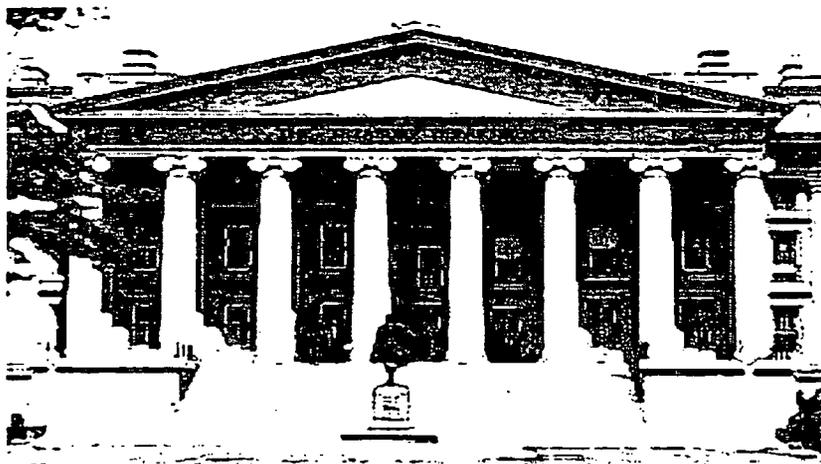


TERRORIST ASSETS REPORT

(January 1999)

**1998 Annual Report to the Congress
on
Assets in the United States
Belonging to Terrorist Countries
or International Terrorist Organizations**



**Office of Foreign Assets Control
U.S. Department of the Treasury**

**TERRORIST ASSETS REPORT
(January 1999)**

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SUMMARY

More than \$3.4 billion of assets of seven state sponsors of terrorism are located within U.S. jurisdiction. Of that amount, more than \$3.3 billion are blocked by the U.S. Department of the Treasury pursuant to economic sanctions imposed by the United States against six of the terrorist countries. In addition, approximately \$675,000 in assets of international terrorist organizations which were identified and blocked within the United States in 1995, remain blocked in 1998. Approximately \$23.6 million in funds are currently blocked based upon an interest of Usama Bin Ladin.

BACKGROUND

Section 304 of Public Law 102-138, as amended by Public Law 103-236 (22 U.S.C. § 2656g), requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and appropriate investigative agencies, to provide annual reports to the Congress concerning the nature and extent of assets held in the United States by terrorist countries and organizations engaged in international terrorism. The Department of the Treasury submitted its first Terrorist Assets Report to the Congress in April 1993. The current report, covering calendar year 1998, is the seventh successive Terrorist Assets Report.

The Terrorist Assets Report is submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance in the Senate and to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House. It was prepared by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), which has the responsibility for administering and enforcing economic sanctions programs mandated by the President pursuant to his declaration of a national emergency with respect to particular foreign countries and non-state parties. Almost ninety-nine percent of the identified U.S.-based assets of state sponsors of terrorism and all blocked assets of international terrorist organizations are under the sanctions controls of OFAC.

More than a dozen Federal agencies and offices were polled in developing the report. They included:

Department of State	Joint Chiefs of Staff
Department of Justice	U.S. Customs Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Secret Service	Department of Defense
Intelligence Community	Office of Foreign Assets Control

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (U.S. Treasury)

State Sponsors of Terrorism: State sponsors of terrorism are those countries designated by the Secretary of State under Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, Title 22, U.S.C. § 2780(d). States currently listed as sponsors of terrorism are: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria, however blockings are only available for the first six countries, and not for Syria. The existing asset freezes, financial prohibitions, trade embargoes, and travel- and transportation-related restrictions are promulgated under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, Title 50, U.S.C., Appendix, §§ 1-44 (Cuba and North Korea), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, Title 50 U.S.C., §§ 1701-1706 ("IEEPA") (Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Sudan), the United Nations Participation Act, Title 22, U.S.C., § 287c (Iraq and Libya), the International Security and Development Cooperation Act, Title 22, U.S.C., §§ 2349aa-8 & -9 (Iran and

Libya), and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319 (the "Antiterrorism Act") (Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria). Section 321 of the Antiterrorism Act (18 U.S.C. 2332d) makes it a criminal offense for United States persons, except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Secretary of State, to engage in financial transactions with the governments of countries designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) as supporting international terrorism.

Information concerning the known holdings in the United States of the seven state sponsors of terrorism is reported below in Part I. It should be noted that, with the exception of Syria, the totals represent amounts frozen under United States sanctions programs which, in most cases, block all property in which the target is believed to have any interest. In some instances the interest may be partial, or fall short of undisputed title to the property. Determinations concerning these interests are made based on all relevant information before OFAC. Many of the assets are also the subject of other claims, sometimes by multiple parties. Blocked assets may not be attached, however, by any claimant unless authorized by OFAC consistent with U.S. policy.

International Terrorist Organizations: Section 304 of Public Law 102-138 also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Congress annually on those assets of international terrorist organizations that are held within the United States. For purposes of this report, Treasury has used three documents to establish a baseline for determining which groups may fall within the definition of "international terrorist organization."

Section 302 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("Antiterrorism Act") authorizes the Secretary of State to designate organizations meeting stated requirements as foreign terrorist organizations, with prior notification to the Congress of the intent to designate. Upon that notification to the Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury may require U.S. financial institutions to block certain financial transactions involving assets of the foreign organizations proposed for designation. Section 303 of the Act makes it a crime for persons within the U.S. or subject to U.S. jurisdiction to knowingly provide material support or resources to a foreign terrorist

organization designated under section 302. Additionally, except as authorized by the Treasury Department, financial institutions in possession or control of funds in which a foreign terrorist organization or its agent has an interest are required to block such funds and file reports in accordance with Treasury Department regulations.

The first baseline document (Tab 1) is the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations ("FTOs") designated by the Secretary of State on October 8, 1997 pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act, which became effective on April 24, 1996 (Tab 12). The Antiterrorism Act authorizes the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Departments of the Treasury and Justice, to designate certain organizations as foreign terrorist organizations. Thirty groups worldwide were designated by the Secretary of State as Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Notice of the groups that comprise the Foreign Terrorist Organizations (Tabs 1 and 14) are discussed in more detail in Part II.

The second baseline document (Tab 2) is Executive Order 12947, which became effective on January 24, 1995, and which blocks assets in the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons of terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East Peace Process. Twelve Middle East terrorist groups were identified in the Executive order. Accompanying and subsequent notices of the groups and individuals who comprise the "List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (Tab 4), are discussed in more detail in Part II, which addresses international terrorists organizations' assets in the United States, and are included as individual attachments.

The third baseline document (Tab 3) is Executive Order 13099, which became effective on August 25, 1998, and amended Executive Order 12947 by blocking the assets of three additional terrorists and one organization. Specifically, this order identifies Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin, the Islamic Army (and its aliases), Abu Hafs al-Masri, and Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa as the individuals and organization added to the Annex of E.O. 12947.

PART I -- KNOWN ASSETS OF STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM

The following information describes the nature and extent of assets within United States jurisdiction that belong to countries identified as state sponsors of terrorism. These countries and the gross amounts of their reported U.S.-based assets are (in millions): Cuba - \$170.6; Iran - \$22.5; Iraq - \$2,200.2; Libya - \$951.3; North Korea - \$26.3; Sudan - \$17.3, and Syria - \$51.0. The total of their gross assets within U.S. jurisdiction is \$3.439 billion dollars.

The assets reported for Iran in Exhibit A are diplomatic properties remaining blocked since the 1979-81 hostage crisis. A variety of other obligations to Iran may ultimately be determined to exist, depending on the outcome of cases before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal.

Almost ninety-nine percent of the known assets within U.S. jurisdiction of state sponsors of terrorism are blocked by the Department of the Treasury. However, not all of the blocked assets are literally within the United States. Substantial amounts, identified further below, are in foreign branches of U.S. banks. They are blocked because, under U.S. law, those bank branches are subject to United States jurisdiction. Consequently, those assets are not blocked at institutions within the United States.

Changes in the value, location, and composition of the blocked assets identified below occur over time as OFAC receives reports from holders of blocked assets identifying additional assets of sanctioned countries, updates information received from holders of blocked accounts on accrued interest and fluctuating market values, or licenses various transactions in accordance with U.S. foreign policy objectives and applicable law.

Exhibit A

Known Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Amount	Explanation
CUBA	\$170.6	Government of Cuba's blocked assets. Primarily bank accounts Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(0.0)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$170.6	<i>Net Blocked Cuban Assets in U.S.</i>
IRAN	\$22.5	Government of Iran's diplomatic properties remaining blocked since the 1979-1981 hostage crisis. Primarily real estate. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
IRAQ	\$2,200.2	Government of Iraq's blocked assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$540.5)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	(\$211.0)	(Loan to the United Nations in compliance with UNSCR 778.)
	\$1,448.7	<i>Net Blocked Iraqi Assets in U.S.</i>
LIBYA	\$951.3	Government of Libya's blocked assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$1.1)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$950.2	<i>Net Blocked Libyan Assets in U.S.</i>

Exhibit A (continued)
Known Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism
(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Amount	Explanation
NORTH KOREA	\$26.3	North Korea's blocked bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(\$2.8)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$23.5	<i>Net Blocked North Korean Assets in U.S.</i>
SUDAN	\$17.3	Sudan's blocked bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(0.4)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$16.9	<i>Net Blocked Sudan Assets in U.S.</i>
SYRIA	\$51.0	Total liabilities of U.S. banking and non-banking institutions to Syrian institutions. Source: Treasury Bulletin, December 1998.
TOTALS:	\$3,439.2	Total state sponsor assets within U.S. jurisdiction.
	(\$51.0)	(Unencumbered assets of Syria.)
	<u>\$3,388.2</u>	Total blocked state sponsor assets within U.S. jurisdiction.
	(\$544.8)	(Total blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	(\$211.0)	(UNSCR 778 loan [Iraq].)
	<u>\$2,632.4</u>	<i>Total blocked state sponsor assets within the United States.</i>

PART II -- ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton declared a national emergency pursuant to IEEPA (50 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq.) and other authorities and signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process." Twelve Middle East terrorist organizations were named in the annex to the Order.¹ The Order prohibits transfers, including "charitable contributions," of funds, goods, or services to any organizations or individuals designated under its authority; and it blocks all property in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person in which there is an interest of any designated terrorist.

The Order also applies to persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any person designated under the Order. Collectively, these prohibited persons are known as "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs." A concurrent notice from Treasury published 31 pseudonyms and name variations for the twelve terrorist organizations and added the identities of 18 individuals who have important roles with the terrorist groups.²

The Order also blocks the property and interests in property of persons found by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the

¹ Tab 2 -- Executive Order 12947, 60 *Federal Register* 5079 (January 25, 1995). The terrorist organizations identified in the Annex as originally published are: (1) Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), (2) Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), (3) Hizballah, (4) Islamic Gama'at (IG), (5) Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS), (6) Jihad, (7) Kach, (8) Kahane Chai, (9) Palestinian Islamic Jihad -- Shigaqi faction (PIJ), (10) Palestine Liberation Front -- Abu Abbas faction (PLF-Abu Abbas), (11) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and (12) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command (PFLP-GC).

On January 18, 1996, and again on January 21, 1997, January 21, 1998, and January 20 1999 President Clinton signed a Notice that continues the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East Peace Process. Those Notices (Tabs 8, 9, 10, and 11 of this report) were published on January 22, 1996 (61 *Federal Register* 1695), January 23, 1997 (62 *Federal Register* 3439), January 22, 1998 (63 *Federal Register* 3445), and January 22, 1999 (64 *Federal Register* 3393) respectively.

