

Briefing on Status of NRC Operator
Licensing Initial Examination Pilot
Process (Public Meeting)
(Contact: Stuart Richards, 301-415-1031)

11:30 a.m.

Affirmation Session (Public Meeting)
*(Please Note: These items will be affirmed
immediately following the conclusion of
the preceding meeting.)

a. Final Rulemaking—Revision to 10 CFR
Parts 2, 50, and 51, Related to
Decommissioning of Nuclear Power
Reactors.

b. Yankee Atomic Electric Company
(Yankee Nuclear Power Station) Docket
No. 50-029-DCOM (Tentative)
(Contact: Andrew Bates, 301-415-1963)

Week of June 24—Tentative

Tuesday, June 25

10:00 a.m.

Briefing on Operating Reactors and Fuel
Facilities (Public Meeting)
(Contact: Victor McCree, 301-415-1711)

Wednesday, June 26

11:30 a.m.

Affirmation Session (Public Meeting) (if
needed)

2:30 p.m.

Meeting with Advisory Committee on
Nuclear Waste (ACNW) (Public Meeting)
(Contact: John Larkins, 301-415-7360)

Week of July 1—Tentative

Monday, July 1

2:00 p.m.

Briefing by Executive Branch (Closed—Ex.
1)

Tuesday, July 2

10:00 a.m.

Briefing on Alternatives for Regulating
Fuel Cycle Facilities (Public Meeting)
(Contact: Ted Sherr, 301-415-7218)

Wednesday, July 3

10:00 a.m.

Briefing on BPR Project on Redesigned
Material Licensing Process (Public
Meeting)
(Contact: Pat Rathbun, 301-415-7178)

11:30 a.m.

Affirmation Session (Public Meeting) (if
needed)

Week of July 8—Tentative

There are no meeting scheduled for the
Week of July 8.

The schedule for Commission
meetings is subject to change on short
notice. To verify the status of meetings
call (recording)—(301) 415-1292.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Bill Hill (301) 415-1661.

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This notice is distributed by mail to
several hundred subscribers: if you no
longer wish to receive it, or would like
to be added to it, please contact the
Office of the Secretary, Attn: Operations
Branch, Washington, D.C. 20555 (301-
415-1963)

In addition, distribution of this
meeting notice over the internet system
is available. If you are interested in
receiving this Commission meeting
schedule electronically, please send an
electronic message to alb@nrc.gov or
dkw@nrc.gov

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William M. Hill, Jr.,

Secy Tracking Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-15609 Filed 6-14-96; 3:27 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-M

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Senior Executive Service (SES) Performance Review Board: Updating

AGENCY: Office of Government Ethics
(OGE).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the
appointment of members of the updated
OGE SES Performance Review Board.
EFFECTIVE DATE: June 18, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert E. Lammon, Associate Director
for Administration, Office of
Government Ethics, 1201 New York
Avenue, NW., Suite 500, Washington,
DC 20005-3917; telephone: 202-208-
8000; FAX: 202-208-8037; Internet E-
mail address: relammon@attmail.com
(for E-mail messages, the subject line
should include the following
reference—OGE SES Performance
Review Board).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 5 U.S.C.
4314(c) requires each agency to
establish, in accordance with
regulations prescribed by the Office of
Personnel Management at 5 CFR part
430, subpart C and § 430.307 thereof in
particular, one or more Senior Executive
Service performance review boards. As
a small executive branch agency, OGE
has just one board. In order to ensure an
adequate level of staffing and to avoid
a constant series of recusals, these
newly designated members of OGE's
SES Performance Review Board are
being drawn, as in the past, primarily
from the SES ranks of other agencies
because OGE itself currently has only
three SES members. The board shall
review and evaluate the initial appraisal
of each OGE senior executive's
performance by his or her supervisor,
along with any recommendations in
each instance to the appointing
authority relative to the performance of
the senior executive. This notice
updates the membership of OGE's SES
Performance Review Board as it was last
published at 58 FR 14225-14226 (March
16, 1993).

Approved: June 12, 1996.

Stephen D. Potts,

Director, Office of Government Ethics.

The following have been selected as
regular members of the SES
Performance Review Board of the Office
of Government Ethics:

F. Gary Davis [Chair], Deputy Director,
Office of Government Ethics

Joseph E. Gangloff, Principal Deputy,
Public Integrity Section, Department
of Justice

Gabriele J. Paone, Deputy Agency Ethics
Staff Officer, Department of the
Interior

James H. Thessin, Deputy Legal Adviser,
Department of State

Steven Y. Winnick, Deputy General
Counsel for Program Service,
Department of Education

[FR Doc. 96-15392 Filed 6-17-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6345-01-P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Trade Policy Staff Committee; Public Comments on the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act: Report to Congress

AGENCY: Office of the United States
Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and request for
comments.

SUMMARY: Section 212(f) of the
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery
Expansion Act of 1990 (19 U.S.C.
2702(f)) ("the Act") requires the
Administration to submit a report to the
Congress on or before October 1, 1996
regarding the operation of the program.
All interested parties are invited to
submit comments relevant to the issues
to be examined in preparing such a
report, including the considerations
included in subsections 212 (b) and (c)
of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2702 (b) and (c)).

