each submission in order to ensure the solution is correctly identified with its provider.

Identification of data resources. In many cases, the solution to a problem will require the solution provider to use data resources. Often, the nature of the data sets will be derived from Federal data resources, such as *data.gov*. Evaluations of solutions will often depend on the understanding of the selection of the data resource(s) used in the solution.

Description of methodology. For effective judging and evaluation, a description of the development methods for the solution to the challenge will be requested. For instance, a prize may be awarded to the solution of a challenge to develop an algorithm that enables reliable prediction of a certain event. A responder could submit the correct algorithm, but without the methodology, the evaluation process could not be adequately performed.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Forms	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden (in hours) per response	Total burden hours
Individuals or Households	500	1	10/60	83.3
Organizations	500	1	10/60	83.3
Businesses	500	1	10/60	83.3
State, territory, tribal or local governments	30	1	10/60	5
Federal government	30	1	10/60	5
Total	1,560	255

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view 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)395-5806.

Sheleen Dumas,
Departmental PRA Lead, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the Matter of Ali Reza Parsa, Inmate Number: 71600-054, Moshannon Valley Correctional Institution, 555 Geo Drive, Philipsburg, PA 16866, and 518 Starboard Crescent, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2K4G5.

On May 20, 2016, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, Ali Reza Parsa (“Parsa”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50

U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Parsa was convicted of knowingly and willfully conspiring to export, reexport, sell and supply from the United States electronic components to customers located in Iran, without the required U.S. Government authorization. Parsa was sentenced to 36 months of imprisonment and ordered to pay a \$100 assessment.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulation (“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 EAA [Export Administration Act], 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. 4610(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. 4610(h). In addition, Section 750.8 of the Regulations states that BIS’s Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS licenses previously issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (“EAA” or “the Act”) or the Regulations in which the person had an interest at the time of his conviction.

BIS has received notice of Parsa’s conviction for violating IEEPA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Parsa to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has received a submission from Parsa.

Based upon my review and my consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Parsa’s export privileges under the Regulations for a

period of 10 years from the date of Parsa’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Parsa had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until May 20, 2026, Ali Reza Parsa, Inmate Number: 71600–054, Moshannon Valley, Correctional Institution, 555 Geo Drive, Philipsburg, PA 16866, and 518 Starboard Crescent, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2K4G5, and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives (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 engaging 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 from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, 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.

Third, 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 Parsa by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order in order to prevent evasion of this Order.

Fourth, in accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Parsa 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.

Fifth, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to Parsa and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until May 20, 2026.

Issued this 7th day of June, 2017.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2017–12857 Filed 6–21–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice of 10th Annual U.S. Industry Program at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce’s (DOC) International Trade

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2016). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscdo.house.gov>)) (“EAA” or “the Act”). 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 4, 2016 (81 FR 52587 (Aug. 8, 2016)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).