² Tab 4 -- 60 *Federal Register* 5084 (January 25, 1995). This *Federal Register* Notice of the Specially Designated Terrorists List included the 12 organizations named in E.O. 12947, 31 pseudonyms and name variations for the groups, and 18 key individuals, including 9 aliases for them. See Tabs 5, 6, and 7 for additional individuals who have been added to the SDT list.

Middle East Peace Process, or (2) to be assisting in, sponsoring or providing financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, terrorist activities.

On August 20, 1998, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13099, "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (Tab 3) to amend E.O. 12947 by adding three individuals and one organization to the annex of E.O. 12947:

Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin
Islamic Army (and it's aliases)
Abu Hafs al-Masri
Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa

Executive Order 13099 was issued under the same authority as E.O. 12947.

SDT Blockings under E.O. 12947 and E.O. 13099. Total current blockings by OFAC under the terrorism Executive orders are \$24.4 million. These blockings involve assets of individuals added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists subsequent to the publication of the first SDT list in January 1995. Accounts of agents acting on behalf of the terrorist organization HAMAS³ are blocked in U.S. banks; and \$200,000⁴ of their U.S. real estate holdings are blocked. On June 9, 1998, the Department of Justice seized both the real estate holdings and the bank accounts of an SDT under an asset forfeiture statute. The matter is still pending in the Northern District of Illinois.

Furthermore, a bank account belonging to Ramadan Abdullah SHALLAH⁵, the head of the terrorist organization Palestinian

³ Tab 5 -- The designation of Mohammad Abd El-Hamid Khalil SALAH as a Specially Designated Terrorist was published in the *Federal Register* on August 11, 1995. (60 *Federal Register* 41152).

Tab 6 -- The designation of Mousa Mohammed ABU MARZOOK as a Specially Designated Terrorist was published in the *Federal Register* on August 29, 1995. (60 *Federal Register* 44932). The Israeli Government had requested MARZOOK's extradition, but after the Israelis dropped their request, he was released from a jail in New York and went to Jordan.

⁴Two properties valued at \$260,000 and that were blocked in August 1995, were sold in the summer of 1998. OFAC learned of the sale subsequently. OFAC enforcement action is pending.

⁵ Tab 7 -- The designation of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah SHALLAH as a Specially Designated Terrorist was published in the *Federal Register* on November 27, 1995. (60 *Federal Register* 58435.)

Islamic Jihad (PIJ), has been blocked; and a related organization's account over which SHALLAH has held signature authority has been blocked. In addition, approximately \$23.6 million in funds are currently blocked based upon an interest of Usama Bin Ladin.

The following chart (Exhibit B) details the assets of international terrorist organizations that have been blocked pursuant to E.O. 12947 and E.O. 13099.

Exhibit B

Blocked Assets Under the SDT Program

SDT ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
HAMAS	Bank Accounts	\$196,116.26
	Credit/Debit Cards	\$ 671.83
	Real Estate	<u>\$460,000.00</u>
	Total (HAMAS)	\$656,788.09
PALESTINIAN		
ISLAMIC JIHAD	Bank Accounts	\$ 18,293.31
USAMA BIN LADIN		<u>\$23,685,731.30</u>
Total blocked assets of SDTs		\$24,360,812.70

* * * * *

On April 24, 1996, Congress passed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("Antiterrorism Act") (Tab 12) which in part prohibits persons within the U.S. or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from knowingly providing material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization.⁵ Pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act, on October 8, 1997, 30 organizations were designated by the Secretary of State,

⁵ Tab 12, Section 303.

in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, as Foreign Terrorist Organizations ("FTOs")⁷ (Tab 1).

The 30 FTOs include the 12 Middle East terrorist organizations previously designated under Executive Order 12947 and 18 other foreign organizations in South America, Europe, and Asia. Subsequent to the State Department's designation, the Treasury Department published a duplicate list of the 30 FTOs (Tab 14) in the Federal Register⁸ in furtherance of section 303 of the Antiterrorism Act which was implemented in part by the Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations (31 CFR Part 597) published on October 8, 1997 (62 Federal Register 52493).

Section 302 of the Antiterrorism Act requires U.S. financial institutions to block financial transactions involving a proposed FTO's assets pursuant to an order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Pursuant to Section 303 of the Antiterrorism Act, financial institutions must retain or control those funds in which an FTO has an interest and report that information to the Treasury Department.

FTO Blockings under the Antiterrorism Act. To date, the Treasury Department has not blocked any financial transactions under the Antiterrorism Act. All blockings of foreign terrorist assets to date have occurred in the SDT program under the authority of IEEPA and Executive Orders 12947 and 13099. The Treasury Department continues to work closely with other agencies in seeking information concerning possible assets within the

⁷ Tab 1 -- 62 Federal Register 52650 (October 8, 1997). The 30 Foreign Terrorist Organizations designated by the Department of State are: (1) Abu Nidal Organization, (2) Abu Sayyaf Group, (3) Armed Islamic Group, (4) Aum Shinrikyo, (5) Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine - Hawatmeh Faction, (6) Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, (7) Gama'a al-Islamiyya, (8) HAMAS, (9) Harakat ul-Ansar, (10) Hizballah, (11) Japanese Red Army, (12) al-Jihad, (13) Kach, (14) Kahane Chai, (15) Khmer Rouge, (16) Kurdistan Workers' Party, (17) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, (18) Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front Dissidents, (19) Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization, (20) National Liberation Army, (21) Palestine Islamic Jihad - Shaqaqi Faction, (22) Palestine Liberation Front - Abu Abbas Faction, (23) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, (24) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, (25) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, (26) Revolutionary Organization 17 November, (27) Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front, (28) Revolutionary People's Struggle, (29) Shining Path, and (30) Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

⁸ Tab 14 -- 62 Federal Register 67729 (December 30, 1997). This Federal Register Notice adds the names of the 30 Foreign Terrorist Organizations designated by the Secretary of State on October 8, 1997 to 31 Code of Federal Regulations Chapter V, Appendix A.

jurisdiction of the United States in which there may be an interest of any of the 30 FTOs.

List of Exhibits & Attachments

Exhibits

- Exhibit A. Chart of "Known Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism" (included at pages 6 and 7 of the report)
- Exhibit B. Chart of "Blocked Assets Under the SDT Program" (included at page 10 of the report)

Attachments

- Tab 1. Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, "Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations." (62 *Federal Register* 52650, October 8, 1997.)
- Tab 2. Executive Order 12947 -- "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 23, 1995. (60 *Federal Register* 5079, January 25, 1995.)
- Tab 3. Executive Order 13099 -- "Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," August 20, 1998. (63 *Federal Register* 45167, August 25, 1998.)
- Tab 4. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, "List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process." (60 *Federal Register* 5084, January 25, 1995.)
- Tab 5. Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 41152, August 11, 1995.)
- Tab 6. Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 44932, August 29, 1995.)
- Tab 7. Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 58435, November 27, 1995.)

- Tab 8. Presidential Documents: "Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 18, 1996. (61 *Federal Register* 1695, January 22, 1996.)
- Tab 9. Presidential Documents: "Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 21, 1997. (62 *Federal Register* 3439, January 22, 1997.) Notice of January 21, 1997, "Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," correcting the date of publication from January 23, 1997 to January 22, 1997. (62 *Federal Register* 3739, January 24, 1997.)
- Tab 10. Presidential Documents: "Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 21, 1998. (63 *Federal Register* 3445, January 22, 1998.)
- Tab 11. Presidential Documents: "Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 20, 1999. (64 *Federal Register* 3393, January 22, 1999.)
- Tab 12. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319), §§ 301-303, 321-330.
- Tab 13. Executive Order 13067 -- "Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan," November 3, 1997. (62 *Federal Register* 59989, November 5, 1997.)
- Tab 14. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, "Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers, and Blocked Vessels: Addition of Foreign Terrorist Organizations; Removal of One Individual." (62 *Federal Register* 67729, December 30, 1997.)

Wednesday
October 8, 1997

Tab 1

Federal Register

Part IV

Department of State

Designation of Foreign Terrorist
Organizations; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF STATE**Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism****[Public Notice 2612]****Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations****AGENCY:** Department of State.**ACTION:** Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

Pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, § 302, 110 Stat. 1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996), I hereby designate, effective October 8, 1997, the following organizations as foreign terrorist organizations:

Abu Nidal Organization

also known as the ANO, also known as Black September, also known as Fatah Revolutionary Council, also known as the Arab Revolutionary Council, also known as the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, also known as the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

Abu Sayyaf Group

also known as Al Harakat Al Islamiyya

Armed Islamic Group

also known as GIA, also known as Groupement Islamique Arme, also known as AIG, also known as Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah al-Musallah

Aum Shinrikyo

also known as Aum Supreme Truth, also known as A.I.C. Sogo Kenkyusho, also known as A.I.C. Comprehensive Research Institute

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Hawatmeh Faction

also known as the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also known as the DFLP, also known as the Red Star Forces, also known as the Red Star Battalions

Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna

also known as Basque Fatherland and Liberty, also known as ETA

Gama'a al-Islamiyya

also known as the Islamic Group, also known as IG, also known as al-Gama'at, also known as Islamic Gama'at, also known as Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya

HAMAS

also known as the Islamic Resistance Movement, also known as Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya, also known as Students of Ayyash, also known as Students of the Engineer, also known as Yahya Ayyash Units, also known as Izz Al-Din Al-Qassim Brigades, also known as Izz Al-Din Al-Qassim Forces, also known as Izz Al-Din Al-Qassim Battalions, also known as Izz al-Din Al Qassam Brigades, also known as Izz al-Din Al Qassam Forces, also known as Izz al-Din Al Qassam Battalions

Harakat ul-Ansar

also known as HUA, also known as al-Hadid, also known as al-Hadith, also known as al-Faran

Hizballah

also known as Party of God, also known as Islamic Jihad, also known as Islamic Jihad Organization, also known as Revolutionary Justice Organization, also known as Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, also known as Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, also known as Organization of Right Against Wrong, also known as Ansar Allah, also known as Followers of the Prophet Muhammad

Japanese Red Army

also known as Nippon Sekigun, also known as Nihon Sekigun, also known as the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade, also known as the Holy War Brigade, also known as the Anti-War Democratic Front, also known as the JRA, also known as the AIIB

al-Jihad

also known as Egyptian al-Jihad, also known as Vanguard of Conquest, also known as Vanguard of Victory, also known as Talai'i al-Fath, also known as Tala'ah al-Fatah, also known as Tala'al al-Fateh, also known as Tala'al-Fateh, also known as Talaah al-Fatah, also known as Tala'al-Fateh, also known as New Jihad, also known as Egyptian Islamic Jihad, also known as Jihad Group

Kach

also known as the Repression of Traitors, also known as Dikuy Bogdim, also known as DOV, also known as the State of Judea, also known as the Committee for the Safety of the Roads, also known as the Sword of David, also known as Judea Police

Kahane Chai

also known as Kahane Lives, also known as the Kfar Tapuah Fund, also known as The Judean Voice

Khmer Rouge

also known as the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, also known as the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

Kurdistan Workers' Party

also known as the PKK, also known as the Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

also known as LTTE, also known as Tamil Tigers, also known as Ellalan Force

Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front Dissidents

also known as the FPMR/D, also known as the Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez—Autonomos, also known as the FPMR/A, also known as the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, also known as the Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez, also known as the FPMR

Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization

also known as MEK, also known as MKO, also known as Mujahedin-e Khalq, also known as People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran, also known as PMOI, also known as Organization of the People's Holy Warriors of Iran, also known as Sazeman-e Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran

National Liberation Army

also known as the ELN, also known as the Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional

Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi Faction

also known as PIJ-Shaqaqi Faction, also known as PIJ, also known as Islamic Jihad in Palestine, also known as Islamic Jihad of Palestine, also known as Abu Ghunaym Squad of the Hizballah Bayt Al-Maqdis

Palestine Liberation Front—Abu Abbas Faction

also known as the Palestine Liberation Front, also known as the PLF, also known as the PLF-Abu Abbas

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

also known as the PFLP, also known as the Red Eagles, also known as the Red Eagle Group, also known as the Red Eagle Gang, also known as the Halhul Gang, also known as the Halhul Squad

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command
also known as PFLP-GC

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia

also known as FARC, also known as Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia

Revolutionary Organization 17 November

also known as 17 November, also known as Epanastatiki Organosi 17 Noemvri

Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front

also known as Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-Cephesi, also known as the DHKP/C, also known as Devrimci Sol, also known as Revolutionary Left, also known as Dev Sol, also known as

Dev Sol Silahli Devrimci Birlikleri, also known as Dev Sol SDB, also known as Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units

Revolutionary People's Struggle

also known as Epanastatikos Laikos Agonas, also known as ELA, also known as Revolutionary Popular Struggle, also known as Popular Revolutionary Struggle

Shining Path

also known in Spanish as Sendero Luminoso, also known as SL, also known as the Partido Comunista del Peru en el Sendero Luminoso de Jose Carlos Mariategui (Communist Party of Peru on the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui), also known as Partido Comunista del Peru (Communist Party of Peru), also known as PCP, also known as Socorro

Popular del Peru (People's Aid of Peru), also known as SPP, also known as Ejercito Guerrillero Popular (People's Guerrilla Army), also known as EGP, also known as Ejercito Popular de Liberacion (People's Liberation Army), also known as the EPL

Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement

also known as the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru, also known as the MRTA

I further direct that these designations be published in the **Federal Register** on October 8, 1997, as required by section 219(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the INA.

Dated: October 2, 1997.

Madeleine K. Albright,

Secretary of State.

(FR Doc. 97-27030 Filed 10-7-97; 5:00 pm)

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Federal Register

Part IX

The President

**Executive Order 12947—Prohibiting
Transactions With Terrorists Who
Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East
Peace Process**

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995

The President

Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(3) and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3) and (4)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date: (a) all property and interests in property of:

- (i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order;
- (ii) foreign persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, because they are found:
 - (A) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or
 - (B) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence; and
- (iii) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked;

(b) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property of the persons designated in or pursuant to this order is prohibited, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons;

(c) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order, is prohibited.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this order: (a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "foreign person" means any citizen or national of a foreign state (including any such individual who is also a citizen or national of the United States) or any entity not organized solely under the laws of the United States or existing solely in the United States, but does not include a foreign state.

Sec. 3. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2)(A) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)(A)) by United States persons to persons designated in or pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

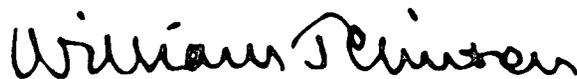
Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

(b) Any investigation emanating from a possible violation of this order, or of any license, order, or regulation issued pursuant to this order, shall first be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and any matter involving evidence of a criminal violation shall be referred to the FBI for further investigation. The FBI shall timely notify the Department of the Treasury of any action it takes on such referrals.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time on January 24, 1995.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 23, 1995.

ANNEX

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)

Hizballah

Islamic Gama'at (IG)

Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)

Jihad

Kach

Kahane Chai

Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi faction (PIJ)

Palestine Liberation Front-Abu Abbas faction (PLF-Abu Abbas)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)

[FR Doc. 95-2040

Filed 1-24-95; 10:10 am]

Billing code 4810-31-P

Title 3—

Executive Order 13099 of August 20, 1998

The President

Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in order to take additional steps with respect to grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, hereby order:

Section 1. The title of the Annex to Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, is revised to read "TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS."

Sec. 2. The Annex to Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, is amended by adding thereto the following persons in appropriate alphabetical order:

Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin (a.k.a. Usama bin Ladin)

Islamic Army (a.k.a. Al-Qaida, Islamic Salvation Foundation, The Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places, The World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, and The Group for the Preservation of the Holy Sites)

Abu Hafs al-Masri

Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 4. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time on August 21, 1998.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 20, 1998.

Federal Register

Part X

**Department of the
Treasury**

Office of Foreign Assets Control

**List of Specially Designated Terrorists
Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East
Peace Process; Notice**

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Office of Foreign Assets Control****List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of blocking.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is issuing a list of blocked persons who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 24, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: J. Robert McBrien, Chief, International Programs, Tel.: (202) 622-2420; Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Electronic Availability**

This document is available as an electronic file on The Federal Bulletin Board the day of publication in the **Federal Register**. By modem dial 202/512-1387 or call 202/512-1530 for disks or paper copies. This file is available in Postscript, WordPerfect 5.1 and ASCII.

Background

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 terrorist organizations that threaten the Middle East peace process as identified in an Annex to the Order. The Order also blocks the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. In addition, the Order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State

and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. This prohibition includes donations that are intended to relieve human suffering.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the **Federal Register**, or upon prior actual notice.

List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten the Middle East Peace Process

Note: The abbreviations used in this list are as follows: "DOB" means "date of birth," "a.k.a." means "also known as," and "POB" means "place of birth."

Entities

ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP); Egypt.

AL-JIHAD (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

ANO (a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

ANSAR ALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

BLACK SEPTEMBER (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION, a.k.a. DFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. DFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

DFLP (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION, a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH); Lebanon.

GAMA'AT (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.
HAMAS (a.k.a. ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT); Gaza; West Bank Territories; Jordan.

HIZBALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC GAMA'AT (a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

ISLAMIC JIHAD (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (a.k.a. HAMAS); Gaza; West Bank Territories; Jordan.

JIHAD GROUP (a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

KACH; Israel.
KAHANE CHAI; Israel.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ISLAMIC

JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PLF); Iraq.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION (a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PLF, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PARTY OF GOD (a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

PFLP (a.k.a. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

PFLP-GC (a.k.a. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND); Lebanon; Syria; Jordan.

PIJ (a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PLF (a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

PLF-ABU ABBAS (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PLF, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND (a.k.a. PFLP-GC); Lebanon; Syria; Jordan.

REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION BRIGADES); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

TALAA'AL AL-FATEH (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST); Egypt.

THE ISLAMIC GROUP (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.
VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

Individuals

ABBAS, Abu (a.k.a. ZAYDAN, Muhammad); Director of PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION; DOB 10 December 1948.

AL BANNA, Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir (a.k.a. NIDAL, Abu); Founder and Secretary General of ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION; DOB May 1937 or 1940; POB Jaffa, Israel.

AL RAHMAN, Shaykh Umar Abd; Chief Ideological Figure of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 3 May 1938; POB Egypt.

AL ZAWAHIRI, Dr. Ayman; Operational and Military Leader of JIHAD GROUP; DOB 19 June 1951; POB Giza, Egypt; Passport No. 1084010 (Egypt).

AL-ZUMAR, Abbud (a.k.a. ZUMAR, Colonel Abbud); Factional Leader of JIHAD GROUP; Egypt; POB Egypt.

AWDA, Abd Al Aziz; Chief Ideological Figure of PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI; DOB 1946.

FADLALLAH, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn; Leading Ideological Figure of HIZBALLAH; DOB 1938 or 1936; POB Najf Al Ashraf (Najaf), Iraq.

HABASH, George (a.k.a. HABBASH, George); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.

HABBASH, George (a.k.a. HABBASH, George); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.

HAWATMA, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMEH, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

HAWATMAH, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif; a.k.a. HAWATMEH,

Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933:

HAWATMEH, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif; a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

ISLAMBOULI, Mohammad Shawqi; Military Leader of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 15 January 1955; POB Egypt; Passport No. 304555 (Egypt).

JABRIL, Ahmad (a.k.a. JIBRIL, Ahmad); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1938; POB Ramleh, Israel.

JIBRIL, Ahmad (a.k.a. JABRIL, Ahmad); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1938; POB Ramleh, Israel.

KHALID, Abu (a.k.a. HAWATMEH, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE

LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fa'iz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz); Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH; DOB 7 December 1962; POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon; Passport No. 432298 (Lebanon).

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fa'iz); Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH; DOB 7 December 1962; POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon; Passport No. 432298 (Lebanon).

NAJI, Talal Muhammad Rashid; Principal Deputy of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1930; POB Al Nasiria, Palestine.

NASRALLAH, Hasan; Secretary General of HIZBALLAH; DOB 31 August 1960 or 1953 or 1955 or 1958; POB Al Basuriyah, Lebanon; Passport No. 042833 (Lebanon).

NIDAL, Abu (a.k.a. AL BANNA, Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir); Founder and Secretary General of ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION; DOB May 1937 or 1940; POB Jaffa, Israel.

QASEM, Talat Fouad; Propaganda Leader of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 2 June 1957 or 3 June 1957; POB Al Mina, Egypt.

SHAQAQI, Fathi; Secretary General of PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI.

TUFAYLI, Subhi; Former Secretary General and Current Senior Figure of HIZBALLAH; DOB 1947; POB Biqa Valley, Lebanon.

YASIN, Shaykh Ahmad; Founder and Chief Ideological Figure of HAMAS; DOB 1931.

ZAYDAN, Muhammad (a.k.a. ABBAS, Abu); Director of PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION; DOB 10 December 1948.

ZUMAR, Colonel Abbud (a.k.a. AL-ZUMAR, Abbud); Factional Leader of JIHAD GROUP; Egypt; POB Egypt.

Dated: January 23, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: January 23, 1995.

John Berry,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).
[FR Doc. 95-2035 Filed 1-24-95; 10:10 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Office of Foreign Assets Control****List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process; Additional Name**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of blocking.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is adding the name of an individual to the list of blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 1995 or upon prior actual notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: J. Robert McBrien, Chief, International Programs, Tel.: (202) 622-2420; Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Electronic Availability**

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Background

On January 24, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (60 FR 5079, Jan. 25, 1995—the "Order" or "E.O. 12947"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found 1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or 2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The order further blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs"). An initial list of SDTs was published on January 25, 1995 (60 FR 5084).

The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public

notice of blocking is effective upon the date of publication in the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

The following name is added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists: SALAH, Mohammad Abd El-Hamid Khalil (a.k.a. SALAH, Mohammad Abdel Hamid Halil) (a.k.a. AHMAD, Abu) (a.k.a. AHMED, Abu) (a.k.a. SALAH, Muhammad A.); 9229 South Thomas, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 2578, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 2616, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455-6616, U.S.A.; Israel; DOB 30 May 1953; SSN 342-52-7612; Passport No. 024296248 (U.S.A.)

Dated: July 27, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: August 1, 1995.

John P. Simpson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory, Tariff & Trade Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 95-19831 Filed 8-7-95; 5:03 pm]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

www.fedworld.gov: FTP =
ftp.fedworld.gov (192.239.92.205).

