

# **TERRORIST ASSETS REPORT**

(January 2001)

**Calendar Year 2000  
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

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**SUMMARY**

More than \$4 billion in assets of the seven designated state sponsors of terrorism<sup>1</sup> are located within U.S. jurisdiction. Of that amount, over \$3.7 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. Over \$301,000 in assets of international terrorist organizations are blocked or seized. In addition, approximately \$254 million in assets of the Taliban are blocked.

**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 2000, is the ninth 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 either by the President pursuant to his declaration of a national emergency with respect to particular foreign governments or non-state parties or by specific Act of Congress.

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to "assets held in the United States by terrorist countries," this figure includes (1) obligations of U.S. banks' large foreign branches and subsidiaries to terrorist countries and (2) bank liabilities to, and investments in U.S.-issued securities by, non-governmental entities and individuals located in Syria and Iran.

Approximately eighty-seven 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.

Over twenty Federal agencies and offices were polled in developing the report. They included:

<b>Department of State</b>	<b>Joint Chiefs of Staff</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>	<b>U.S. Customs Service</b>
<b>Federal Bureau of Investigation</b>	<b>Internal Revenue Service</b>
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b>	<b>Department of Defense</b>
<b>Intelligence Community</b>	<b>Office of Foreign Assets Control</b>
<b>Drug Enforcement Administration</b>	<b>National Drug Intelligence Center</b>

**Treasury's Office of International Affairs**

**Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System**

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

**Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)**

**Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (U.S. Treasury)**

**Treasury's Office of General Counsel**

**State Sponsors of Terrorism:** "Terrorist countries" for purposes of this report are the state sponsors of terrorism designated by the Secretary of State under Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2780(d). States currently designated as sponsors of terrorism are: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria; however, blocking programs are only in effect for the first six countries. Assets of the Government of Syria are not blocked, and there has been no new blocking of the assets of the Government of Iran since January 1981. The existing freezing of assets, financial prohibitions, trade embargoes, and other restrictions are promulgated under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44, (Cuba and North Korea); the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1706 ("IEEPA") (Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Sudan); the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. § 287c (Iraq and Libya); the International Security and Development Cooperation Act, 22 U.S.C. §§ 2349aa-8 & -9 (Iran and Libya); and Title III of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1247-1258 (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. The countries listed under the 6(j) list are the same as those listed under the 40(d) list.

Information concerning the holdings in the United States of the seven designated state sponsors of terrorism is reported below in Part I. It should be noted that, with the exception of Syria and Iran, the totals in Exhibit A represent amounts frozen under United States sanctions programs which, in most cases, block all property in which the target government (including entities owned or controlled by it) is believed to have any interest. In many instances the interest may be partial, or may fall short of title to the property. Determinations concerning these interests are made based on all relevant information before OFAC. Many of the assets are also the subjects 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 and applicable law.

**International Terrorist Organizations:** Section 304 of Public Law 102-138 (22 U.S.C. § 2656g) also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Congress annually on those assets held within the United States of organizations engaged in international terrorism. For purposes of this report, Treasury has used three documents to establish a baseline for determining which groups may fall within the phrase "organization engaged in international terrorism."

Section 302 of the Antiterrorism Act (8 U.S.C. § 1189) authorizes the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Departments of the Treasury and Justice, 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 (18 U.S.C. § 2339B) 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 and re-designated by the Secretary of State on October 8, 1999 and another designated on September 25, 2000 (Tab 9), pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act (Tab 8). Twenty-seven groups worldwide were re-designated and two additional groups were designated by the Secretary of State as Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Notice of the groups that comprise the Foreign Terrorist Organizations is 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 21, 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 (al-Qa'ida and other aliases), Abu Hafs al-Masri, and Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa as the individuals and organization added to the Annex of Executive Order 12947.

**The Taliban:** Executive Order 13129 (Tab 5) became effective on July 6, 1999. In addition to imposing trade sanctions, this order blocks assets of the Taliban, persons owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of the Taliban, or providing financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, the foregoing, if those assets are in the United States, come within the United States, or are within the possession or control of U.S. persons. This Order names Mohammed Omar as a blocked Taliban leader. Because the Order was issued based on the Taliban's allowing territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe-haven and base of operations for terrorist Usama bin Ladin and the foreign terrorist organization al Qa'ida, blocked Taliban assets are reported in Part III of this report.

## **PART I -- ASSETS OF STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM<sup>2</sup>**

The following information describes the nature and extent of assets held in the United States or in offshore branches or subsidiaries of U.S. banks<sup>3</sup> (see below) that belong to, or are blocked under sanctions programs against, countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism, including individuals and public and private entities in the cases of Iran and Syria. These countries and the gross amounts of reported U.S.-based assets attributed to them are (in millions): Cuba<sup>4</sup> - \$193.5; Iran<sup>5</sup> - \$347.5; Iraq -

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<sup>2</sup> See footnote number 1.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote number 1.

<sup>4</sup> Section 2002 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Public Law No. 106-386 (the "Act") directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments to persons who hold certain categories of judgments against Cuba or Iran brought under 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(7). The Act specifies that funds available for payment to these persons come from the following sources:

- (a) For purposes of funding payments in connection with judgments and sanctions against Cuba, the Act provides that the President shall vest and liquidate up to and not exceeding the

\$2356.6; Libya - \$1073.3; North Korea - \$26.8; Sudan - \$33.3; and Syria - \$249.0; a total of \$4.28 billion dollars.

