

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.625
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.875
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Others (Including Non-Profit Organizations) With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.125
For Economic Injury: Businesses and Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 285906. For economic injury the numbers are 890900 for West Virginia; 891000 for Kentucky; 891100 for Maryland; 891200 for Ohio; 891300 for Pennsylvania; and 891400 for Virginia.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Date: June 4, 1996.

Bernard Kulik,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-14904 Filed 6-11-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of Defense Trade Controls

[Public Notice 2395]

Statutory Debarment Under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of which persons have been statutorily debarred pursuant to § 127.7(c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130).

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 12, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Philip S. Rhoads, Chief, Compliance Enforcement Branch, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (703-875-6650).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 38(g)(4)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), 22 U.S.C. § 2778, prohibits licenses or other approvals for the export of defense articles and defense

services to be issued to a person, or any party to the export, who has been convicted of violating certain U.S. criminal statutes, including the AECA. The term "person", as defined in 22 C.F.R. § 120.14 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group, including governmental entities. The ITAR, specifically § 126.7(e), defines the term "party to the export" to include the president, the chief executive officer, and other senior officers and officials of the license applicant; the freight forwarders or designated exporting agent of the license applicant; and any consignee or end-user of any item to be exported. The statute permits certain limited exceptions to this prohibition to be made on a case-by-case basis. 22 U.S.C. § 2778(g)(4).

The ITAR, Section 127.7, authorizes the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs to prohibit certain persons convicted of violating, or conspiring to violate, the AECA, from participating directly or indirectly in the export of defense articles or in the furnishing of defense services for which a license or approval is required. Such a prohibition is referred to as a "statutory debarment," which may be imposed on the basis of judicial proceedings that resulted in a conviction for violating, or of conspiring to violate, the AECA. See 22 C.F.R. § 127.7(c). The period for debarment will normally be three years from the date of conviction. At the end of the debarment period, licensing privileges may be reinstated at the request of the debarred person following the necessary interagency consultations, after a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, and a finding that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any law enforcement concerns, as required by the AECA, 22 U.S.C. § 2778(g)(4).

Statutory debarment is based solely upon a conviction in a criminal proceeding, conducted by a United States court. Thus, the administrative debarment procedures, as outlined in the ITAR, 22 CFR Part 128, are not applicable in such cases.

The Department of State will not consider applications for licenses or requests for approvals that involve any person or any party to the export who has been convicted of violating, or of conspiring to violate, the AECA during the period of statutory debarment. Persons who have been statutorily debarred may appeal to the Under Secretary for International Security

Affairs for reconsideration of the ineligibility determination. A request for reconsideration must be submitted in writing within 30 days after a person has been informed of the adverse decision. 22 CFR § 127.7(d).

The Department of State policy permits debarred persons to apply for reinstatement of export privileges one year after the date of the debarment, in accordance with the AECA, 22 U.S.C. § 2778(g)(4)(A), and the ITAR, Section 127.7. A reinstatement request is made to the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Any decision to reinstate export privileges can be made only after the statutory requirements under Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA have been satisfied through a process administered by the Office of Defense Trade Controls. If reinstatement is granted, the debarment will be suspended.

Pursuant to the AECA, 22 U.S.C. § 2778(g)(4)(A), and the ITAR, 22 CFR § 127.7, the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs has statutorily debarred three persons who have been convicted of conspiring to violate or violating the AECA.

Teledyne Industries, Inc. d/b/a Teledyne Wah Chang Albany has been debarred for a one-year period from the date of its most recent conviction pursuant to a Consent Agreement between the Department of State and Teledyne Industries, Inc. d/b/a Teledyne Wah Chang Albany. All other persons listed below have been debarred for a three-year period following the date of their conviction, and have been so notified by a letter from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Pursuant to ITAR, Section 127.7(c), the names of these persons, their offense, date(s) of conviction and court(s) of conviction are hereby being published in the Federal Register. Anyone who requires additional information to determine whether a person has been debarred should contact the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

This notice involves a foreign affairs function of the United States encompassed within the meaning of the military and foreign affairs exclusion of the Administrative Procedure Act. Because the exercise of this foreign affairs function is discretionary, it is excluded from review under the Administrative Procedure Act.