Background

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (60 FR 5079, Jan. 25, 1995—the "Order" or "E.O. 12947"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found 1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or 2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The order further blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of publication in the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

The following name is added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists:
ABU MARZOOK, Mousa Mohammed (a.k.a. MARZUK, Musa Abu) (a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Dr. Musa) (a.k.a. MARZOOK, Mousa Mohamed Abou) (a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Sa'id) (a.k.a. ABU-'UMAR), Political Leader in Amman, Jordan and Damascus, Syria for HAMAS; DOB 09 February 1951; POB Gaza, Egypt; Passport No. 92/664 (Egypt); SSN 523-33-8386.

Dated: August 16, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: 21, 1995.

John P. Simpson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory, Tariff & Trade Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 95-21325 Filed 8-23-95; 4:17 pm]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

Office of Foreign Assets Control

List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process; Additional Name

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of Blocking.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is adding the name of an individual to the list of blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 29, 1995 or upon prior actual notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20220; Tel.: (202) 622-2420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

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Office of Foreign Assets Control**List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury

ACTION: Notice of Blocking

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is adding the name of an individual to the

list of blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 27, 1995 or upon prior actual notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20220; Tel. (202) 622-2420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Electronic Availability**

This document is available as an electronic file on *The Federal Bulletin Board* the day of publication in the Federal Register. By modem, dial 202/512-1387 and type "/GO FAC," or call 202/512-1530 for disks or paper copies. This file is available for downloading in WordPerfect, ASCII, and Adobe Acrobat™ readable (*.PDF) formats. The document is also accessible for downloading in ASCII format without charge from Treasury's Electronic Library ("TEL") in the "Business, Trade and Labor Mall" of the FedWorld bulletin board. By modem dial 703/321-3339, and select self-expanding file "T11FR00.EXE" in TEL. For Internet access, use one of the following protocols: Telnet = fedworld.gov (192.239.93.3); World Wide Web (Home Page) = <http://www.fedworld.gov>; FTP = ftp.fedworld.gov (192.239.92.205).

Background

On January 24, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order" or "E.O. 12947"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The order further blocks all property and interests in property

subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of publication in the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

The following name is added to the

list of Specially Designated Terrorists: SHALLAH, Dr. Ramadan Abdullah (a.k.a. ABDALLAH, Ramadan) (a.k.a. ABDULLAH, Dr. Ramadan) (a.k.a. SHALLAH, Ramadan Abdalla Mohamed); Damascus, Syria; Secretary General of the PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD; DOB: January 1, 1958; POB: Gaza City, Gaza Strip; Passport No. 265 216 (Egypt); SSN 589-17-6824.

Dated: November 6, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: November 6, 1995.

Dennis M. O'Connell
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Regulatory, Tariff & Law Enforcement).
[FR Doc. 95-28724 Filed 11-21-95; 4:10 pm]
BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

Presidential Documents

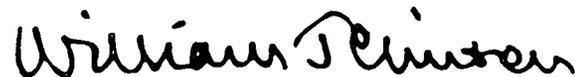
Tab 8

Notice of January 18, 1996

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order No. 12947, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process. By Executive Order No. 12947 of January 23, 1995, I blocked the assets in the United States, or in the control of United States persons, of foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I also prohibited transactions or dealings by United States persons in such property. Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 18, 1996.

Notice—Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

January 18, 1996

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order No. 12947, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process. By Executive Order No. 12947 of January 23, 1995, I blocked the assets in the United States, or in the control of United States persons, of foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I also prohibited transactions or dealings by United States persons in such property. Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
January 18, 1996.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:24 a.m., January 19, 1996]

NOTE: This notice was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 19, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on January 22.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Continuation of the Emergency With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

January 18, 1996

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 1996, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis with respect to the grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that led to the declaration on January 23, 1995, of a national emergency has not been resolved. Terrorist groups continue to engage in activities with the purpose or effect of threatening the Middle East peace process, and that are hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such actions threaten vital interests of the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to deny any financial support from the United States for foreign terrorists that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 19.

Title 3—

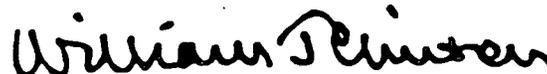
The President

Notice of January 21, 1997

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 12947, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process. By Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, I blocked the assets in the United States, or in the control of United States persons, of foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I also prohibited transactions or dealings by United States persons in such property. Because terrorists activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1997. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 21, 1997.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Reporting on Terrorists Who
Threaten the Middle East Peace
Process**

January 28, 1997

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments concerning the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c). Since the crisis with respect to the grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that threaten the Middle East peace process has not been resolved, on January 21, 1997, I renewed this national emergency in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)).

1. On January 23, 1995, I signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order") (60 *Fed. Reg.* 5079, January 25, 1995). The order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 terrorist organizations that threaten the Middle East peace process as identified in an Annex to the order. The order also blocks the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. In addition, the order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or

to act for or on behalf of, any other person designated pursuant to the order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. This prohibition includes donations that are intended to relieve human suffering. Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the *Federal Register* or upon prior actual notice.

2. On January 25, 1995, the Department of the Treasury issued a notice listing persons blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12947 who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or who have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations (60 *Fed. Reg.* 5084, January 25, 1995). The notice identified 31 entities that act for or on behalf of the 12 Middle East terrorist organizations listed in the Annex to Executive Order 12947, as well as 18 individuals who are leaders or representatives of these groups. In addition the notice provides 9 name variations or pseudonyms used by the 18 individuals identified. The list identifies blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose of disrupting the Middle East peace process or to have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or service in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of other blocked persons. The Department of the Treasury issued three additional notices adding the names of three individuals, as well as their pseudonyms, to the List of SDTs (60 *Fed. Reg.* 41152, August 11, 1995; 60 *Fed. Reg.* 44932, August 29, 1995; and 60 *Fed. Reg.* 58435,

November 27, 1995). The OFAC, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is continuing to expand the list of Specially Designated Terrorists, including both organizations and individuals, as additional information is developed.

3. On February 2, 1996, the OFAC issued the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (the "TSRs") (61 *Fed. Reg.* 3805, February 2, 1996). The TSRs implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against certain persons whose acts of violence have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process.

4. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from July 23, 1996, through January 22, 1997, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to organizations that disrupt the Middle East peace process are estimated at approximately \$285,000.

5. Executive Order 12947 provides this Administration with a new tool for combating fundraising in this country on behalf of organizations that use terror to undermine the Middle East peace process. The order makes it harder for such groups to finance these criminal activities by cutting off their access to sources of support in the United States and to U.S. financial facilities. It is also intended to reach charitable contributions to designated organizations and individuals to preclude diversion of such donations to terrorist activities.

In addition, comprehensive counterterrorism legislation was enacted on April 24, 1996, that would strengthen our ability to prevent terrorist acts, identify those who carry them out, and bring them to justice. The combination of Executive Order 12947 and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 demonstrate the United States determination to confront and combat those who would seek to destroy the Middle East peace process, and our commitment to the global fight against terrorism.

I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against extremists seeking to destroy the hopes of peaceful coexistence between Arabs

and Israelis as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 29.

Corrections

Federal Register

Vol. 62, No. 16

Friday, January 24, 1997

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

THE PRESIDENT

3 CFR

Notice of January 21, 1997

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

Correction

In the Notice of January 21, 1997, in the issue of January 22, 1997, on page 3439, the issue date "January 23, 1997" appearing in the heading, should read "January 22, 1997".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 199

[DoD 6010.8-R]

RIN 0720-AA29

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Clarification of the CHAMPUS Exclusion of Unproven Drugs, Devices, and Medical Treatments and Procedures

Correction

In rule document 97-101, beginning on page 625, in the issue of Monday, January 6, 1997, make the following correction:

On page 625, in the third column, in the DATES: section, "February 5, 1996" should read "February 5, 1997".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collections Being Reviewed by FCC for Extension Under Delegated Authority 5 CFR 1320 Authority, Comments Requested

Correction

In notice document 96-31410 appearing on page 65224 in the issue of Wednesday, December 11, 1996 make the following correction:

In the second column, DATES: "January 10, 1997" should read "February 10, 1997".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 96-NM-145-AD; Amendment 39-9881; AD 97-01-10]

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100 and -200 Series Airplanes

Correction

In rule document 97-537 beginning on page 2007 in the issue of Wednesday, January 15, 1997, make the following correction:

§39.13 [Corrected]

1. On page 2009, in the first column, in §39.13(a)(1), in the fourth line, "II" should read "I".

2. On the same page, in the same column, in the same section, in the sixth line, after "bulletin." add "Or".

3. On the same page, in the same column, in the same section, paragraph (2) was inadvertently omitted and should read as printed below:

"(2) Rework the existing aileron control transfer mechanism, P/N 65-54200-4 or -5, in accordance with Procedure II of the Accomplishment Instructions of the service bulletin."

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 121 and 135

[Docket No. 28471; Amendment No. 121-257, 135-64]

RIN 2120-AF08

Training and Qualification Requirements for Check Airmen and Flight Instructors

Correction

In rule document 96-14084 beginning on page 30734 in the issue of Monday, June 17, 1996 make the following corrections:

PART 121-[CORRECTED]

§121.412 [Corrected]

1. On page 30742, third column, §121.412 (c)(1), line six, "February 19, 1997" should read "March 19, 1997".

§121.413 [Corrected]

2. On page 30743, first column, §121.413 (a)(2), line eleven, "February 19, 1997" should read "March 19, 1997".

§121.414 [Corrected]

3. On the same page, third column, §121.414 (a)(2), line eight, "February 19, 1997" should read "March 19, 1997".

PART 135-[CORRECTED]

§135.338 [Corrected]

4. On page 30745, first column, §135.338 (c)(1), line five, "February 19, 1997" should read "March 19, 1997".

§135.339 [Corrected]

5. On the same page, second column, §135.339 (a)(2), lines ten and eleven, "February 19, 1997" should read "March 19, 1997".

§135.340 [Corrected]

6. On the same page, third column, §135.340 (a)(2), line eleven, "February 19, 1997" should read "March 19, 1997".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

Federal Register

Part III

The President

Notice of January 21, 1998—Continuation
of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who
Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East
Peace Process

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Notice of January 21, 1998

The President

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 12947, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process. By Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, I blocked the assets in the United States, or in the control of United States persons, of foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I also prohibited transactions or dealings by United States persons in such property. In 1996 and 1997, I transmitted notices of the continuation of this national emergency to the Congress and the **Federal Register**. Last year's notice of continuation was published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 1997. Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1998. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 21, 1998.

[FR Doc. 98-1756

Filed 1-21-98; 11:51 am]

Billing code 3195-01-P

Federal Register

Vol. 64, No. 14

Friday, January 22, 1999

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Notice of January 20, 1999

The President

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 12947, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process. By Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, I blocked the assets in the United States, or in the control of United States persons of foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I also prohibited transactions or dealings by United States persons in such property. On August 20, 1998, by Executive Order 13099, I identified four additional persons, including Usama bin Ladin, that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I have annually transmitted notices of the continuation of this national emergency to the Congress and the **Federal Register**. Last year's notice of continuation was published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 1998. Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1999. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 20, 1999.

[FR Doc. 99-1643

Filed 1-21-99; 8:45 am]

Billing code 3195-01-P

One Hundred Fourth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six*

An Act

To deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, provide for an effective death penalty,
and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Antiterrorism and Effective
Death Penalty Act of 1996".

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TITLE I—HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

SEC. 101. FILING DEADLINES.

Section 2244 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d)(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of—

“(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

“(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

“(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

“(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

“(2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.”

SEC. 102. APPEAL

Section 2253 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2253. Appeal

“(a) In a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding under section 2255 before a district judge, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the court of appeals for the circuit in which the proceeding is held.