Assets of the Government of Syria are not blocked, and there has been no new blocking of the assets of the Government of Iran since January 1981. The unblocked assets of Syria and Iran are not subject to reporting requirements under current U.S. sanctions against those countries.

The blocked Iranian Government assets shown in Exhibit A (\$23.2 million) are principally diplomatic properties remaining blocked since the 1979-81 hostage crisis. A variety of other obligations to the Government of Iran may ultimately be determined to exist, depending on the outcome of cases before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague.

As reflected in Exhibit A, the majority of the amount of unblocked Iranian assets shown and the totality of Syrian assets shown reflect data from the Treasury Department's reporting systems on U.S. international capital movements and portfolio investment. These systems are designed primarily to collect information concerning the U.S. balance of payments and international investment positions. These systems, together with the Federal Reserve System's data on assets and liabilities of U.S. banks' large foreign offices, are comprehensive U.S. surveys of bank liabilities and portfolio investment gathered on foreign countries. There are statutory restrictions on the use of the data, to preserve the anonymity of reporters and asset holders. Some of the data are based on a year-end 1994 investment survey<sup>6</sup>, and data on unblocked assets held in large offshore branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks have been included from quarterly reports to the Federal Reserve System.

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amount of property of the Government of Cuba and sanctioned entities in the United States that is blocked pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. § 1701 *et seq.*), or any other proclamation, order, or regulation issued thereunder. Further, for paying amounts of judicial sanctions against Cuban entities related to litigation brought by certain victims, the Act provides that payment of these sanctions shall be made from funds or accounts of such entities subject to these sanctions.

- (b) For funding payments in connection with judgments against Iran, the Act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments in an amount not to exceed the total of the amount in the Iran sub-account of the Foreign Military Sales Program account within the Foreign Military Sales Fund on the date of enactment of the Act.
- (c) For purposes of funding payments in connection with judgments against Iran, the Act provides that the Department of the Treasury shall make payments from amounts paid and liquidated from rental proceeds accrued on the date of the enactment of the Act from Iranian diplomatic and consular property located in the United States.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote number 4.

<sup>6</sup> A new Survey of Foreign Portfolio Investment in the United States was conducted last year. The 2000 survey required the reporting of investments existing as of March 31, 2000. Data reported in the 2000 survey are still being compiled and are not ready for inclusion in this report.

Approximately eighty-seven percent of the assets of state sponsors of terrorism within U.S. jurisdiction<sup>7</sup> are blocked by the Department of the Treasury. However, not all of the blocked assets are literally held in 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, and may be subject to conflicting legal requirements of the host government.

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.

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<sup>7</sup> See footnote number 1.

Exhibit A

**Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism**<sup>8</sup>

(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Amount	Explanation
<b>CUBA</b>	<b>\$193.5</b>	Blocked Cuban assets. Does not include blocked assets of individual Cuban nationals. Primarily bank accounts. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	<b>(\$0.0)</b>	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	<b>\$193.5</b>	<i>Net Blocked Cuban Assets in U.S.</i>
<b>IRAN</b>	<b>\$ 23.2</b>	Government of Iran's properties remaining blocked since the 1979-81 hostage crisis. Primarily diplomatic real estate. Source: OFAC, Treasury. (See discussion in Part I above.)
	<b>\$131.5</b>	Total liabilities to Iranian individuals and entities reported by banks in the U.S., by non-banking institutions in the U.S., and by large offshore branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks. Sources: Treasury International Capital Reporting System (as of September 30, 2000), Federal Reserve System (as of September 30, 2000,) and OFAC, Treasury (as of January 18, 2001).
	<b>\$202.0<sup>9</sup></b>	Total U.S. long-term securities held domestically and offshore by Iranian individuals and entities. Source: Treasury's Survey of Foreign Portfolio Investment in the U.S. (as of December 30, 1994).
	<b>\$ 14.0</b>	Net Iranian purchases of U.S. long-term securities, January 1, 1995 - September 30, 2000. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System.
	<b>\$347.5</b>	<i>Net Iranian Assets</i>

<sup>8</sup>See footnote number 1.

<sup>9</sup> The value may have changed significantly since 1994. (See discussion in Part I.)



Exhibit A (continued)

**Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism**  
(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

<b>Country</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>IRAQ</b>	<b>\$2356.6</b>	Iraqi blocked assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	<b>(\$ 596.0)</b>	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	<b>(\$ 173.3)</b>	(Loan to the United Nations in compliance with UNSCR 778.)
	<b>\$1587.3</b>	<i>Net Blocked Iraqi Assets in U.S.</i>
<b>LIBYA</b>	<b>\$1073.3</b>	Libyan blocked assets. Third-party interests exist in a substantial portion of these assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	<b>(\$ 1.1)</b>	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	<b>\$1072.2</b>	<i>Net Blocked Libyan Assets in U.S.</i>
<b>NORTH KOREA</b>	<b>\$26.8</b>	North Korean blocked bank deposits. Primarily third-party assets in which North Korea has some interest. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	<b>(\$ 2.8)</b>	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	<b>\$24.0</b>	<i>Net Blocked North Korean Assets in U.S.</i>
<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>\$33.3</b>	Sudanese blocked bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	<b>(\$0.0)</b>	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	<b>\$33.3</b>	<i>Net Blocked Sudanese Assets in U.S.</i>

Exhibit A (continued)

**Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism**

(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Amount	Explanation
<b>SYRIA</b>	<b>\$117.0</b>	Total liabilities to Syrian individuals and entities reported by banks in the U.S., by non-banking institutions in the U.S. and by large offshore branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks. Sources: Treasury International Capital Reporting System (as of September 30, 2000) and the Federal Reserve System (as of September 30, 2000).
	<b>\$97.0</b>	Net Syrian purchases of U.S. long-term securities, January 1, 1995 - September 30, 2000. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System.
	<b>\$35.0<sup>10</sup></b>	Total U.S. long-term securities held domestically and offshore by Syrian individuals and entities. Source: Treasury Survey of Foreign Portfolio Investment in the U.S. as of December 30, 1994.
	<b>\$249.0</b>	<i>Net Syrian Assets</i>
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$4280.0</b>	<b>Total terrorist country assets within U.S. jurisdiction<sup>11</sup>.</b>
	<b>(\$ 573.3)</b>	<b>(Unblocked assets of Syrian and Iranian individuals and entities.)</b>
	<b><u>\$3706.7</u></b>	<b>Total blocked terrorist country assets within U.S. jurisdiction.</b>
	<b>(\$ 599.9)</b>	<b>(Total blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)</b>
	<b>(\$ 173.3)</b>	<b>(UNSCR 778 loan [Iraq].)</b>
	<b><u>\$2933.5</u></b>	<b><i>Total blocked terrorist country assets within the United States.</i></b>

<sup>10</sup> The value may have changed significantly since 1994. (See discussion in Part I.)

<sup>11</sup> See footnote number 1.

## 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.<sup>12</sup> The Order prohibits transfers, including donations 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.<sup>13</sup>

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 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 Executive Order 12947 by adding three individuals and one organization to the annex of Executive Order 12947:

Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin  
Islamic Army (and its aliases)  
Abu Hafs al-Masri

<sup>12</sup> **Tab 2** -- Executive Order 12947. 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 -- Shiqaqi 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).

Annually since January 18, 1996, the President has signed a Notice that continues the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East Peace Process. The most recent notice was published on January 22, 2001 (Tab 7).

<sup>13</sup> **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 Executive Order 12947, 31 pseudonyms and name variations for the groups, and 18 key individuals, including nine aliases for them. See Tab 6 for additional individuals who have been added to the SDT list.

Rifa'i Ahmad Taha Musa

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

**SDT Blockings under Executive Order 12947 and Executive Order 13099.**

Currently assets blocked by OFAC under the terrorism Executive orders total almost \$18,000. These assets are the property of a terrorist organization and of individuals added to the list of Specially Designated Terrorists subsequent to the publication of the first SDT list in January 1995.<sup>14</sup>

Total amounts blocked have fluctuated for a number of reasons. Accounts of agents acting on behalf of the terrorist organization HAMAS that had been blocked by OFAC were seized in 1998 by the Department of Justice. The status of the assets seized by the Department of Justice is still pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The value of the assets seized by the Justice Department is not included in the total below.

In addition, OFAC is investigating two real estate properties valued at \$260,000 that were sold in 1998 in apparent violation of OFAC regulations. The values of these properties are also not included in the total below.

Blocked assets include a bank account belonging to Ramadan Abdullah SHALLAH, the head of the terrorist organization Palestinian Islamic Jihad – Shiqaqi faction (PIJ); and a related organization's account over which SHALLAH has held signature authority.

Another blocked asset is a bank account belonging to the terrorist organization Kahane Chai that was blocked in 1995.

\* \* \* \* \*

On April 24, 1996, Congress passed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("Antiterrorism Act") (Tab 13) 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.<sup>15</sup> Pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act, on October 8, 1999, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the

<sup>14</sup> **Tab 6** -- 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). 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 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).

<sup>15</sup> **Tab 8** -- Section 303, 18 U.S.C. § 2339B.

Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, re-designated 27 organizations and made one new designation as Foreign Terrorist Organizations ("FTOs") (Tab 1). The new FTO designation is Usama bin Ladin's organization, al Qa'ida, that was also designated by Executive Order 13099 in August 1998 as a threat to the Middle East peace process. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act, the Secretary of State designated another organization as an FTO on September 25, 2000 (Tab 9).

The 29 FTOs include 12 of the 13 Middle East terrorist organizations previously designated under Executive Orders 12947 and 13099 and 17 other foreign organizations in South America, Europe, and Asia.

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 pending the organization's designation. 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 new 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. However, the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms seized \$283,200 in assets, including bank and brokerage accounts of agents acting on behalf of the terrorist organization Hizballah. The Treasury Department continues to work closely with other agencies in seeking information concerning possible assets within the jurisdiction of the United States in which there may be an interest of any of the 29 FTOs.

The following chart (Exhibit B) details the assets in which international terrorist organizations have an interest that have been blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12947 and Executive Order 13099 and those assets that have been seized pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act.

#### Exhibit B

### Blocked and Seized Assets Under the SDT and FTO Programs

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD	\$ 17,746.05
KAHANE CHAI	\$ 200.46
HIZBALLAH	\$ 283,200.00
<i>Total assets of SDTs</i>	<b>\$ 301,146.51</b>

### **PART III — ASSETS OF THE TALIBAN**

On July 4, 1999, President Clinton, pursuant to IEEPA and other authorities, declared a national emergency and signed Executive Order 13129 ("Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban") (Tab 5) because the Taliban in Afghanistan has allowed territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Ladin and the al Qa'ida organization. The Order imposes trade sanctions on and blocks assets of the Taliban and also names Mohammed Omar as a blocked Taliban leader.

#### **Taliban Blockings under Executive Order 13129**

\$254,004,271.11 in funds and assets are blocked under Executive Order 13129, of which \$1.7 million are blocked offshore.