In accordance with these authorities the following persons are debarred for a period of three years following their conviction for conspiring to violate or violating the AECA (name/address/offense/conviction date/court citation):

1. Teledyne Industries, Inc., d/b/a Teledyne Wah Chang Albany, P.O. Box 460, 1600

N.E. Old Salem Road, Albany, OR 97231-0460, 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to violate 22 U.S.C. § 2778) January 30, 1995, *United States v. Teledyne Industries, et al.*, U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, Criminal Docket No. CR-94-0286

2. Teledyne Industries, Inc., d/b/a Teledyne Wah Chang Albany, P.O. Box 460, 1600 N.E. Old Salem Road, Albany, OR 97231-0460, 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to violate 22 U.S.C. § 2778) January 26, 1995, *United States v. Teledyne Industries, et al.*, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, Criminal Docket No. 93-241-CR-Highsmith
3. Swissco Management Group, Inc., 15485 Eagle Nest Lane, #210, Miami Lakes, FL 33014, 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to violate 22 U.S.C. § 2778), August 7, 1995, *United States v. Teledyne Industries, et al.*, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, Criminal Docket No. 93-241-CR-Highsmith
4. Edward A. Johnson, 1655 Ferguson Drive, N.W., Albany, OR 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy to violate 22 U.S.C. § 2778), and 22 U.S.C. § 2778 (violating the AECA), August 7, 1995, *United States v. Teledyne Industries, et al.*, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, Criminal Docket No. 93-241-CR-Highsmith

Dated: May 6, 1996.

Michael T. Dixon,

Acting Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 96-14826 Filed 6-11-96; 8:45 am]

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BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

[Public Notice 2404]

Imposition of Missile Proliferation Sanctions Against Entities in Iran and North Korea

AGENCY: Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Government has determined that entities in North Korea and Iran have engaged in missile technology proliferation activities that require imposition of sanctions pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act and the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as carried out under Executive Order 12424 of August 19, 1994), as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 24, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vann H. Van Diepen, Office of Chemical, Biological & Missile

Nonproliferation, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, (202-647-1142).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 73(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(a)(1)), Section 11B(b)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2410b(b)(1)), as carried out under Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994 (hereinafter cited as the "Export Administration Act of 1979"), and Executive Order 12851 of June 11, 1993, the United States Government determined on May 24, 1996, that the following foreign persons have engaged in missile technology proliferation activities that require the imposition of the sanctions described in Section 73(a)(2)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(a)(2)(A)) and Section 11B(b)(1)(B)(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410b(b)(1)(B)(i)) on these entities and their sub-units and successors:

1. Changgwang Sinyong Corporation (aka the Korea Mining Development Trading Bureau) (North Korea)
2. Ministry of Defense Armed Forces Logistics (Iran)
3. State Purchasing Office (Iran)

Accordingly, the following sanctions are being imposed on these entities and their sub-units and successors:

(A) Licenses for export to the entities described above of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) equipment or technology controlled pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979 will be denied for two years; and

(B) Licenses for export to the entities described above of MTCR equipment or technology controlled pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act will be denied for two years; and

(C) No United States Government contracts relating to MTCR equipment or technology and involving the entities described above will be entered into for two years.

Additionally, because of North Korea's status as a country with a non-market economy that was not a member of the Warsaw Pact, the following sanctions must be applied pursuant to section 74(8)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act to all activities of the North Korean government relating to the development or production of missile equipment or technology, as well as all activities of the North Korean government affecting the development or production of electronics, space systems or equipment, and military aircraft:

(A) Licenses for export to the government activities described above of MTCR equipment or technology

controlled pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act will be denied for two years; and

(B) No U.S. government contracts relating to MTCR equipment or technology and involving the government activities described above will be entered into for two years.

With respect to items controlled pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, the export sanction does not apply to exports made pursuant to certain General licenses.

These measures shall be implemented by the responsible agencies as provided in Executive Order 12851 of June 11, 1993.

Dated: May 29, 1996.

Eric D. Newsom,

Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs.

[FR Doc. 96-14823 Filed 6-11-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

Reports, Forms and Recordkeeping Requirements Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Department of Transportation (DOT), Office of the Secretary (OST).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden. The Federal Register Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on February 15, 1996 [61 FR 6056].

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 8, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles McGuire, (202) 366-1037, and refer to the OMB Control Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Tariffs.

OMB Control Number: 2106-0009.

Abstract: Chapter 415 of Title 49 of the United States Code requires that every air carrier and foreign air carrier file with the Department of Transportation (DOT), publish and keep open (i.e. post) for public inspection, tariffs showing all "foreign" or international fares, rates, and related charges for air transportation between