“(b) There shall be no right of appeal from a final order in a proceeding to test the validity of a warrant to remove to another district or place for commitment or trial a person charged with a criminal offense against the United States, or to test the validity of such person's detention pending removal proceedings.

“(c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from—

“(A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court; or

“(B) the final order in a proceeding under section 2255.

existing rules, to effectuate the policy addressed by this section. Upon the implementation of such rules, this section shall cease to be effective.

(h) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall only apply to cases filed after January 1, 1995.

SEC. 236. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Section 1402(d)(3)(B) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(B)) is amended by striking "1404A" and inserting "1404(a)".

TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM PROHIBITIONS

Subtitle A—Prohibition on International Terrorist Fundraising

SEC. 301. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) international terrorism is a serious and deadly problem that threatens the vital interests of the United States;

(2) the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to punish crimes against the law of nations and to carry out the treaty obligations of the United States, and therefore Congress may by law impose penalties relating to the provision of material support to foreign organizations engaged in terrorist activity;

(3) the power of the United States over immigration and naturalization permits the exclusion from the United States of persons belonging to international terrorist organizations;

(4) international terrorism affects the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States by harming international trade and market stability, and limiting international travel by United States citizens as well as foreign visitors to the United States;

(5) international cooperation is required for an effective response to terrorism, as demonstrated by the numerous multilateral conventions in force providing universal prosecutive jurisdiction over persons involved in a variety of terrorist acts, including hostage taking, murder of an internationally protected person, and aircraft piracy and sabotage;

(6) some foreign terrorist organizations, acting through affiliated groups or individuals, raise significant funds within the United States, or use the United States as a conduit for the receipt of funds raised in other nations; and

(7) foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activity are so tainted by their criminal conduct that any contribution to such an organization facilitates that conduct.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subtitle is to provide the Federal Government the fullest possible basis, consistent with the Constitution, to prevent persons within the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from providing material support or resources to foreign organizations that engage in terrorist activities.

SEC. 302. DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 2 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 219. DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.*“(a) DESIGNATION.—**

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to designate an organization as a foreign terrorist organization in accordance with this subsection if the Secretary finds that—

“(A) the organization is a foreign organization;

“(B) the organization engages in terrorist activity (as defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)); and

“(C) the terrorist activity of the organization threatens the security of United States nationals or the national security of the United States.

“(2) PROCEDURE.—

“(A) NOTICE.—Seven days before making a designation under this subsection, the Secretary shall, by classified communication—

“(i) notify the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the members of the relevant committees, in writing, of the intent to designate a foreign organization under this subsection, together with the findings made under paragraph (1) with respect to that organization, and the factual basis therefor; and

“(ii) seven days after such notification, publish the designation in the Federal Register.

“(B) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

“(i) For purposes of section 2339B of title 18, United States Code, a designation under this subsection shall take effect upon publication under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) Any designation under this subsection shall cease to have effect upon an Act of Congress disapproving such designation.

“(C) FREEZING OF ASSETS.—Upon notification under paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Treasury may require United States financial institutions possessing or controlling any assets of any foreign organization included in the notification to block all financial transactions involving those assets until further directive from either the Secretary of the Treasury, Act of Congress, or order of court.

“(3) RECORD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In making a designation under this subsection, the Secretary shall create an administrative record.

“(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Secretary may consider classified information in making a designation under this subsection. Classified information shall not be subject to disclosure for such time as it remains classified, except that such information may be disclosed to a court ex parte and in camera for purposes of judicial review under subsection (c).

“(4) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), a designation under this subsection shall be effective for all purposes for a period of 2 years beginning on the effective date of the designation under paragraph (2)(B).

"(B) REDESIGNATION.—The Secretary may redesignate a foreign organization as a foreign terrorist organization for an additional 2-year period at the end of the 2-year period referred to in subparagraph (A) (but not sooner than 60 days prior to the termination of such period) upon a finding that the relevant circumstances described in paragraph (1) still exist. The procedural requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply to a redesignation under this subparagraph.

"(5) REVOCATION BY ACT OF CONGRESS.—The Congress, by an Act of Congress, may block or revoke a designation made under paragraph (1).

"(6) REVOCATION BASED ON CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may revoke a designation made under paragraph (1) if the Secretary finds that—

"(i) the circumstances that were the basis for the designation have changed in such a manner as to warrant revocation of the designation; or

"(ii) the national security of the United States warrants a revocation of the designation.

"(B) PROCEDURE.—The procedural requirements of paragraphs (2) through (4) shall apply to a revocation under this paragraph.

"(7) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—The revocation of a designation under paragraph (5) or (6) shall not affect any action or proceeding based on conduct committed prior to the effective date of such revocation.

"(8) USE OF DESIGNATION IN TRIAL OR HEARING.—If a designation under this subsection has become effective under paragraph (1)(B), a defendant in a criminal action shall not be permitted to raise any question concerning the validity of the issuance of such designation as a defense or an objection at any trial or hearing.

"(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DESIGNATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after publication of the designation in the Federal Register, an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization may seek judicial review of the designation in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

"(2) BASIS OF REVIEW.—Review under this subsection shall be based solely upon the administrative record, except that the Government may submit, for ex parte and in camera review, classified information used in making the designation.

"(3) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The Court shall hold unlawful and set aside a designation the court finds to be—

"(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

"(B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity; or

"(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitation, or short of statutory right.

"(4) JUDICIAL REVIEW INVOKED.—The pendency of an action for judicial review of a designation shall not affect the application of this section, unless the court issues a final order setting aside the designation.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'classified information' has the meaning given that term in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

"(2) the term 'national security' means the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States;

"(3) the term 'relevant committees' means the Committees on the Judiciary, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on the Judiciary, Intelligence, and International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

"(4) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality Act, relating to terrorism, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 218 the following new item:

"Sec. 219. Designation of foreign terrorist organizations."

SEC. 303. PROHIBITION ON TERRORIST FUNDRAISING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2339B. Providing material support or resources to designated foreign terrorist organizations

"(a) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.—Whoever, within the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly provides material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Except as authorized by the Secretary, any financial institution that becomes aware that it has possession of, or control over, any funds in which a foreign terrorist organization, or its agent, has an interest, shall—

"(A) retain possession of, or maintain control over, such funds; and

"(B) report to the Secretary the existence of such funds in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

"(b) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any financial institution that knowingly fails to comply with subsection (a)(2) shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount that is the greater of—

"(A) \$50,000 per violation; or

"(B) twice the amount of which the financial institution was required under subsection (a)(2) to retain possession or control.

"(c) INJUNCTION.—Whenever it appears to the Secretary or the Attorney General that any person is engaged in, or is about to engage in, any act that constitutes, or would constitute, a violation of this section, the Attorney General may initiate civil action in a district court of the United States to enjoin such violation.

"(d) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

"(e) INVESTIGATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall conduct any investigation of a possible violation of this section, or of any license, order, or regulation issued pursuant to this section.

"(2) COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—The Attorney General shall work in coordination with the Secretary in investigations relating to—

"(A) the compliance or noncompliance by a financial institution with the requirements of subsection (a)(2); and

"(B) civil penalty proceedings authorized under subsection (b).

"(3) REFERRAL.—Any evidence of a criminal violation of this section arising in the course of an investigation by the Secretary or any other Federal agency shall be referred immediately to the Attorney General for further investigation. The Attorney General shall timely notify the Secretary of any action taken on referrals from the Secretary, and may refer investigations to the Secretary for remedial licensing or civil penalty action.

"(f) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY THE UNITED STATES.—

"(1) DISCOVERY OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY DEFENDANTS.—

"(A) REQUEST BY UNITED STATES.—In any civil proceeding under this section, upon request made ex parte and in writing by the United States, a court, upon a sufficient showing, may authorize the United States to—

"(i) redact specified items of classified information from documents to be introduced into evidence or made available to the defendant through discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

"(ii) substitute a summary of the information for such classified documents; or

"(iii) substitute a statement admitting relevant facts that the classified information would tend to prove.

"(B) ORDER GRANTING REQUEST.—If the court enters an order granting a request under this paragraph, the entire text of the documents to which the request relates shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.

"(C) DENIAL OF REQUEST.—If the court enters an order denying a request of the United States under this paragraph, the United States may take an immediate, interlocutory appeal in accordance with paragraph (5). For purposes of such an appeal, the entire text of the documents to which the request relates, together with any transcripts of arguments made ex parte to the court in connection therewith, shall be maintained under seal and delivered to the appellate court.

"(2) INTRODUCTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION; PRECAUTIONS BY COURT.—

"(A) EXHIBITS.—To prevent unnecessary or inadvertent disclosure of classified information in a civil proceeding

brought by the United States under this section, the United States may petition the court ex parte to admit, in lieu of classified writings, recordings, or photographs, one or more of the following:

"(i) Copies of items from which classified information has been redacted.

"(ii) Stipulations admitting relevant facts that specific classified information would tend to prove.

"(iii) A declassified summary of the specific classified information.

"(B) DETERMINATION BY COURT.—The court shall grant a request under this paragraph if the court finds that the redacted item, stipulation, or summary is sufficient to allow the defendant to prepare a defense.

"(3) TAKING OF TRIAL TESTIMONY.—

"(A) OBJECTION.—During the examination of a witness in any civil proceeding brought by the United States under this subsection, the United States may object to any question or line of inquiry that may require the witness to disclose classified information not previously found to be admissible.

"(B) ACTION BY COURT.—In determining whether a response is admissible, the court shall take precautions to guard against the compromise of any classified information, including—

"(i) permitting the United States to provide the court, ex parte, with a proffer of the witness's response to the question or line of inquiry; and

"(ii) requiring the defendant to provide the court with a proffer of the nature of the information that the defendant seeks to elicit.

"(C) OBLIGATION OF DEFENDANT.—In any civil proceeding under this section, it shall be the defendant's obligation to establish the relevance and materiality of any classified information sought to be introduced.

"(4) APPEAL.—If the court enters an order denying a request of the United States under this subsection, the United States may take an immediate interlocutory appeal in accordance with paragraph (5).

"(5) INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL.—

"(A) SUBJECT OF APPEAL.—An interlocutory appeal by the United States shall lie to a court of appeals from a decision or order of a district court—

"(i) authorizing the disclosure of classified information;

"(ii) imposing sanctions for nondisclosure of classified information; or

"(iii) refusing a protective order sought by the United States to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

"(B) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—An appeal taken pursuant to this paragraph, either before or during trial, shall be expedited by the court of appeals.

"(ii) APPEALS PRIOR TO TRIAL.—If an appeal is of an order made prior to trial, an appeal shall be taken not later than 10 days after the decision or order

appealed from, and the trial shall not commence until the appeal is resolved.

"(iii) APPEALS DURING TRIAL.—If an appeal is taken during trial, the trial court shall adjourn the trial until the appeal is resolved, and the court of appeals—

"(I) shall hear argument on such appeal not later than 4 days after the adjournment of the trial;

"(II) may dispense with written briefs other than the supporting materials previously submitted to the trial court;

"(III) shall render its decision not later than 4 days after argument on appeal; and

"(IV) may dispense with the issuance of a written opinion in rendering its decision.

"(C) EFFECT OF RULING.—An interlocutory appeal and decision shall not affect the right of the defendant, in a subsequent appeal from a final judgment, to claim as error reversal by the trial court on remand of a ruling appealed from during trial.