## List of Exhibits & Attachments

### Exhibits

- Exhibit A. Chart of "Assets of State Sponsors of Terrorism" (included at pages 7 - 9 of this report)
- Exhibit B. Chart of "Blocked Assets Under the SDT Program" (included at page 12 of this report)

### Attachments

- Tab 1. Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, "Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations." (64 *Federal Register* 55112, October 8, 1999.)
- 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. Executive Order 13129 — "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban," July 4, 1999. (64 *Federal Register* 36759, July 7, 1999.)
- Tab 6. Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 41152, August 11, 1995.)  
Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 44932, August 29, 1995.)  
Notice (adding SDT name): (60 *Federal Register* 58435, November 27, 1995.)
- Tab 7. Presidential Documents: "Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," January 19, 2001. (66 *Federal Register* 7371, January 22, 2001.)
- Tab 8. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319), §§ 301-303 & 321-330.
- Tab 9. Notice (adding FTO name): (65 *Federal Register* 57641, September 25, 2000.)

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Friday  
October 8, 1999

TAB 1

# Federal Register

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## Part IV

## Department of State

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Office of the Coordinator for  
Counterterrorism; Designation of Foreign  
Terrorist Organizations; Notice



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3130]

## Office of the Coordinator For Counterterrorism; 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, 1999, the following organization as a foreign terrorist organization:

## al Qa'ida

also known as al Qaeda, also known as "the Base," also known as the Islamic Army, also known as the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, also known as the Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places, also known as the Usama Bin Laden Network, also known as the Usama Bin Laden Organization, also known as Islamic Salvation Foundation, also known as The Group for the Preservation of the Holy Sites

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 redesignate, effective October 8, 1999, the following organizations as foreign terrorist organizations:

## Abu Nidal Organization

also known as ANO, also known as Black September, also known as the 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

## Basque Fatherland and Liberty

also known as Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, 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, also known as GI

## 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-Mujahideen

also known as HUM, also known as 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 the 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 Muhammed

## 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 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, also known as Forefront of the Idea, also known as The Qomemiyut Movement, also known as The Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea

## Kahane Chai

also known as Kahane Lives, also known as the Kfar Tapuah Fund, also known as The Judean Voice, also known as The Judean Legion, also known as The Way of the Torah, also known as The Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea, also known as KOACH

## Kurdistan Workers' Party

also known as the PKK, also known as Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, also known as LTTE, also known as Tamil Tigers, also known as Ellalan Force

## 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, also known as National Council of Resistance, also known as NCR, also known as the National Liberation Army of Iran, also known as NLA

## National Liberation Army

also known as the ELN, also known as the Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shaqqi Faction, also known as PIJ-Shaqqi Faction, also known as PIJ-Shallah Faction, also known as Palestinian Islamic Jihad, also known as PIJ, also known as Islamic Jihad of Palestine, also known as Islamic Jihad in 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 Silahlı 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, also known as June 78, also known as Organization of Revolutionary Internationalist Solidarity, also known as Revolutionary Nuclei, also known as Revolutionary Cells, also known as Liberation 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 MRTA, also known as the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru

I further direct that these designations be published in the *Federal Register* on October 8, 1999, as required by section 219(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the INA.

Dated: October 6, 1999.

**Madeleine K. Albright,**  
*Secretary of State.*

[FR Doc. 99-26565 Filed 10-7-99; 5:00 pm]

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**Federal Register**

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**Part IX**

**The President**

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

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.

*William Clinton*

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 Reserve

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**Part X**

**Department of the  
Treasury**

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**Office of Foreign Assets Control**

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**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 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 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 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.

HABBASH, 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

Title 3—

Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999

The President

**Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban**

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 actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan, in allowing territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Ladin and the Al-Qaida organization who have committed and threaten to continue to commit acts of violence against the United States and its nationals, 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, 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 the Taliban; and
  - (b) all property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General:
    - (i) to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, the Taliban; or
    - (ii) to provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, any of the foregoing,
- that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked.

**Sec. 2.** 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, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- (a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked 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 the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order;
- (b) the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, software, technology (including technical data), or services to the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban or to the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order is prohibited;
- (c) the importation into the United States of any goods, software, technology, or services owned or controlled by the Taliban or persons designated

pursuant to this order or from the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban is prohibited;

(d) 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; and

(e) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

**Sec. 3.** The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby directed to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban under appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or terrorist end users or end use or to political end use.

**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, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "the Taliban" means the political/military entity headquartered in Kandahar, Afghanistan that as of the date of this order exercises de facto control over the territory of Afghanistan described in paragraph (d) of this section, its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Taliban leaders listed in the Annex to this order or designated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. The Taliban is also known as the "Taleban," "Islamic Movement of Taliban," "the Taliban Islamic Movement," "Talibano Islami Tahrik," and "Tahrike Islami'a Taliban"

(d) the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban" means the territory referred to as the "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan," known in Pashtun as "de Afghanistan Islami Emarat" or in Dari as "Emarat Islami-e Afghanistan," including the following provinces of the country of Afghanistan: Kandahar, Farah, Helmund, Nimruz, Herat, Badghis, Ghowr, Oruzghon, Zabol, Paktiha, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Lowgar, Vardan, Faryab, Jowlan, Balkh, and Paktika. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to modify the description of the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban"

(e) 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.

**Sec. 5.** The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and 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.

**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 is effective at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on July 6, 1999.

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

*William Clinton*

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
July 4, 1999.