DATES: Public comments are due by
noon on Monday, July 15, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Office of the United States
Trade Representative, 600 17th Street,
N.W., Room 523, Washington, DC
20508.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dale Eppler, Director for Central
American and Caribbean Affairs, (202-
395-5190).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section
212(f) (19 U.S.C. 2702(f)) of the
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act
states: "On or before October 1, 1993,
and the close of each 3-year period
thereafter, the President shall submit to
the Congress a complete report

regarding the operation of this title, including the results of a general review of beneficiary countries based on the consideration described in subsections (b) and (c)."

The Chairman of the Trade Policy Staff Committee invites written comments from the public relevant to the program's operation, including the status of beneficiary countries under the criteria set out below. Interested parties may comment on any aspect of the program's operation. Issues to be examined include: The program's effect on the volume and composition of trade and investment between the United States and the region; its effect on economic growth and development of beneficiary countries; the effect on U.S. firms and consumers; the degree to which the Act has encouraged the trade and investment policies cited in the Act; and the administrative requirements for beneficiary exporters and U.S. importers.

Interested parties are also asked to comment on the following Act designation criteria as contained in Sections 212(b) and (c) of the Act:

(b) * * * In addition, the President shall not designate any country a beneficiary country under this title—

(1) if such country is a Communist country;

(2) if such country

(A) has nationalized, expropriated or otherwise seized ownership or control of property owned by a United States citizen or by a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 per centum or more beneficially owned by United States citizens,

(b) has taken steps to repudiate or nullify—

(i) any existing contract or agreement with, or

(ii) any patent, trademark, or other intellectual property of, a United States citizen or a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 per centum or more beneficially owned by United States citizens, the effect of which is to nationalize, expropriate, or otherwise seize ownership or control of property so owned, or

(C) has imposed or enforced taxes or other exactions, restrictive maintenance or operational conditions, or other measures with respect to property so owned, the effect of which is to nationalize, expropriate, or otherwise seize ownership or control of such property, unless the President determines that—

(i) prompt, adequate, and effective compensation has been or is being made to such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association,

(ii) good-faith negotiations to provide prompt, adequate, and effective compensation under the applicable provisions of international law are in progress, or such country is otherwise taking steps to discharge its obligations under international law with respect to such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association, or

(iii) a dispute involving such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association, over compensation for such a seizure has been submitted to arbitration under the provisions of the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, or in another mutually agreed upon forum, and promptly furnishes a copy of such determination to the Senate and House of Representatives;

(3) if such country fails to act in good faith in recognizing as binding or in enforcing arbitral awards in favor of United States citizens or a corporation, partnership or association which is 50 per centum or more beneficially owned by United States citizens, which have been made by arbitrators appointed for each case or by permanent arbitral bodies to which the parties involved have submitted their dispute;

(4) if such country affords preferential treatment to the products of a developed country, other than the United States, which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on United States commerce, unless the President has received assurances satisfactory to him that such preferential treatment will be eliminated or that action will be taken to assure that there will be no such significant adverse effect, and he reports those assurances to the Congress;

(5) if a government-owned entity in such country engages in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material, belonging to United States copyright owners without their express consent;

(6) unless such country is a signatory to a treaty, convention, protocol, or other agreement regarding the extradition of United States citizens; and

(7) if such country has not or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights (as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974) to workers in the country (including any designated zone in that country). Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5), and (7) shall not prevent the designation of any country as a beneficiary country under this Act if the President determines that such designation will be in the national economic or security interest of the United States and reports such determination to the Congress with his reasons therefor.

(c) In determining whether to designate any country a beneficiary country under this title, the President shall take into account—

(1) an expression by such country of its desire to be so designated;

(2) the economic conditions in such country, the living standards of its inhabitants, and any other economic factors which he deems appropriate;

(3) the extent to which such country has assured the United States it will provide equitable and reasonable access to the markets and basic commodity resources of such country;

(4) the degree to which such country follows the accepted rules of international trade provided for under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as applicable trade agreements approved under section 2(a) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979;

(5) the degree to which such country uses export subsidies or imposes export performance requirements or local content requirements which distort international trade;

(6) the degree to which the trade policies of such country as they relate to other beneficiary countries are contributing to the revitalization of the region;

(7) the degree to which such country is undertaking self-help measures to promote its own economic development;

(8) whether or not such country has taken or is taking steps to afford to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country) internationally recognized worker rights.

(9) the extent to which such country provides under its law adequate and effective means for foreign nationals to secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property, including patent, trademark, and copyright rights;

(10) the extent to which such country prohibits its nationals from engaging in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material, belonging to United States copyright owners without their express consent; and

(11) the extent to which such country is prepared to cooperate with the United States in the administration of the provisions of this title.

Persons submitting written comments should provide a statement, in twenty copies, by noon, Monday, July 15, 1996, to Carolyn Frank, Executive Secretary, TPSC, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Room 501, 600 17th street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20508. Non-confidential information received will be available for public inspection by appointment, in the USTR Reading

Room, room 101, Monday through Friday, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. For an appointment call Brenda Webb on 202-395-6186. Business confidential information will be subject to the requirements of 15 CFR 2003.6. Any business confidential material must be clearly marked as such on the cover letter or page and each succeeding page, and must be accompanied by a non-confidential summary thereof.

Frederick L. Montgomery,
Chairman, Trade Policy Staff Committee.
[FR Doc. 96-15435 Filed 6-17-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-M

[Docket No. 301-99]

Section 304 Determinations: Barriers to Access to the Japanese Market for Consumer Photographic Film and Paper

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice of determinations.

SUMMARY: On June 13, 1996, the Acting United States Trade Representative (USTR) determined, pursuant to section 304(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2414, (the Trade Act) that certain acts, policies, and practices of the Government of Japan with respect to the sale and distribution of consumer photographic materials in Japan are unreasonable and burden or restrict U.S. commerce. Specifically, the USTR found that the Government of Japan established and tolerated a market structure that impedes U.S. exports of consumer photographic materials to Japan, and in which practices occur that also impede U.S. exports of these products to Japan, thereby denying fair and equitable market opportunities. The USTR also concluded that there is reason to believe based on strong evidence that certain Japanese Government liberalization countermeasures, including *inter alia*, distribution guidelines and related measures, the Law Pertaining to Adjustment of Business Activities of the Retail Industry for Large Scale Retail Stores (LSRS Law) and the Law Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations (Premiums Law) contravene Japan's obligations under the Multilateral Trade Agreements annexed to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), and nullify or impair benefits accruing to the United States under the WTO agreements. As provided by the Trade Act, the United States will invoke the dispute

settlement procedures of the WTO with respect to these measures and their application. The United States also will request consultations with the Government of Japan under a WTO provision for consultations on restrictive business practices. As appropriate, the USTR will determine what further action under section 301 is warranted.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 13, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Barbara Weisel, Director of Policy Planning for Japan and China, (202) 395-5070; or, for legal issues, Joanna McIntosh, Associate General Counsel, (202) 395-7203, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20508.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In July 1995, the USTR initiated an investigation under section 302(a) of the Trade Act with respect to certain acts, policies, and practices of the Government of Japan affecting access to the Japanese market for consumer photographic film and paper. Upon initiating the investigation, the United States requested bilateral consultations with the Government of Japan. At an October 3, 1995 meeting in Tokyo, U.S. Government officials were prepared to discuss the substance of the issues involved in the investigation, and they solicited the views of and information from Japanese officials concerning those issues. However, at that meeting and throughout the course of the investigation, the Government of Japan unreasonably refused to consult on the substance of the matters under investigation, despite repeated U.S. attempts to engage in consultations.

As a result of the investigation conducted by USTR and USTR's review of all of the information submitted by the petitioner and other parties, and in the absence of rebuttal from the Government of Japan, the USTR determined that, pursuant to section 304(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act that certain acts, policies, and practices of the Government of Japan with respect to the sale and distribution of consumer photographic materials in Japan are unreasonable and burden or restrict U.S. commerce. Specifically, the USTR found that the Government of Japan established and tolerated a market structure that impedes U.S. exports of these products to Japan, and in which practices occur that also impede U.S. exports of these products to Japan, thereby denying fair and equitable market opportunities.

The USTR found that when the Japanese Government gradually withdrew its formal restrictions on

imports and inward investment following international pressure beginning in the late 1960s, it simultaneously implemented liberalization countermeasures designed to restrict access of foreign capital and goods to the Japanese market. The capital and import liberalization countermeasures implemented beginning in the 1960s, included measures to block or limit foreign direct investment in both new and established enterprises with the intent and effect, *inter alia*, of limiting market access for imported products. Because of the perceived need to protect the Japanese photographic materials industry from foreign products, the consumer photographic materials sector was among the last to be liberalized. Restrictions on foreign investment in existing enterprises remained in effect until the early 1980s. During the period of capital and import liberalization countermeasures, the Government of Japan, in particular the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), took steps to restructure the distribution sector to prevent foreign products from making inroads into the Japanese market. For example, MITI promulgated distribution guidelines for photographic film, and the market structure and practices established under and promoted by these guidelines fostered a dependent and exclusionary relationship among Japan's major photographic materials manufacturer, the primary wholesalers (*tokuyakuten*), secondary wholesalers, and retailers. The distribution structure, retail sales environment, and business relationships in this sector that were established as a result of MITI's protection of the sector remain in place today.

USTR also uncovered significant evidence of anticompetitive activities that warrants full and thorough examination.

The USTR determined that these acts, policies and practices should be addressed comprehensively as follows.

(1) Having concluded that there is reason to believe based on strong evidence that certain Japanese Government liberalization countermeasures, including *inter alia*, distribution guidelines and related measures, the LSRS Law, and the Premiums Law, violate Japan's obligations and commitments under the WTO agreements and nullify or impair benefits accruing to the United States under those agreements, the United States immediately will seek recourse to the dispute settlement procedures of the WTO to challenge these measures and their application, as provided by the Trade Act and in accordance with