"(6) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the United States from seeking protective orders or asserting privileges ordinarily available to the United States to protect against the disclosure of classified information, including the invocation of the military and State secrets privilege.

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'classified information' has the meaning given that term in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

"(2) the term 'financial institution' has the same meaning as in section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code;

"(3) the term 'funds' includes coin or currency of the United States or any other country, traveler's checks, personal checks, bank checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, debentures, drafts, letters of credit, any other negotiable instrument, and any electronic representation of any of the foregoing;

"(4) the term 'material support or resources' has the same meaning as in section 2339A;

"(5) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

"(6) the term 'terrorist organization' means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2339B. Providing material support or resources to designated foreign terrorist organizations"

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—

(1) NEW ITEM.—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, relating to torture, is redesignated as chapter 113C.

(2) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "113B. Torture" and inserting "113C. Torture".

Subtitle B—Prohibition on Assistance to Terrorist States

SEC. 321. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH TERRORISTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, relating to terrorism, is amended by inserting after the section 2332c added by section 521 of this Act the following new section:

“§ 2332d. Financial transactions

“(a) **OFFENSE.**—Except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, whoever, being a United States person, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that a country is designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) as a country supporting international terrorism, engages in a financial transaction with the government of that country, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section—

“(1) the term ‘financial transaction’ has the same meaning as in section 1956(c)(4); and

“(2) the term ‘United States person’ means any—

“(A) United States citizen or national;

“(B) permanent resident alien;

“(C) juridical person organized under the laws of the United States; or

“(D) any person in the United States.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, relating to terrorism, is amended by inserting after the item added by section 521 of this Act the following new item:

“2332d. Financial transactions.”

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall become effective 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 322. FOREIGN AIR TRAVEL SAFETY.

Section 44906 of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 44906. Foreign air carrier security programs

“The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall continue in effect the requirement of section 129.25 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, that a foreign air carrier must adopt and use a security program approved by the Administrator. The Administrator shall not approve a security program of a foreign air carrier under section 129.25, or any successor regulation, unless the security program requires the foreign air carrier in its operations to and from airports in the United States to adhere to the identical security measures that the Administrator requires air carriers serving the same airports to adhere to. The foregoing requirement shall not be interpreted to limit the ability of the Administrator to impose additional security measures on a foreign air carrier or an air carrier when the Administrator determines that a specific threat warrants such additional measures. The Administrator shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.”

SEC. 323. MODIFICATION OF MATERIAL SUPPORT PROVISION.

Section 2339A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2339A. Providing material support to terrorists

“(a) **OFFENSE.**—Whoever, within the United States, provides material support or resources or conceals or disguises the nature, location, source, or ownership of material support or resources, knowing or intending that they are to be used in preparation for, or in carrying out, a violation of section 32, 37, 81, 175, 351, 831, 842 (m) or (n), 844 (f) or (i), 956, 1114, 1116, 1203, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1751, 2155, 2156, 2280, 2281, 2332, 2332a, 2332b, or 2340A of this title or section 46502 of title 49, or in preparation for, or in carrying out, the concealment from the commission of any such violation, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘material support or resources’ means currency or other financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials.”

SEC. 324. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) international terrorism is among the most serious transnational threats faced by the United States and its allies, far eclipsing the dangers posed by population growth or pollution;

(2) the President should continue to make efforts to counter international terrorism a national security priority;

(3) because the United Nations has been an inadequate forum for the discussion of cooperative, multilateral responses to the threat of international terrorism, the President should undertake immediate efforts to develop effective multilateral responses to international terrorism as a complement to national counter terrorist efforts;

(4) the President should use all necessary means, including covert action and military force, to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy international infrastructure used by international terrorists, including overseas terrorist training facilities and safe havens;

(5) the Congress deplores decisions to ease, evade, or end international sanctions on state sponsors of terrorism, including the recent decision by the United Nations Sanctions Committee to allow airline flights to and from Libya despite Libya's non-compliance with United Nations resolutions; and

(6) the President should continue to undertake efforts to increase the international isolation of state sponsors of international terrorism, including efforts to strengthen international sanctions, and should oppose any future initiatives to ease sanctions on Libya or other state sponsors of terrorism.

SEC. 325. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT AID TERRORIST STATES.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding immediately after section 620F the following new section:

"SEC. 620G. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT AID TERRORIST STATES.

"(a) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—The President shall withhold assistance under this Act to the government of any country that provides assistance to the government of any other country for which the Secretary of State has made a determination under section 620A.

"(b) WAIVER.—Assistance prohibited by this section may be furnished to a foreign government described in subsection (a) if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States and, not later than 15 days before obligating such assistance, furnishes a report to the appropriate committees of Congress including—

- "(1) a statement of the determination;
- "(2) a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided;
- "(3) the estimated dollar amount of the assistance; and
- "(4) an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests."

SEC. 326. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TERRORIST STATES.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding immediately after section 620G the following new section:

"SEC. 620H. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TERRORIST STATES.

"(a) PROHIBITION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall withhold assistance under this Act to the government of any country that provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for the purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), or 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

"(2) APPLICABILITY.—The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 1 year after that government ceases to provide lethal military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after the date of enactment of this Act.

"(b) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, assistance may be furnished to a foreign government described in subsection (a) if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States and, not later than 15 days before obligating such assistance, furnishes a report to the appropriate committees of Congress including—

- "(1) a statement of the determination;
- "(2) a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided;
- "(3) the estimated dollar amount of the assistance; and

"(4) an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests."

SEC. 327. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO TERRORIST STATES.

The International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262c et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1620 the following new section:

"SEC. 1621. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO TERRORIST STATES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan or other use of the funds of the respective institution to or for a country for which the Secretary of State has made a determination under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)) or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

"(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'international financial institution' includes—

"(1) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the International Monetary Fund;

"(2) wherever applicable, the Inter-American Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund; and

"(3) any similar institution established after the date of enactment of this section."

SEC. 328. ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE.

(a) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 573 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking "development and implementation of the antiterrorism assistance program under this chapter, including";

(2) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Arms and ammunition may be provided under this chapter only if they are directly related to antiterrorism assistance.

"(2) The value (in terms of original acquisition cost) of all equipment and commodities provided under this chapter in any fiscal year shall not exceed 30 percent of the funds made available to carry out this chapter for that fiscal year."; and

(3) by striking subsection (f).

(b) ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PROCURE EXPLOSIVES DETECTION DEVICES AND OTHER COUNTERTERRORISM TECHNOLOGY.—(1) Subject to section 575(b), up to \$3,000,000 in any fiscal year may be made available—

(A) to procure explosives detection devices and other counterterrorism technology; and

(B) for joint counterterrorism research and development projects on such technology conducted with NATO and major non-NATO allies under the auspices of the Technical Support Working Group of the Department of State.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "major non-NATO allies" means those countries designated as major non-NATO allies for purposes of section 2350a(i)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) **ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (except section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) up to \$1,000,000 in assistance may be provided to a foreign country for counterterrorism efforts in any fiscal year if—

(1) such assistance is provided for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States Government or the life and property of any United States citizen, or furthering the apprehension of any individual involved in any act of terrorism against such property or persons; and

(2) the appropriate committees of Congress are notified not later than 15 days prior to the provision of such assistance.

SEC. 329. DEFINITION OF ASSISTANCE.

For purposes of this title—

(1) the term “assistance” means assistance to or for the benefit of a government of any country that is provided by grant, concessional sale, guaranty, insurance, or by any other means on terms more favorable than generally available in the applicable market, whether in the form of a loan, lease, credit, debt relief, or otherwise, including subsidies for exports to such country and favorable tariff treatment of articles that are the growth, product, or manufacture of such country; and

(2) the term “assistance” does not include assistance of the type authorized under chapter 9 of part 1 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international disaster assistance).

SEC. 330. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT FOR COUNTRIES NOT COOPERATING FULLY WITH UNITED STATES ANTITERRORISM EFFORTS.

Chapter 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“**SEC. 40A. TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES NOT FULLY COOPERATING WITH UNITED STATES ANTITERRORISM EFFORTS.**—

“(a) **PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS.**—No defense article or defense service may be sold or licensed for export under this Act in a fiscal year to a foreign country that the President determines and certifies to Congress, by May 15 of the calendar year in which that fiscal year begins, is not cooperating fully with United States antiterrorism efforts.

“(b) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the prohibition set forth in subsection (a) with respect to a specific transaction if the President determines that the transaction is important to the national interests of the United States.”.

**TITLE IV—TERRORIST AND CRIMINAL
ALIEN REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION**

Subtitle A—Removal of Alien Terrorists

SEC. 401. ALIEN TERRORIST REMOVAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by adding at the end the following new title:

Federal Register

Part IV

The President

Executive Order 13067—Blocking
Sudanese Government Property and
Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997

The President

Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code:

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Sudan, including continued support for international terrorism; ongoing efforts to destabilize neighboring governments; and the prevalence of human rights violations, including slavery and the denial of religious freedom, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Government of Sudan that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked.

Sec. 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order:

(a) the importation into the United States of any goods or services of Sudanese origin, other than information or informational materials;

(b) the exportation or reexportation, directly or indirectly, to Sudan of any goods, technology (including technical data, software, or other information), or services from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, or requiring the issuance of a license by a Federal agency, except for donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, and medicine;

(c) the facilitation by a United States person, including but not limited to brokering activities, of the exportation or reexportation of goods, technology, or services from Sudan to any destination, or to Sudan from any location;

(d) the performance by any United States person of any contract, including a financing contract, in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Sudan;

(e) the grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Sudan;

(f) any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation of cargo to or from Sudan; the provision of transportation of cargo to or from the United States by any Sudanese person or any vessel or aircraft of Sudanese registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under subtitle 7 of title 49, United States Code, of any transportation of cargo by air that includes any stop in Sudan; and

(g) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this order shall prohibit:

(a) transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government or the United Nations by employees thereof; or

(b) transactions in Sudan for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a news-gathering organization.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "Government of Sudan" includes the Government of Sudan, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Sudan.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, other agencies, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 7. (a) This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 4, 1997, except that trade transactions under contracts in force as of the effective date of this order may be performed pursuant to their terms through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on December 4, 1997, and letters of credit and other financing agreements for such underlying trade transactions may be performed pursuant to their terms.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 3, 1997.

§ 4022.26 [Corrected]

9. In § 4022.26(a), the words "subpart A" are corrected to read "subpart A (subject to the limitations in § 4022.21)".

PART 4044—ALLOCATION OF ASSETS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

10. The authority citation for Part 4022 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1301(a), 1302(b)(3), 1341, 1344, 1362.

§ 4044.13 [Corrected]

11. In § 4044.13(a), the last sentence is corrected by adding, before the period at the end thereof, the words "and § 4022.21 of this chapter".

Issued in Washington, D.C., this 22d day of December, 1997.

David M. Strauss,

Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 97-33874 Filed 12-29-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7708-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Office of Foreign Assets Control****31 CFR Chapter V****Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers, and Blocked Vessels: Addition of Foreign Terrorist Organizations; Removal of One Individual**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Amendment of final rule.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is adding to appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V the names of 30 foreign terrorist organizations whose funds are required to be blocked by U.S. financial institutions, and removing from appendices A and B the name of one individual determined to no longer be subject to the criteria for designation under sanctions administered against Iraq.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 23, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 22201; tel.: 202/622-2420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Electronic Availability**

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Background

In furtherance of section 303 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Public Law 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319 (the "Act"), implemented in part by the Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 597 (62 FR 52493, Oct. 8, 1997—the "Regulations") the Office of Foreign Assets Control is adding the following 30 foreign terrorist organizations ("FTOs") to appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V. Section 303 of the Act (new 18 U.S.C. 2339B), as implemented in § 597.201 of the Regulations, requires financial institutions in possession or control of funds in which a foreign terrorist organization or its agent has an interest to block such funds except as authorized pursuant to the Regulations, and to file reports in accordance with the Regulations. Financial institutions that violate of 18 U.S.C. 2339B(a)(2) and the Regulations are subject to civil penalties administered by the Treasury Department.

