

during the estimating process. These estimates are used in Federal funding allocations, monitoring recent demographic trends, and benchmarking may federally funded survey totals.

*Public Law 94-171*—The Federal law amending Section 141 of Title 13 directing the Secretary of Commerce (who delegates that responsibility to the Director of the Census Bureau) to provide selected decennial census data tabulations to the states by April 1 of the year following the census. These tabulations are used by the states to redefine the areas included in each Congressional District and the areas used for state and local elections, a process called redistricting.

*Special Place*—A place containing one or more group quarters, including hotels and campgrounds. A special place also may include housing units occupied by staff or guests.

*Summary File 1*—A data file that presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. This information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is owned or rented. Data will be available down to the block level for many tabulations, but limited to the census tract level in cases where there are concerns with disclosure. Summaries also will be included for other geographic areas, such as ZIP Code Tabulation Areas and Congressional Districts.

#### *Exhibit—Additional Information*

This section provides additional information on how the Census 2000 CQR program will operate.

1. Where Should a Governmental Unit Submit a Challenge for the Census 2000 CQR program?

Governmental units challenging the completeness or accuracy of the Census 2000 counts should submit their challenge in writing to: Count Question Resolution Program, Room 2002, SFC—2, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0001.

2. Will the Census Bureau Make Corrections to the Census Counts Based on Information Submitted by Governmental Units?

The Census Bureau will make corrections if research indicates they are warranted. Our experience has shown that many of the questions received from the local or tribal officials do not reflect errors in census counts. Questions may result from an incorrect or incomplete understanding of the

procedures used to take the census. In other instances, questions about census counts reflect a local or tribal official's reliance on different enumeration concepts, definitions, geographic assignments, and/or the currency of the information in comparison to the census. The Census Bureau's determination of whether a correction is necessary will be based on the quality and completeness of the information provided by local and tribal governmental unit representatives and the results of the Census Bureau's review of the census records.

3. Will the Census Bureau Incorporate Corrections From the CQR Process Into the Apportionment or Redistricting Data or Subsequent Data Products?

The Census Bureau will not change the apportionment counts to reflect corrections resulting from the CQR process. The apportionment counts were delivered to the President on December 28, 2000.

The Census Bureau will begin delivery of the counts required for redistricting purposes in March 2001 and will complete this delivery by the statutory deadline of April 1, 2001. The Census Bureau will not incorporate CQR corrections into the redistricting data and subsequent data products for Census 2000. This process will allow the Census Bureau to maintain consistency between data products while maintaining the schedule for timely release of the data. However, the Census Bureau will issue a revised official Census 2000 population and housing unit counts for the affected governmental entity(es), maintain a list of CQR corrected areas on the *American Factfinder*, and will incorporate any corrections into its Postcensal Estimates program beginning in December 2002.

#### III. Data

*OMB Number:* Not available.

*Form Number:* None.

*Type of Review:* Regular collection.

*Affected Public:* Local governmental jurisdictions in the United States and Puerto Rico.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* Approximately 3,000 annually.

*Estimated Time Per Response:* 5.2 hours (based on an average challenge of 40 housing units).

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 15,600 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost:* \$244,440.00.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Voluntary.

*Legal Authority:* Title 13, USC, Section 141.

#### 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: January 12, 2001.

**Madeleine Clayton,**

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

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#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Bureau of Export Administration

##### Action Affecting Export Privileges; Randy Reyes

In the Matter of: Randy Reyes, currently incarcerated at: Wachenhut FCI, USM #05425-089, P.O. Box 17001, 1500 Cadet Road, Taft, California 93268; and with an address at: 5250 Colodny Drive, #3, Agoura Hills, California 91301-2656.

##### Order Denying Export Privileges

On January 14, 2000, Randy Reyes (Reyes) was convicted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.A. 2778 (1990 & Supp. 2000)) (the AECA) and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.A. 1701-1706 (1991 & Supp. 2000)) (IEEPA). Specifically, Reyes was convicted of knowingly and willfully exporting and attempting to export from the United States aircraft component parts which were designated as defense articles on the United States Munitions List without having first obtained from the Department of State a license or written authorization, and of knowingly and willfully exporting and attempting to export from the United States to Iran

through Geneva, Switzerland, aircraft component parts.

Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (currently codified at 50 U.S.C.A. app 2401–2420 (1991 & Supp. 2000 and Pub. L. No. 106–508, November 13, 2000)) (the Act)<sup>1</sup> provides that, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce,<sup>2</sup> no person convicted of violating the AECA or the IEEPA, or certain other provisions of the United States Code, shall be eligible to apply for or use any export license issued pursuant to, or provided by, the Act or the Export Administration Regulations (currently codified at 15 CFR Parts 730–774 (2000), as amended (65 FR 14862, March 20, 2000)) (the Regulations), for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. In addition, any license issued pursuant to the Act in which such a person had any interest at the time of conviction may be revoked.

Pursuant to sections 766.25 and 750.8(a) of the Regulations, upon notification that a person has been convicted of violating the AECA or the IEEPA, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, shall determine whether to deny that person's export privileges for a period of up to 10 years from the date of conviction and shall determine whether to revoke any license previously issued to such a person.

Having received notice of Reyes's conviction for violating the AECA and the IEEPA, and after providing notice and an opportunity for Reyes to make a written submission to the Bureau of Export Administration before issuing an Order denying his export privileges, as provided in section 766.25 of the Regulations, I, following consultations with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, have decided to deny Reyes's export privileges for a period of 10 years from the date of his conviction. The 10-year period ends on January 14, 2010. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act in which Reyes had an interest at the time of his conviction.

*Accordingly, it is hereby Ordered:*

<sup>1</sup> During the time of the Act's lapse, (August 20, 1994 through November 12, 2000) the President, through 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 IEEPA.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to appropriate delegations of authority that are reflected in the Regulations, the Director, Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director, Office of Export Enforcement, exercises the authority granted to the Secretary by section 11(h) of the Act.

I. Until January 14, 2010, Randy Reyes, currently incarcerated at: Wachenhut FCI USM # 05425–089, P.O. Box 17001, 1500 Cadet Road, Taft, California 93268, and with an address at: 5250 Colodny Drive, #3, Agoura Hills, California 91301–2656, 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.

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 person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Reyes 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.

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 14, 2010.

VI. In accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Reyes may file an appeal from this Order with the Under Secretary for Export Administration. 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 Reyes. This Order shall be published in the **Federal Register**

Dated: January 5, 2001.

**Eileen M. Albanese,**

*Director, Office of Exporter Services.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Export Administration

#### Action Affecting Export Privileges; Peter Rigolli, Also Known as Pietro Rigolli, Ian Falcon, G. Tedaldi, Rafael Heredia, and Farid H. Talab

In the Matter of: Peter Rigolli, also known as Pietro Rigolli, Ian Falcon, G. Tedaldi, Rafael Heredia, and Farid H. Talab, currently incarcerated at: Inmate #044–22082, FCI Otisville, P.O. Box 600, Otisville, New York 10963; and with an address at: 118 Northview, Dollar Des, Ormeaux, Quebec, Canada H9B3J6.

#### Order Denying Export Privileges

On March 27, 2000, Peter Rigolli, also known as Pietro Rigolli, Ian Falcon, G.