Billing code 3195-01-P

**Annex**

Mohammed Omar (Amir al-Mumineen [Commander of the Faithful]);

[FR Doc. 99-17444

Filed 7-6-99; 12:38 pm]

Billing code 4710-10-M

poses a much greater risk to safety than the noncompliant shoulder belt webbing were not adequately refuted.

In her affidavit submitted with the appeal, Dr. McCarthy asserted the following: (1) The shoulder belt webbing should properly be viewed as meeting the requirements of FMVSS No. 302; (2) any noncompliance that might be deemed to exist has no impact on motor vehicle safety; and (3) possible remedial measures would create substantially greater risk of injury to children than that presented by the webbing.

No comments were received on the appeal.

The agency has carefully reviewed all the data and arguments comprising the record of this case and has decided that the facts warrant granting the appeal. First, the margin of noncompliance is small, falling outside the standard's maximum by less than an inch per minute. (The agency wishes to emphasize that the failure to meet a performance requirement by a minimal amount does not in itself support an inconsequentiality determination; each petition must be considered in the context of all relevant facts.)

Second, the portions of the child restraint that do not comply with the standard, the shoulder straps, are a small part of the child restraint itself, and a minimal part of the fabric present in a vehicle's interior. Although it is possible that fuel-fed fires from vehicle crashes could consume a vehicle's interior, the flammability of the shoulder straps would be irrelevant to the severity of such a fire and to the potential injuries incurred by a child.

The primary purpose of NHTSA's flammability requirements is to prevent fires from "originating in the interior of the vehicle from sources such as matches or cigarettes." See paragraph S2 of 49 CFR 571.302. While it is theoretically possible that ashes from smoking materials could land upon the shoulder straps, the angle at which the straps normally rest makes this very unlikely.

NHTSA's reevaluation of the consequentiality of this noncompliance should not be interpreted as a diminution of the agency's concern for child safety. Rather, it represents NHTSA's reassessment of the gravity of the noncompliance based upon the likely consequences. Ultimately, the issue is whether this particular noncompliance is likely to increase the risk to safety compared to child restraints with shoulder straps that meet the four inches per minute requirement. Although empirical results are not determinative, the absence of any

reports of fires originating in the over three million restraints in which this noncompliance exists supports the agency's decision that the noncompliance does not have a consequential effect on safety.

For the above reasons, the agency has determined that Fisher-Price has met its burden of persuasion that the noncompliance at issue here is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety, and its appeal of the agency's original denial is granted. Accordingly, Fisher-Price is hereby exempted from the notification and remedy provisions of 49 U.S.C. 30119 and 30120.

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 30118(d), 30120(h); delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.8.

Issued on: August 8, 1995.

**Barry Felrice**

*Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.*

[FR Doc. 95-19899 Filed 8-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-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

#### Public Information Collection Requirements Submitted to OMB for Review

August 2, 1995.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96-511. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

Special Request: In order to conduct the survey described below in mid to late August, the Department of Treasury is requesting Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and approval of this information collection by August 15, 1995. To obtain a copy of this survey, please write to the IRS Clearance Officer at the address listed below.

#### Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545-1432

Project Number: PC:V 95-012-G

Type of Review: Revision

Title: Internal Revenue Service Buffalo District Point of Contact Interviews

Description: The primary purpose of the interviews is to determine what currently unavailable products and/or services are needed by taxpayers or what changes or improvements to current products and/or services

taxpayers perceived as being beneficial. The customers' perceptions and assessment of service will be obtained and used to improve systems and services.

Respondents: Individuals or households, Business or other for-profit

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,666

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 2 minutes

Frequency of Response: Other

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 56 hours

Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear, (202) 622-3869, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5571, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20224  
OMB Reviewer: Milo Sunderhauf, (202) 395-7340, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10226, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503

Lois K. Holland,

Departmental Reports Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 95-19921 Filed 8-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

#### Public Information Collection Requirements Submitted to OMB for Review

August 2, 1995.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96-511. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

#### Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545-0128

Form Number: IRS Form 1120-L

Type of Review: Revision

Title: U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return

Description: Life insurance companies are required to file an annual return of income and compute and pay the tax due. The data is used to insure that companies have correctly reported taxable income and paid the correct tax.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit

Estimated Number of Respondents/

Recordkeepers: 2,440

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—87 hr., 32 min.  
Learning about the law or the form—26 hr., 17 min.  
Preparing the form—42 hr., 50 min.  
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS—4 hr., 1 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 392,010 hours

OMB Number: 1545-1026

Form Number: IRS Form 8645

Type of Review: Extension

Title: Soil and Water Conservation Plan Certification

Description: Form 8645 is used to certify that conservation expenses claimed as a deduction on Schedule F, (Form 1040), Form 4835, Form 1040-PR, and Form 1040-SS are part of an approved plan for their farm area. The approved plan requirement comes under Code section 175(c)(3).

Respondents: Farms

Estimated Number of Respondents/

Recordkeepers: 85,000

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—7 min.

Learning about the law or the form—5 min.

Preparing the form—8 min.

Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS—11 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 44,200 hours

OMB Number: 1545-1038

Form Number: IRS Form 8703

Type of Review: Extension

Title: Annual Certification of a Residential Rental Project

Description: Operators of qualified residential projects will use this form to certify annually that their projects meet the requirements of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 142(d).

Operators are required to file this certification under section 142(d)(7).

Respondents: Business or other for-profit

Estimated Number of Respondents/

Recordkeepers: 6,000

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—3 hr., 50 min.

Learning about the law or the form—35 min.

