

whether the information will have practical or scientific utility; (2) the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. To view the draft protocol, please see: [https://www.csb.gov/assets/1/6/csb_frd_reactivessurvey_draft_002\).pdf](https://www.csb.gov/assets/1/6/csb_frd_reactivessurvey_draft_002).pdf).

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. As of the time of this notice, the CSB has not received any comments. Comments will be summarized and included in the submission request toward Office of Management and Budget approval.

Dated: September 7, 2023.

Tamara Qureshi,

Assistant General Counsel, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

[FR Doc. 2023-19659 Filed 9-11-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6350-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

[Docket Number: 230829-0206]

RIN 0607-XC071

Qualifying Urban Areas for the 2020 Census; Correction

AGENCY: Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice, corrections.

SUMMARY: On December 29, 2022, the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) published a **Federal Register** Notice listing the areas that qualified as urban areas based on the results of the 2020 Census. With this notice, the Census Bureau is correcting the list of urban areas and modifying the population, housing, and land area of a small number of urban areas where a processing error was discovered.

DATES: This notice is effective upon publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rikki Wortham, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, via email at geo.urban@census.gov or telephone at 301-763-1128.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Corrections

In the **Federal Register** of December 29, 2022, in FR Doc 2022-28286, on page 80117, in the list of Urban areas, the Atlanta, GA Population is corrected from “4,999,259” to “5,100,112”, Housing is corrected from “1,998,084” to “2,035,642”, and Land Area is corrected from “2,450.5” to “2,553.1”. These corrections resolve a processing error and reflect the adjusted boundary between Atlanta, GA and Gainesville, GA urban areas.

In the **Federal Register** of December 29, 2022, in FR Doc 2022-28286, on page 80127, in the list of Urban areas, the Gainesville, GA Population is corrected from “265,218” to “164,365”, Housing is corrected from “100,455” to “62,897”, and Land Area is corrected from “251.7” to “149.1”. These corrections resolve a processing error and reflect the adjusted boundary between Atlanta, GA and Gainesville, GA urban areas.

In the **Federal Register** of December 29, 2022, in FR Doc 2022-28286, on page 80133, in the list of Urban areas, delete Laplace—Lutcher—Gramercy, LA and associated Population, Housing, and Land Area characteristics. This correction resolves a processing error and reflects the merger of this previously identified area with the New Orleans, LA Urban Area.

In the **Federal Register** of December 29, 2022, in FR Doc 2022-28286, on page 80138, in the list of Urban areas, the New Orleans, LA Population is corrected from “914,531” to “963,212”, Housing is corrected from “421,006” to “441,065”, and Land Area is corrected from “239.5” to “270.3”. These corrections resolve a processing error and reflect the merger of this area with the previously identified Laplace—Lutcher—Gramercy, LA Urban Area.

In the **Federal Register** of December 29, 2022, in FR Doc 2022-28286, on page 80144, in the list of Urban areas, the San Francisco—Oakland, CA Population is corrected from “3,269,385” to “3,515,933”, Housing is corrected from “1,288,912” to “1,391,873”, and Land Area is corrected from “428.7” to “513.8”. These corrections resolve a processing error and reflect the merger of this area with the previously identified San Rafael—Novato, CA Urban Area.

In the **Federal Register** of December 29, 2022, in FR Doc 2022-28286, on page 80144, in the list of Urban areas, delete San Rafael—Novato, CA and associated Population, Housing, and Land Area characteristics. This correction resolves a processing error and reflects the merger of this

previously identified area with the San Francisco—Oakland, CA Urban Area.

Complete Errata and a list of 2020 Census Urban Area applications and products affected by these corrections can be found in the “2020 Census Urban Area Errata” on the Census Urban and Rural page: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>.

Robert L. Santos, Director, Census Bureau, approved the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: September 5, 2023.

Shannon Wink,

Program Analyst, Policy Coordination Office, U.S. Census Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2023-19558 Filed 9-11-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Peter Sotis, Inmate Number: 13640-018, FCI Coleman, P.O. Box 1031, Coleman, FL 33521; Order Denying Export Privileges

On January 12, 2022, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Peter Sotis (“Sotis”) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 371, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) (“IEEPA”) and 18 U.S.C. 554. Specifically, Sotis was convicted of conspiring to export, exported and attempted to export and smuggling four (4) rEvo III rebreathers from the United States to Libya without the required license or written approval. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced him to 57 months in prison, three years of supervised release and a \$300 special assessment.

Pursuant to section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”),¹ the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 371, IEEPA and 18 U.S.C. 554, may be denied for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of his/her conviction. 50 U.S.C. 4819(e). In addition, any Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) licenses or other authorizations issued under ECRA, in which the person had an interest at the time of the conviction, may be revoked. *Id.*

BIS received notice of Sotis conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 371, IEEPA and 18 U.S.C. 554. As provided

¹ ECRA was enacted on August 13, 2018, as part of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, and as amended is codified at 50 U.S.C. 4801-4852.

in section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”), BIS provided notice and opportunity for Sotis to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS received and considered a written submission from Sotis.

Based upon my review of the record and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Sotis’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Sotis’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Sotis had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until January 12, 2032, Peter Sotis, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 13640–018, FCI Coleman, P.O. Box 1031, Coleman, FL 33521 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, reexport, or transfer (in-country) 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, pursuant to section 1760(e) of ECRA and sections 766.23 and 766.25 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Sotis 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, Sotis 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 Sotis and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until January 12, 2032.

John Sonderman,

Director, Office of Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2023–19681 Filed 9–11–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Ruben Beltran Pedroza, Inmate Number: 01225–510, FCI La Tuna, Federal Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 3000, Anthony, NM 88021; Order Denying Export Privileges

On November 3, 2022, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, Ruben Beltran Pedroza (“Pedroza”) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 554(a). Specifically, Pedroza was convicted of smuggling a Smith & Wesson M&P Shield .40 pistol, SN: HDY2067 from the United States to Mexico. As a result of his conviction, the Court sentenced Pedroza to 34 months of confinement, with credit for time served, three years of supervised release and a \$100 assessment.

Pursuant to section 1760(e) of the Export Control Reform Act (“ECRA”),¹ the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of certain offenses, including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 554, may be denied for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of his/her conviction. 50 U.S.C. 4819(e). In addition, any Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) licenses or other authorizations issued under ECRA, in which the person had an interest at the time of the conviction, may be revoked. *Id.*

BIS received notice of Pedroza’s conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. 554. As provided in section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or the “Regulations”), BIS provided notice and opportunity for Pedroza to make a written submission to BIS. 15 CFR 766.25.² BIS has not received a written submission from Pedroza.

Based upon my review of the record and consultations with BIS’s Office of Exporter Services, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Pedroza’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of five years from the date of Pedroza’s conviction. The Office of Exporter Services has also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Pedroza had an interest at the time of his conviction.³

¹ ECRA was enacted on August 13, 2018, as part of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, and as amended is codified at 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852.

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2022).

³ The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders

² The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2022).

³ The Director, Office of Export Enforcement, is the authorizing official for issuance of denial orders pursuant to amendments to the Regulations (85 FR 73411, November 18, 2020).