These 30 FTOs were designated by the Secretary of State in a notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 8, 1997 (62 FR 52650) pursuant to section 302 of the Act (new 8 U.S.C. 1189), which authorizes the Secretary of

State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, to designate organizations meeting stated requirements as FTOs, with prior notification to Congress of the intent to designate. Appendix A contains the names of blocked persons, specially designated nationals, specially designated terrorists, and specially designated narcotics traffickers designated pursuant to the various economic sanctions programs administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (62 FR 34934, June 27, 1997).

Finally, the entry "Akram Al-Ogaily" is removed from appendices A and B as a specially designated national of Iraq, since he has been determined to no longer meet the criteria for designation under sanctions administered against Iraq.

Since this rule involves a foreign affairs function, the provisions of Executive Order 12866 and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553), requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date, are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) does not apply.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, and under the authority of 18 U.S.C. 2339B, 22 U.S.C. 287c; 31 U.S.C. 321(b); 50 U.S.C. 1701-1706; 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44, appendices A and B to 31 CFR chapter V are amended as set forth below:

1. The notes to the appendices to chapter V are revised to read as follows:

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER V

Notes: The alphabetical lists below provide the following information (to the extent known) concerning blocked persons, specially designated nationals, specially designated terrorists, foreign terrorist organizations, specially designated narcotics traffickers and blocked vessels:

1. For blocked individuals: name and title (known aliases), address, (other identifying information), (the notation "individual"), [sanctions program under which the individual is blocked].

2. For blocked entities: name (known former or alternate names), address, [sanctions program under which the entity is blocked].

3. For blocked vessels: name, sanctions program under which the vessel is blocked, registration of vessel, type, size in dead weight and/or gross tons, call sign, vessel owner, and alternate names.

4. Abbreviations: "a.k.a." means "also known as"; "f.k.a." means "formerly known as"; "n.k.a." means "now known as"; "DOB" means "date of birth"; "DWT" means "Deadweight"; "FRY (S&M)" means Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)"; "GRT" means "Gross Registered Tonnage"; "POB" means "place of birth"; "SRBH" refers to the suspended sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs.

5. U.S. financial institutions are cautioned to review the details of a transaction prior to blocking in which the abbreviation of a foreign terrorist organization ("FTO") appears in appendix A to ensure that the transaction relates to the FTO.

6. References to regulatory parts in chapter V:

- [CUBA]: Cuban Assets Control Regulations, part 515;
- [FRY (S&M)]: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations, part 585;
- [FTO]: Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations, part 597;
- [IRAN]: Iranian Transactions Regulations, part 560;
- [LIBYA]: Libyan Sanctions Regulations, part 550;
- [NKOREA]: Foreign Assets Control Regulations, part 500;
- [SDNT]: Narcotics Trafficking Sanctions Regulations, part 536;
- [SDT]: Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, part 596;
- [SRBH]: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations, part 585.

2. The heading of appendix A is revised and appendix A, section I, is amended by removing the entry for the name "AL-OGAILY, Akram H.", removing all entries that end in "[SDT]" where "[SDT]" is not preceded by the word "(individual)" and by adding the following entries in numerical or alphabetical order to read as follows:

**Appendix A to Chapter V—
Alphabetical Listing of Blocked
Persons, Specially Designated
Nationals, Specially Designated
Terrorists, Foreign Terrorist
Organizations, and Specially
Designated Narcotics Traffickers**

- I. * * *
- * " * * *
- 17 NOVEMBER (see REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER) [FTO]
- * " * * *
- A.I.C. COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (see AUM SHINRIKYO) [FTO]
- A.I.C. SOGO KENKYUSHO (see AUM SHINRIKYO) [FTO]
- * " * * *
- ABU GHUNAYM SQUAD OF THE HIZBALLAH BAYT AL-MAQDIS (see PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION) [SDT, FTO]
- * " * * *
- ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. ANO; a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER; a.k.a. FATAH

- REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS) [SDT, FTO]
- ABU SAYYAF GROUP (a.k.a. AL HARAKAT AL ISLAMIYYA) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- AIG (see ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP) [FTO]
- AIIB (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- AL-FARAN (see HARAKAT UL-ANSAR) [FTO]
- AL-GAMA'AT (see GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- AL-HADID (see HARAKAT UL-ANSAR) [FTO]
- AL-HADITH (see HARAKAT UL-ANSAR) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- AL HARAKAT AL ISLAMIYYA (see ABU SAYYAF GROUP) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- AL-JAMA'AH AL-ISLAMIAH AL-MUSALLAH (see ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- AL-JIHAD (a.k.a. EGYPTIAN AL-JIHAD; a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST; a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF VICTORY; a.k.a. TALAI' AL-FATH; a.k.a. TALA'AH AL-FATAH; a.k.a. TALA'AL AL-FATEH; a.k.a. TALA' AL-FATEH; a.k.a. TALA'AH AL-FATAH; a.k.a. TALA'AL-FATEH; a.k.a. NEW JIHAD; a.k.a. EGYPTIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD; a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- ANO (see ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION) [SDT, FTO]
- ANSAR ALLAH (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]
- ANTI-IMPERIALIST INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]
- ANTI-WAR DEMOCRATIC FRONT (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES (see ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION) [SDT, FTO]
- ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (see ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP (a.k.a. GIA; a.k.a. GROUPEMENT ISLAMIQUE ARME; a.k.a. AIG; a.k.a. AL-JAMA'AH AL-ISLAMIAH AL-MUSALLAH) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- AUM SHINRIKYO (a.k.a. AUM SUPREME TRUTH; a.k.a. A.I.C. SOGO KENKYUSHO; a.k.a. A.I.C. COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE) [FTO]
- AUM SUPREME TRUTH (see AUM SHINRIKYO) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY (see EUZKADI TA ASKATASUNA) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- BLACK SEPTEMBER (see ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE ROADS (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *

- DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (see DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - HAWATMEH FACTION) [SDT, FTO]
- DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - HAWATMEH FACTION (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. DFLP; a.k.a. RED STAR FORCES; a.k.a. RED STAR BATTALIONS) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- DEV SOL (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- DEV SOL ARMED REVOLUTIONARY UNITS (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- DEV SOL SDB (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- DEV SOL SILAHLI DEVRIMCI BIRLIKLERI (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- DEVRIMCI HALK KURTULUS PARTISI-CEPHESI (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- DEVRIMCI SOL (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- DFLP (see DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - HAWATMEH FACTION) [SDT, FTO]
- DHKP/C (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/FRONT) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- DIKUY BOGDIM (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- DOV (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]
- * * * * *
- EGP (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]
- EGYPTIAN AL-GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA (see GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA) [SDT, FTO]
- EGYPTIAN AL-JIHAD (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]
- EGYPTIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]
- EJERCITO DE LIBERACION NACIONAL (see NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY) [FTO]
- EJERCITO GUERRILLERO POPULAR (PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY) (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]
- EJERCITO POPULAR DE LIBERACION (PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY) (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]
- ELA (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- ELLALAN FORCE (see LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM) [FTO]
- ELN (see NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY) [FTO]
- * * * * *
- EPANASTATIKA ORGANOSI 17 NOEMVRI (see REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER) [FTO]
- EPANASTATIKOS LAIKOS AGONAS (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE) [FTO]
- EPL (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]
- * * * * *

ETA (see EUZKADI TA ASKATASUNA) [FTO]

* * * * *

EUZKADI TA ASKATASUNA (a.k.a. BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY; a.k.a. ETA) [FTO]

* * * * *

FARC (see REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA) [FTO]

* * * * *

FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (see ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION) [SDT, FTO]

* * * * *

FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]

* * * * *

FPMR (see MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT DISSIDENTS) [FTO]

FPMR/A (see MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT DISSIDENTS) [FTO]

FPMR/D (see MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT DISSIDENTS) [FTO]

FRENTE PATRIOTICO MANUEL

RODRIGUEZ (see MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT DISSIDENTS) [FTO]

FRENTE PATRIOTICO MANUEL RODRIGUEZ - AUTONOMOS (see MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT DISSIDENTS) [FTO]

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FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE COLOMBIA (see REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA) [FTO]

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GAMA'AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GROUP; a.k.a. IG; a.k.a. AL-GAMA'AT; a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; a.k.a. EGYPTIAN AL-GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA) [SDT, FTO]

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GIA (see ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP) [FTO]

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GROUPEMENT ISLAMIQUE ARME (see ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP) [FTO]

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HALHUL GANG (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE) [SDT, FTO]

HALHUL SQUAD (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE) [SDT, FTO]

HAMAS (a.k.a. ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT; a.k.a. HAKKAT AL-MUQAWAMA AL-ISLAMIYA; a.k.a. STUDENTS OF AYYASH; a.k.a. STUDENTS OF THE ENGINEER; a.k.a. YAHYA AYYASH UNITS; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM BRIGADES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM FORCES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM BATTALIONS; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM BRIGADES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM FORCES; a.k.a. IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM BATTALIONS) [SDT, FTO]

HAKKAT AL-MUQAWAMA AL-ISLAMIYA (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

HAKKAT UL-ANSAR (a.k.a. HUA; a.k.a. AL-HADID; a.k.a. AL-HADITH; a.k.a. AL-FARAN) [FTO]

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HIZBALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION; a.k.a.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF RIGHT AGAINST WRONG; a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH; a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD) [SDT, FTO]

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HOLY WAR BRIGADE (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]

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HUA (see HAKKAT UL-ANSAR) [FTO]

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IG (see GAMA'AL-ISLAMIYYA) [SDT, FTO]

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ISLAMIC GAMA'AT (see GAMA'AL-ISLAMIYYA) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC GROUP (see GAMA'AL-ISLAMIYYA) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC JIHAD (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC JIHAD IN PALESTINE (see PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE (see PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC JIHAD ORGANIZATION (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]

ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

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IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM BATTALIONS (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM BRIGADES (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

IZZ AL-DIN AL QASSAM FORCES (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM BATTALIONS (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM BRIGADES (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSIM FORCES (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

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JAPANESE RED ARMY (a.k.a. NIPPON SEKIGUN; a.k.a. NIHON SEKIGUN; a.k.a. ANTI-IMPERIALIST INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE; a.k.a. HOLY WAR BRIGADE; a.k.a. ANTI-WAR DEMOCRATIC FRONT; a.k.a. JRA; a.k.a. AJIB) [FTO]

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JIHAD GROUP (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

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JRA (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]

JUDEA POLICE (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]

JUDEAN VOICE (see KAHANE CHAI) [SDT, FTO]

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KACH (a.k.a. REPRESSION OF TRAITORS; a.k.a. DIKUY BOGDIM; a.k.a. DOV; a.k.a. STATE OF JUDEA; a.k.a. COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE ROADS; a.k.a. SWORD OF DAVID; a.k.a. JUDEA POLICE) [SDT, FTO]

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KAHANE CHAI (a.k.a. KAHANE LIVES; a.k.a. KFAR TAPUAH FUND; a.k.a. JUDEAN VOICE) [SDT, FTO]

KAHANE LIVES (see KAHANE CHAI) [SDT, FTO]

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KFAR TAPUAH FUND (see KAHANE CHAI) [SDT, FTO]

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KHMER ROUGE (a.k.a. PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA; a.k.a. NATIONAL ARMY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA) [FTO]

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KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY (a.k.a. PKK; a.k.a. PARTIYA KARKERAN KURDISTAN) [FTO]

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LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM (a.k.a. LTTE; a.k.a. TAMIL TIGERS; a.k.a. ELLALAN FORCE) [FTO]

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LTTE (see LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM) [FTO]

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MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT (see MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT DISSIDENTS) [FTO]

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MEK (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

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MKO (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

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MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. MEK; a.k.a. MKO; a.k.a. MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ; a.k.a. PEOPLE'S MUJAHEDIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN; a.k.a. PMOI; a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S HOLY WARRIORS OF IRAN; a.k.a. SAZEMAN-E MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ-E IRAN) [FTO]

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NATIONAL ARMY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (see KHMER ROUGE) [FTO]

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NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (a.k.a. ELN; a.k.a. EJERCITO DE LIBERACION NACIONAL) [FTO]

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NEW JIHAD (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

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NIHON SEKIGUN (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]

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NIPPON SEKIGUN (see JAPANESE RED ARMY) [FTO]

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ORGANIZATION OF RIGHT AGAINST WRONG (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]
 ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]
 ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S HOLY WARRIORS OF IRAN (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

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 PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION (a.k.a. PIJ-SHAQAQI FACTION; a.k.a. PIJ; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD IN PALESTINE; a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. ABU GHUNAYM SQUAD OF THE HIZBALLAH BAYT AL-MAQDIS) [SDT, FTO]

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (see PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT - ABU ABBAS FACTION) [SDT, FTO]
 PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT - ABU ABBAS FACTION (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT; a.k.a. PLF; a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS) [SDT, FTO]

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 PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL PERU (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU) (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL PERU EN EL SENDERO LUMINOSO DE JOSE CARLOS MARIATEGUI (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU ON THE SHINING PATH OF JOSE CARLOS MARIATEGUI) (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

PARTIYA KARKERAN KURDISTAN (see KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY) [FTO]
 PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (see KHMER ROUGE) [FTO]

PARTY OF GOD (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]

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 PCP (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

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 PEOPLE'S MUJAHEDIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

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 PFLP (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE) [SDT, FTO]
 PFLP-GC (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - GENERAL COMMAND) [SDT, FTO]

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 PIJ (see PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION) [SDT, FTO]
 PIJ-SHAQAQI FACTION (see PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD - SHAQAQI FACTION) [SDT, FTO]

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 PKK (see KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY) [FTO]

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 PLF (see PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT - ABU ABBAS FACTION) [SDT, FTO]

PLF-ABU ABBAS (see PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT - ABU ABBAS FACTION) [SDT, FTO]

PMOI (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

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 POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PFLP; a.k.a. RED EAGLES; a.k.a. RED EAGLE GROUP; a.k.a.

RED EAGLE GANG; a.k.a. HALHUL GANG; a.k.a. HALHUL SQUAD) [SDT, FTO]
 POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - GENERAL COMMAND (a.k.a. PFLP-GC) [SDT, FTO]
 POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE) [FTO]

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 RED EAGLE GANG (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE) [SDT, FTO]

RED EAGLE GROUP (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE) [SDT, FTO]

RED EAGLES (see POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE) [SDT, FTO]

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 RED STAR BATTALIONS (see DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - HAWATMEH FACTION) [SDT, FTO]
 RED STAR FORCES (see DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - HAWATMEH FACTION) [SDT, FTO]

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 REPRESSION OF TRAITORS (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]

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 REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA (a.k.a. FARC; a.k.a. FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE COLOMBIA) [FTO]

REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION (see HIZBALLAH) [SDT, FTO]

REVOLUTIONARY LEFT (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/Front) [FTO]

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS (see ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION) [SDT, FTO]

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER (a.k.a. 17 NOVEMBER; a.k.a. EPANASTATIKI ORGANOSI 17 NOEMVRI) [FTO]

REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/Front (a.k.a. DEVRIMCI HALK KURTULUS PARTISI-CEPHESI; a.k.a. DHKP/C; a.k.a. DEVRIMCI SOL; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY LEFT; a.k.a. DEV SOL; a.k.a. DEV SOL SILAHLI DEVRIMCI BIRLIKLERI; a.k.a. DEV SOL SDB; a.k.a. DEV SOL ARMED REVOLUTIONARY UNITS) [FTO]

REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE (a.k.a. EPANASTATIKOS LAIKOS AGONAS; a.k.a. ELA; a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY POPULAR STRUGGLE; a.k.a. POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE) [FTO]
 REVOLUTIONARY POPULAR STRUGGLE (see REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE) [FTO]

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 SAZEMAN-E MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ-E IRAN (see MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION) [FTO]

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 SENDERO LUMINOSO (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

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 SHINING PATH (a.k.a. SENDERO LUMINOSO; a.k.a. SL; a.k.a. PARTIDO

COMUNISTA DEL PERU EN EL SENDERO LUMINOSO DE JOSE CARLOS MARIATEGUI (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU ON THE SHINING PATH OF JOSE CARLOS MARIATEGUI); a.k.a. PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL PERU (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU); a.k.a. PCP; a.k.a. SOCORRO POPULAR DEL PERU (PEOPLE'S AID OF PERU); a.k.a. SPP; a.k.a. EJERCITO GUERRILLERO POPULAR (PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY); a.k.a. EGP; a.k.a. EJERCITO POPULAR DE LIBERACION (PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY); a.k.a. EPL) [FTO]

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 SL (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

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 SOCORRO POPULAR DEL PERU (PEOPLE'S AID OF PERU) (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

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 SPP (see SHINING PATH) [FTO]

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 STATE OF JUDEA (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]

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 STUDENTS OF AYYASH (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

STUDENTS OF THE ENGINEER (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

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 SWORD OF DAVID (see KACH) [SDT, FTO]

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 TALA' AL-FATEH (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

TALA'AH AL-FATAH (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

TALAAH AL-FATAH (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

TALA'AL AL-FATEH (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

TALA'AL-FATEH (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

TALAI' AL-FATH (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

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 TAMIL TIGERS (see LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM) [FTO]

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 TUPAC AMARU REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT (a.k.a. MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO TUPAC AMARU; a.k.a. MRTA) [FTO]

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 VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

VANGUARDS OF VICTORY (see AL-JIHAD) [SDT, FTO]

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 YAHYA AYYASH UNITS (see HAMAS) [SDT, FTO]

Appendix B [Amended]

3. Appendix B to chapter V of 31 CFR is amended by removing the entry for the name "AL-OGAILY, Akram H." under the heading "England."

Dated: October 31, 1997.

R. Richard Newcomb,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved:

James E. Johnson,
Assistant Secretary (Enforcement),
Department of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 97-33840 Filed 12-23-97; 10:46 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 85 and 89

[AMS-FRL-5939-5]

Control of Air Pollution: Emission Standards for New Nonroad Compression-Ignition Engines at or Above 37 Kilowatts; Preemption of State Regulation for Nonroad Engine and Vehicle Standards; Amendments to Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This direct final rulemaking, consistent with an order and opinion from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, amends EPA's regulations setting emission standards for large (at or above 37 kilowatts) nonroad compression ignition engines, and EPA's regulations establishing procedures for EPA authorization of California nonroad emission standards. Specifically, EPA is withdrawing portions of an interpretive rule which set forth the Agency's position on the Clean Air Act (Act) regarding the status of certain internal combustion engines manufactured before the effective date of the final rulemaking promulgating EPA's definition of nonroad engine. Additionally, consistent with the D.C. Circuit opinion, EPA also is amending the remaining text of this interpretive rule, as well as EPA's regulations issued under section 209(e) of the Act regarding the Agency's California nonroad standards authorization process, to clarify that California must seek authorization from EPA prior to enforcing standards and other requirements relating to emissions from any nonroad vehicles or engines, and not just new nonroad vehicles and engines, which was the original language used in these regulations.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on March 2, 1998 unless notice is received by January 29, 1998 that any person wishes to submit adverse

comments and/or request a hearing. Should EPA receive such notice, EPA will publish a timely document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this direct final rule. Any party who sends EPA notice of intent to submit adverse comments must in turn submit the adverse comments by March 2, 1998, unless a hearing is requested. Any party objecting to this direct final rule, at the time it notifies EPA of its intent to submit adverse comments, can request EPA to hold a public hearing on this action. If a hearing is requested, it will take place on March 2, 1998, and interested parties will have an additional 30 days after the hearing (until March 30, 1998) to submit comments on any information presented at the hearing. Because no hearing will occur absent a request for one, interested parties should contact Robert M. Doyle at the number listed below after January 29, 1998 to determine whether a hearing will take place.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted (in duplicate if possible) to: Air Docket Section (6102), Attention: Docket No. A-91-24, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, or hand-delivered to the Air Docket at the above address, in Room M-1500, Waterside Mall. A copy of written comments should also be submitted to Robert M. Doyle at the address below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert M. Doyle, Attorney/Advisor, Engine Programs and Compliance Division (6403J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M. Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20560, (202) 564-9258, FAX (202) 233-9596, E-Mail, Doyle.Robert@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Regulated Entities

Entities potentially regulated by this direct final rule are the California Air Resources Board and other state air quality agencies. Regulated categories and entities include:

Category	Examples of regulated entities
State and local government.	California Air Resources Board, State and local air quality agencies.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. This table lists the types of entities that EPA is now aware could potentially be regulated by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be

regulated. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular product, consult the person listed in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

II. Obtaining Electronic Copies of Documents

Electronic copies of the preamble and the regulatory text of this direct final rule are available via the Internet on the Office of Mobile Sources (OMS) Home Page (<http://www.epa.gov/OMSWWW/>). Users can find these documents and other nonroad engine and vehicle related information and documents by accessing the OMS Home Page and looking at the path entitled "Nonroad engines and vehicles." This service is free of charge, except for any cost you already incur for Internet connectivity. The official **Federal Register** version is made available on the day of publication on the primary Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/docs/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/>).

Please note that due to differences between the software used to develop the documents and the software into which the documents may be downloaded, changes in format, page length, etc., may occur.

III. Legal Authority and Background

Authority for the actions set forth in this direct final rule is granted to EPA by sections 209, 213, and 301 of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7543, 7547, and 7601).

A. Amendments and Redesignation of Appendix Containing Interpretive Rule on Date and Scope of Nonroad Preemption

On May 17, 1993, EPA proposed rules setting standards for emissions from nonroad compression ignition engines at or above 37 kilowatts (approximately 50 horsepower) in power (large nonroad engine rule).¹ In this NPRM, EPA was faced with the question (among many issues) of the manner and the extent to which states could regulate nonroad engines, which some states and localities previously had regulated as stationary sources. EPA noted that while emissions from nonroad engines are excluded from the Act's section 302(z) definition of stationary source,² the exclusion would apply only to those nonroad internal combustion engines that are manufactured after the effective

¹ 58 FR 28809 (May 17, 1993).

² Section 302(z) states that the "term 'stationary source' means generally any source of an air pollutant except those emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in section 216."