Preparing and sending the form to the IRS—41 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 30,660 hours

OMB Number: 1545-1124

Regulation ID Number: INTL-704-87

Final

Type of Review: Extension

Title: Certain Corporate Distributions to Foreign Corporations Under Section 367(e)



C. No later than December 1, 1996, a feasibility study of remediation designs and options to be used for the effective control of corrosion under mainline insulated piping will be completed. A schedule will be provided so that OPS will have the opportunity to witness the internal inspection tool corrosion survey evaluation and installation of any remedial corrective systems.

In view of these reasons and those stated in the foregoing discussion, RSPA, by this order, finds that a waiver of compliance with 49 CFR 195.238(a)(5) and 195.242(a) is consistent with pipeline safety. Accordingly, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's petition from compliance with the above stipulations is hereby granted.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on August 23, 1995.

**Richard B. Felder,**

*Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.*

[FR Doc. 95-21345 Filed 8-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Fiscal Service

[Dept. Circ. 570, 1994—Rev., Supp. No. 22]

#### **Surety Companies Acceptable on Federal Bonds; Change of Name and Suspension of Authority**

Lawyers Surety Corporation, a Texas corporation has formally changed its name to CENTURY AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, effective November 4, 1994.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of Authority issued by the Treasury to CENTURY AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, of Dallas, Texas, under the United States Code, Title 31, Sections 9304-9308, to qualify as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds was suspended, effective June 30, 1995. The suspension will remain in effect until further notice.

The Company was last listed as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds at 59 FR 34164, July 1, 1994. Federal bond-approving officers should annotate their reference copies of Treasury Circular 570 to reflect the suspension.

With respect to any bonds currently in force with CENTURY AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Federal bond-approving officers may let such bonds run to expiration and need not secure new bonds. However, no new bonds should be accepted from the Company. In addition, bonds that are continuous in nature should not be renewed.

Questions concerning this notice may be directed to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Funds Management Division, Surety Bond Branch, 3700 East-West Highway, Room 6F04, Hyattsville, MD 20782, telephone (202) 874-7116.

Dated: August 18, 1995.

**Charles F. Schwan III,**

*Director, Funds Management Division, Financial Management Service.*

[FR Doc. 95-21435 Filed 8-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-35-M

### 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:**

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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

directed each agency to consider the following issues:

- Is the regulation obsolete?
- Could its intended goal be achieved in more efficient, less obtrusive ways?
- Are there private sector alternatives, such as market mechanisms, that can better achieve the public good envisioned by the regulation?
- Could private business, setting its own standards and being subject to public accountability, do the job as well?
- Could the states or local governments do the job, making Federal regulation unnecessary?
- Can certain regulatory provisions be relaxed without unduly impacting safety?

#### Improvements to Customer Service

At the meeting, RSPA will solicit comments on the kind and quality of services its customers want and their level of satisfaction with the services currently provided by the hazardous materials safety program. RSPA will use the comments received to establish service standards and measure results against them; provide choices in both the sources of service and the means of delivery; make information, services, and complaint systems easily accessible; and provide a means to address customer complaints. RSPA's current customer services include providing guidance in understanding and complying with the HMR and processing exemptions, approvals, registrations, grant applications and enforcement actions. Other customer services include conduct of multimodal hazardous materials seminars, operation of the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX) electronic bulletin board, and development and dissemination of training and information materials.

#### Conduct of the Meeting

The meeting will be informal and is intended to produce a dialogue between agency personnel and those persons directly affected by the hazardous materials safety programs, regulations and customer services. The meeting officer may find it necessary to limit the time allocated each speaker to ensure that all participants have an opportunity to speak. Conversely, the meeting may conclude before the time scheduled if all persons wishing to participate have been heard.

The meeting will be held on January 25, 1996, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the 7th Floor Conference Room of the Glenn Anderson Federal Building (11th Coast Guard District), 501 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California. A

picture ID may be required to enter the building.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on November 20, 1995.

Alan I. Roberts,

*Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.*

[FR Doc. 95-28813 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-M

#### International Standards on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; Public Meeting

**AGENCY:** Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), Department of Transportation.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is to advise interested persons that RSPA will conduct a public meeting to report on the results of the eleventh session of the United Nation's Sub-Committee on Exports on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UNSCOE).

**DATES:** December 20, 1995 at 9:30 a.m.

**ADDRESS:** Room 6200, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Frits Wybenga, International Standards Coordinator, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-0656.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The primary purpose of this meeting will be to review the progress made by the eleventh session of the UNSCOE held from December 4, to 15, 1995 and to prepare for the next meeting of the UNSCOE to be held in July 1996. Topics to be covered include matters related to restructuring the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a model rule, criteria for environmentally hazardous substances, review of intermodal portable tank requirements, review of the requirements applicable to small quantities of hazardous materials in transport (limited quantities), classification of individual substances, requirements for bulk and non-bulk packagings used to transport hazardous materials, infectious substances and international harmonization of classification criteria.

The public is invited to attend without prior notification.

#### Documents

Copies of documents submitted to the eleventh session of the UN Sub-Committee meeting may be obtained from RSPA. A listing of these

documents is available on the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX), RSPA's computer bulletin board. Documents may be ordered by contacting RSPA's Dockets Unit (202-366-5046). For more information on the use of the HMIX system, contact the HMIX information center, 1-800-PLANFOR (752-6367); in Illinois, 1-800-367-9592; Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central time. The HMIX may also be accessed via the Internet at [hmix.dis.anl.gov](http://hmix.dis.anl.gov).

After the meeting, a summary of the public meeting will also be available from the Hazardous Materials Advisory Council, Suite 301, 1101 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20005; telephone number (202) 289-4550.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 20, 1995.

Alan I. Roberts,

*Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.*

[FR Doc. 95-28814 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Customs Service

[T.D. 95-97]

#### Revocation of Customs Broker License

**AGENCY:** U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** General Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that on October 25, 1995, the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to Section 641, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641), and Part 111.45(a) of the Customs Regulations, as amended (19 CFR 111.45(a)), ordered the revocation of license (No. 6884) issued to John V. Urbano to conduct Customs business.

Dated: November 20, 1995.

Anne K. Lombardi,

*Deputy Director, Trade Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 95-28725 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

### 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

**Internal Revenue Service**

**Performance Review Board**

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of Members of Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Performance Review Board effective October 1, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** DiAnn Kiebler, M:ES, room 3515, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20224, Telephone No. (202) 622-6320, (not a toll free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 4314(c)(4) of the Civil Service

Reform Act of 1978, the members of the Internal Revenue Service's Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board for senior executives in the Office of the Chief Inspector are as follows:

Michael Dolan, Deputy Commissioner, Chair  
James Donelson, Acting Chief, Taxpayer Service  
David Mader, Chief, Management and Administration  
Dennis Schindel, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audit Operations, Department of the Treasury

This document does not meet the criteria for significant regulations set forth in paragraph 8 of the Treasury Directive appearing in the Federal Register for Wednesday, November 8, 1978 (43 FR 52122).

Margaret Milner Richardson,  
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

[FR Doc. 95-28898 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

**Performance Review Board**

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice of Members of Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Performance Review Board effective October 1, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** DiAnn Kiebler, M:ES, room 3515, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20224, Telephone No. (202) 622-6320, (not a toll free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 4314(c)(4) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the members of the Internal Revenue Service's Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board for Regional Commissioners are as follows:

Michael Dolan, Deputy Commissioner, Chair  
Philip Brand, Chief Compliance Officer  
James Donelson, Acting Chief, Taxpayer Service  
David Mader, Chief, Management and Administration

This document does not meet the criteria for significant regulations set forth in paragraph 8 of the Treasury Directive appearing in the Federal Register for Wednesday, November 8, 1978 (43 FR 52122).

Margaret Milner Richardson,  
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue*

[FR Doc. 95-28899 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

**Performance Review Board**

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.



# Federal Register

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Monday,  
January 22, 2001

TAB 7

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Part XXI

## The President

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Notice of January 19, 2001—Continuation  
of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who  
Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East  
Peace Process

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**Presidential Documents**

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Title 3—

Notice of January 19, 2001

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. The order, issued pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, among other authorities, blocks 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, who 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 21, 2000. 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 made effective on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 2001. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d)2 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(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 19, 2001.

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".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

- Sec. 101. Filing deadlines.
- Sec. 102. Appeal.
- Sec. 103. Amendment of Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- Sec. 104. Section 2254 amendments.
- Sec. 105. Section 2255 amendments.
- Sec. 106. Limits on second or successive applications.
- Sec. 107. Death penalty litigation procedures.
- Sec. 108. Technical amendment.

TITLE II—JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS

Subtitle A—Mandatory Victim Restitution

- Sec. 201. Short title.
- Sec. 202. Order of restitution.
- Sec. 203. Conditions of probation.
- Sec. 204. Mandatory restitution.
- Sec. 205. Order of restitution to victims of other crimes.
- Sec. 206. Procedure for issuance of restitution order.
- Sec. 207. Procedure for enforcement of fine or restitution order.
- Sec. 208. Instruction to Sentencing Commission.
- Sec. 209. Justice Department regulations.
- Sec. 210. Special assessments on convicted persons.
- Sec. 211. Effective date.

Subtitle B—Jurisdiction for Lawsuits Against Terrorist States

- Sec. 221. Jurisdiction for lawsuits against terrorist states.

Subtitle C—Assistance to Victims of Terrorism

- Sec. 231. Short title.
- Sec. 232. Victims of Terrorism Act.
- Sec. 233. Compensation of victims of terrorism.
- Sec. 234. Crime victims fund.
- Sec. 235. Closed circuit televised court proceedings for victims of crime.
- Sec. 236. Technical correction.

TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM PROHIBITIONS

Subtitle A—Prohibition on International Terrorist Fundraising

- Sec. 301. Findings and purpose.

S. 735—2

- Sec. 302. Designation of foreign terrorist organizations.
- Sec. 303. Prohibition on terrorist fundraising.

Subtitle B—Prohibition on Assistance to Terrorist States

- Sec. 321. Financial transactions with terrorists.
- Sec. 322. Foreign air travel safety.
- Sec. 323. Modification of material support provision.
- Sec. 324. Findings.
- Sec. 325. Prohibition on assistance to countries that aid terrorist states.
- Sec. 326. Prohibition on assistance to countries that provide military equipment to terrorist states.
- Sec. 327. Opposition to assistance by international financial institutions to terrorist states.
- Sec. 328. Antiterrorism assistance.
- Sec. 329. Definition of assistance.
- Sec. 330. Prohibition on assistance under Arms Export Control Act for countries not cooperating fully with United States antiterrorism efforts.

TITLE IV—TERRORIST AND CRIMINAL ALIEN REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION

Subtitle A—Removal of Alien Terrorists

- Sec. 401. Alien terrorist removal.

Subtitle B—Exclusion of Members and Representatives of Terrorist Organizations

- Sec. 411. Exclusion of alien terrorists.
- Sec. 412. Waiver authority concerning notice of denial of application for visas.
- Sec. 413. Denial of other relief for alien terrorists.
- Sec. 414. Exclusion of aliens who have not been inspected and admitted.

Subtitle C—Modification to Asylum Procedures

- Sec. 421. Denial of asylum to alien terrorists.
- Sec. 422. Inspection and exclusion by immigration officers.
- Sec. 423. Judicial review.

Subtitle D—Criminal Alien Procedural Improvements

- Sec. 431. Access to certain confidential immigration and naturalization files through court order.
- Sec. 432. Criminal alien identification system.
- Sec. 433. Establishing certain alien smuggling-related crimes as RICO-predicate offenses.
- Sec. 434. Authority for alien smuggling investigations.
- Sec. 435. Expansion of criteria for deportation for crimes of moral turpitude.
- Sec. 436. Miscellaneous provisions.
- Sec. 437. Interior repatriation program.
- Sec. 438. Deportation of nonviolent offenders prior to completion of sentence of imprisonment.
- Sec. 439. Authorizing State and local law enforcement officials to arrest and detain certain illegal aliens.
- Sec. 440. Criminal alien removal.
- Sec. 441. Limitation on collateral attacks on underlying deportation order.
- Sec. 442. Deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens who are not permanent residents.
- Sec. 443. Extradition of aliens.

TITLE V—NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS RESTRICTIONS

Subtitle A—Nuclear Materials

- Sec. 501. Findings and purpose.
- Sec. 502. Expansion of scope and jurisdictional bases of nuclear materials prohibitions.
- Sec. 503. Report to Congress on thefts of explosive materials from armories.

Subtitle B—Biological Weapons Restrictions

- Sec. 511. Enhanced penalties and control of biological agents.

Subtitle C—Chemical Weapons Restrictions

- Sec. 521. Chemical weapons of mass destruction; study of facility for training and evaluation of personnel who respond to use of chemical or biological weapons in urban and suburban areas.



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 multi-lateral 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. A.p.);

**"(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 deplors 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:

Dated: September 18, 2000.  
**Herbert L. Mitchell,**  
*Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-24473 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

[Declaration of Disaster #3294]

**State of Florida**

Duval County and the contiguous counties of Baker, Clay, Nassau, and St. Johns in the State of Florida constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by heavy rains and flooding that occurred on September 6 and 7, 2000. Applications for loans for physical damage as a result of this disaster may be filed until the close of business on November 13, 2000 and for economic injury until the close of business on June 13, 2001 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

The interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with credit available elsewhere .....	7.375
Homeowners without credit available elsewhere .....	3.687
Businesses with credit available elsewhere .....	8.000
Businesses and non-profit organizations without credit available elsewhere .....	4.000
Others (including non-profit organizations) with credit available elsewhere .....	6.750
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit available elsewhere .....	4.000

The numbers assigned to this disaster are 329406 for physical damage and 917800 for economic injury.

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

Dated: September 13, 2000.  
**Fred Hochberg,**  
*Deputy Administrator.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-24476 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

[Declaration of Economic Injury Disaster #9179]

**State of Colorado; (And Contiguous Counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah)**

Montezuma County and the contiguous counties of Dolores, La Plata, and San Juan in the State of Colorado; Apache County, Arizona; San Juan County, New Mexico; and San Juan County, Utah constitute an economic injury disaster loan area due to wildfires that occurred from July 20 through August 14, 2000. Eligible small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit available elsewhere may file applications for economic injury assistance as a result of this disaster until the close of business on June 14, 2001 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 3 Office, 4400 Amon Carter Blvd., Suite 102, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

The interest rate for eligible small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives is 4 percent. The numbers assigned to this disaster are 917900 for Colorado, 918000 for Arizona, 918100 for New Mexico, and 918200 for Utah.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 59002)

Dated: September 14, 2000.  
**Aida Alvarez,**  
*Administrator.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-24474 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**National Advisory Council; Public Meeting**

The U.S. Small Business Administration National Advisory Council, will hold a public meeting October 1-3, 2000 located at the Wyndham Miami Biscayne Bay Hotel, 1601 Biscayne Boulevard Miami, Florida to discuss such matters as may be presented by members, staff of the U.S. Small Business Administration, or others present. For further information call Bettie Baca, Counselor to the Administrator/Public Liaison, (202) 205-2469.

**Bettie Baca,**  
*Counselor to the Administrator/Public Liaison.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-24475 Filed 9-22-00; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE** TAB 9

[Public Notice 3424]

**Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Designation of a Foreign Terrorist Organization**

**AGENCY:** Department of State.  
**ACTION:** Designation of a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

Pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Public Law 104-132, section 302, 110 Stat. 1214, 1248 (1996), and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Public Law 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996), the Secretary of State hereby designates, effective September 25, 2000, the following organization as a foreign terrorist organization:

**The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan**

Dated: September 21, 2000.  
**Ambassador Michael A. Sheehan,**  
*Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-24744 Filed 9-22-00; 9:10 am]  
 BILLING CODE 4710-25-P

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

**Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended by P.L. 104-13, Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**

**AGENCY:** Tennessee Valley Authority.  
**ACTION:** Submission for OMB review; comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The proposed information collection described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended). The Tennessee Valley Authority is soliciting public comments on this proposed collection as provided by 5 CFR Section 1320.8(d)(1). Requests for information, including copies of the information collection proposed and supporting documentation, should be directed to the Agency Clearance Officer: Wilma H. McCauley, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street (EB 5B), Chattanooga, TN 37402-2801; (423) 751-2523.

Comments should be sent to OMB Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Desk Officer for Tennessee Valley Authority no later than October 25, 2000.

