

have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include, or summarize, each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Sheleen Dumas,**

*Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.*

[FR Doc. 2022-27273 Filed 12-15-22; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**Foreign-Trade Zones Board**

[B-60-2022]

**Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 74—  
Baltimore, Maryland, Notification of  
Proposed Production Activity, United  
Safety Technology Corp. (Medical and  
Non-medical Disposable Gloves),  
Sparrows Point, Maryland**

United Safety Technology Corp submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Sparrows Point, Maryland, within Subzone 74D. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on December 8, 2022.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the

background section of the Board's website—accessible via [www.trade.gov/ftz](http://www.trade.gov/ftz).

The proposed finished products include seamless gloves, surgical gloves and examination gloves (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 3%).

The proposed foreign-status materials and components include: Nitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR); Latex; Potassium hydroxide; Calcium Nitrate; Nitric Acid; Zinc Oxide; Chlorine; Sodium Hypochlorite; Hydrochloric Acid; Caustic Soda; Polydimethylsiloxane emulsion; Paraffin Wax; Sulphur Dispersion; Zinc dibutyl dithiocarbamate (ZDBC) Dispersion; Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) Dispersion (60%-70% solid); Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (SDBS); Ferric Chloride; Color Pigments, fluid paste, viscous—copper phthalocyanine blue; Color Pigments, fluid paste, viscous—carbazole violet; Sodium Thiosulphate Pentahydrate; Non-ionic surfactant and wetting agent; Powder coagulant additive—calcium stearate; cardboard boxes for packaging gloves (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 6.5%). The request indicates that carbazole violet pigment 23 is subject to antidumping/ countervailing duty (AD/CVD) orders if imported from certain countries. The Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.14(e)) require that merchandise subject to AD/CVD orders, or items which would be otherwise subject to suspension of liquidation under AD/CVD procedures if they entered U.S. customs territory, be admitted to the zone in privileged foreign status (PF) (19 CFR 146.41). The request also indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in PF status.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: [ftz@trade.gov](mailto:ftz@trade.gov). The closing period for their receipt is January 25, 2023.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Diane Finver at [Diane.Finver@trade.gov](mailto:Diane.Finver@trade.gov).

Dated: December 12, 2022.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2022-27275 Filed 12-15-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**Bureau of Industry and Security**

**Order Temporarily Denying Export Privileges**

Boris Livshits, 9V Kuttuzi, Leningrad Oblast, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation;  
Svetlana Skvortsova, Yablochinkova 21, Moscow, Russian Federation;  
Aleksey Ippolitov, Ozernaya 46, Moscow, Russian Federation;  
Advanced Web Services, 417 Brightwater Court, Apt. 6f, Brooklyn, NY 11235;  
Strandway, LLC, 99 Wall St., Ste. 148, New York, NY 10005.

Pursuant to section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations (the "Regulations" or "EAR"),<sup>1</sup> the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS"), U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Office of Export Enforcement ("OEE"), has requested the issuance of an Order temporarily denying, for a period of 180 days, the export privileges under the Regulations of: Boris Livshits, Svetlana Skvortsova, Aleksey Ippolitov, Advanced Web Services, and Strandway, LLC ("Strandway"). OEE's request and related information indicates that these parties are located in the Russian Federation and New York, at the respective addresses listed on the caption page of this order and on page 11, *infra*, and that Livshits, a Russian national, owns or controls Advanced Web Services and Strandway.

**I. Legal Standard**

Pursuant to section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an "imminent violation" of the Regulations. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and

<sup>1</sup> The Regulations, currently codified at 15 CFR parts 730-774 (2021), originally issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601-4623 (Supp. III 2015) ("EAA"), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), as extended by successive Presidential Notices, continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) ("IEEPA"). On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801-4852 ("ECRA"). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, and were in effect as of ECRA's date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders.