

or precious stones. The gems themselves may be engraved with religious figures or inscriptions. Church treasure may include all of the above, as well as rings, earrings, and necklaces (some decorated with ecclesiastical themes) and other implements (e.g., spoons).

II. Wood

Artifacts made of wood are primarily those intended for ritual or ecclesiastical use during the Byzantine period. These include painted icons, painted wood screens (iconstasis), carved doors, crosses, painted wooded beams from churches or monasteries, thrones, chests and musical instruments. Religious figures (Christ, the Apostles, the Virgin, and others) predominate in the painted and carved figural decoration. Ecclesiastical furniture and architectural elements may also be decorated with geometric or floral designs.

III. Ivory and Bone

Ecclesiastical and ritual objects of ivory and bone boxes, plaques, pendants, candelabra, stamp rings, crosses. Carved and engraved decoration includes religious figures, scenes from the Bible, and floral and geometric designs.

IV. Glass

Ecclesiastical objects such as lamps and ritual vessels.

V. Textiles—Ritual Garments

Ecclesiastical garments and other ritual textiles from the Byzantine period. Robes, vestments and altar clothes are often of a fine fabric and richly embroidered in silver and gold. Embroidered designs include religious motifs and floral and geometric designs.

VI. Stone

A. Wall Mosaics

Dating to the Byzantine period, wall mosaics are found in ecclesiastical buildings. These generally portray images of Christ, Archangels, and the Apostles in scenes of Biblical events. Surrounding panels may contain animal, floral, or geometric designs.

B. Floor Mosaics

Floor mosaics from ecclesiastical contexts. Examples include the mosaics at Nea Paphos, Kourion, Kouklia, Chrysopolitissa Basilica and Campanopetra Basilica. Floor mosaics may have animal, floral, geometric designs, or inscriptions.

VII. Frescoes/Wall Paintings

Wall paintings from the Byzantine period religious structures (churches, monasteries, chapels, etc.) Like the mosaics, wall paintings generally portray images of Christ, Archangels, and the Apostles in scenes of Biblical events. Surrounding paintings may contain animal, floral, or geometric designs.

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This amendment is being made without notice or public procedure, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), because the action being taken is of an emergency nature and such notice or public procedure would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. For the same reasons, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), a delayed effective date is not required.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

Executive Order 12866

This amendment does not meet the criteria of a "significant regulatory action" as described in E.O. 12866.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document was Keith B. Rudich, Esq., Regulations Branch, Office of Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs Service. However, personnel from other offices participated in its development.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Customs duties and inspections, Imports, Cultural property.

Amendment to the Regulations

Accordingly, Part 12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 12) is amended as set forth below:

PART 12—[AMENDED]

1. The general authority and specific authority citation for Part 12, in part, continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624;

* * * * *

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

* * * * *

2. In § 12.104g(b) the list of emergency actions imposing import restrictions on described articles of cultural property of State Parties is amended by adding Cyprus in appropriate alphabetical order as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

State party	Cultural property	T.D. number
* * * * *		
Cyprus	Byzantine ecclesiastical and ritual ethnological materials from Cyprus.	99-35

Approved: March 30, 1999.

Raymond W. Kelly,
Commissioner of Customs.

Dennis M. O'Connell,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 99-8992 Filed 4-9-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Parts 121, 123, 124 and 126

[Public Notice 3026]

Amendments to the International Traffic In Arms Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The President of the United States at the 1998 Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, discussed with the Summit leaders the importance of strengthening protections against the new transnational threats facing the region, including the production, distribution, and abuse of narcotics,

illegal arms trafficking and terrorism. To combat these threats and to strengthen the hemisphere's common security, the President agreed to implement model regulations on commercial arms transfers. In furtherance of this objective, the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Treasury are directed to implement the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition ("Model Regulations"). In responding to the President's directive, the ITAR was reviewed and it was determined that the predominant sections requiring change are the US Munitions List (USML), the Canadian exemption, and the personal use exemption for firearms and ammunition. Review of the Canadian exemption resulted in removal of the exemption for several USML items, including all Category I firearms and Category III ammunition for the firearms in Category I. It was also determined that the language should be revised to seek better understanding and compliance by US exporters of the current requirements of the ITAR and AECA when using the existing exemption: specifically, those of Part 123 dealing with reexport or retransfer, and congressional notifications, and of Part 124 that any production of a USML article in Canada requires prior written approval in accordance with Part 124 of the ITAR. In carrying out these initiatives, §§ 121.1, 121.9, 123.17, 124.13 and 126.5 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) are being amended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 12, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rose Biancaniello, Deputy Director Licensing, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State, Phone (703) 812-2568 or Fax (703) 875-6647.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment, in addition to responding to the President's directive on implementing the "Model Regulations," requires a license for additional critical military technologies identified on the USML and provides specific regulatory references to ensure proper compliance is exercised over the export of all items covered by the USML. The amendments also enhance State's ability to more efficiently, accurately and factually respond to inquiries from the Congress. In addition, compliance with the regulations will be enhanced, since the amendment benefits U.S. Customs in its efforts to carry out enforcement activities related to illegal exports. Recent escalation in defense companies' voluntary disclosures, discussions with the Canadian Government and the use

of the Canadian exemption by unregistered companies provides evidence that unauthorized exports are taking place both from the US and by Canadian persons in possession of US defense articles and defense services. Therefore, revising the current ITAR language will assist in preventing future violations by companies participating in the export, directly or indirectly, of U.S. defense articles or defense services to unauthorized end-users and end-uses. Also, the lack of a license for transactions currently authorized under § 126.5 has eliminated documentation, made impossible USG review of significant transactions and increased the difficulty to track, interdict or verify the end-use and end-user violations. Therefore, § 126.5 has been amended to assist U.S. industry by providing a better understanding of when a license is required, when the exemption can be utilized, and the criteria for use of the exemption. These changes are being made in consultation with the Government of Canada in order to reduce the risks of illegal trafficking. To ensure the efficacy of this amendment in enhancing compliance with the ITAR and the AECA, further review will be conducted during the next several months to determine whether additional steps are necessary to ensure that the USG is, in all instances, able to enforce the defense export control mandates established in the law.

To carry out the President's Directive, ITAR § 121.1, Category I, Firearms, is amended to move firearms spare parts and accessories from paragraph (a) to paragraph (d) and to move technical data and defense services currently in paragraph (d) to a new paragraph (e). In addition, incorrect cites in paragraph (a) are being corrected. Also, § 121.9 is amended to exclude from the USML certain types of accessories and attachments for firearms. § 123.17 (a) is amended to reduce the value of the parts and components that may be shipped subject to this exemption from \$500 to \$100. This change maintains the original intent behind the exemption, which was to provide an expeditious manner for exporters to replace minor parts (e.g. springs, nuts) damaged during the initial shipment, while maintaining controls necessary to implement the "Model Regulations." In addition, ITAR § 124.13 is amended to require a license for the export of all technical data exported for use in the manufacture of defense articles. Also being amended is § 126.5 of the ITAR. The amendment expands the defense articles and related technical data that are not exempt from licensing to include all Category I

firearms and Category III ammunition for such firearms and certain defense articles and related technical data defined in categories IV, XIII, XIV, and XV of the USML. Therefore, the exemption does not apply to the following defense articles, defense services and related technical data for the following items:

- (1) Category I—Firearms;
- (2) Category III ammunition for the firearms in Category I; and
- (3) Category IV (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g)—Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, and Rockets. (This does not include bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines in IV (a); components, parts, accessories and attachments in IV(h); and related technical data for these items covered by Part 125.); and
- (4) Nuclear weapons strategic delivery systems and all components, parts, accessories, attachments specifically designed for such systems and associated equipment;
- (5) Naval nuclear propulsion equipment listed in Category VI(e); and
- (6) Aircraft listed in Category VIII(a); and
- (7) Category XIII(b) and XIII(j) (e.g. stealth); and
- (8) Toxicological Agents and Equipment and Radiological Equipment listed in Category XIV(a) through (d); and
- (9) Spacecraft, Remote Sensing Satellites, and Military Communications Satellites listed in Category XV(a), (b), and (c); and
- (10) Nuclear Weapons Design and Test Equipment listed in Category XVI; and
- (11) All Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services, including Category XVII; and
- (12) Submersible and oceanographic vessels and related articles listed in Category XX(a) through (d); and
- (13) All USML items and related technical data identified on the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Annex.

The amendment also states the regulatory sections of the ITAR that must be complied with when using the exemption.

In addition to amending the ITAR, to fully implement the "Model Regulations," the Office of Defense Trade Controls has modified its firearms licensing practices. All requests for a license or other approval to export firearms and/or ammunition must be accompanied with a firm order. A letter of intent will no longer be accepted for any firearms and/or ammunition request. An import authorization or a certification that the importing country does not issue import authorizations must also accompany all requests. DTC will continue the policy to require a Form DSP-83 (Nontransfer and Use Certificate) for any application for a quantity of 50 or more firearms. Any request that does not have the required documentation will be subject to being Returned Without Action (RWA).

However, in implementing the "Model Regulations," any request for authorization to export to an OAS member country will be immediately RWA'd if the request does not include an import authorization. Any request for relief from this requirement will be denied. The current OAS member states that have agreed to the "Model Regulations" are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

This change in licensing practices does not affect any change in any country's status as an ITAR § 126.1 proscribed destination. Also, the validity period of any license for the export of firearms and ammunition will be adjusted from the four-year period stated in § 123.21 of the ITAR to reflect a time period consistent with the validity period of the import authorization. Applicants may continue to use valid licenses or other approvals until all the authorized material has been exported or until the license has expired, unless otherwise advised by the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Any exporter that has used an exemption that no longer exists in the ITAR, for an activity that will continue following this publication, has 30 days from publication of this notice to apply for a license or other approval. Any previously exempted activity for which a license or other approval has not been submitted within 30 days and assigned a DTC case number must cease or the U.S. person will be considered to be in violation of the AECA and the ITAR.

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and, thus, is excluded from the procedures of Executive Order 12866 (68 FR 51735) and 5 U.S.C. 533 and 554, but has been reviewed internally by the Department to ensure consistency with the purposes thereof. This amendment has been found to be a minor rule within the meaning of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, Public Law 104-121 (the "Act"). Interested parties are invited to submit written comments to the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, ATTN: Regulatory Change, Room 200, SA-6, Washington, D.C. 20520-0602.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 121

Arms and munitions, Exports.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, Title 22, Chapter I, Subchapter M, Parts 121, 123, 124 and 126 are being amended as follows:

PART 121—THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST

1. The authority citation for part 121 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2797); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR 1077 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

2. In § 121.1 Category I—Firearms is revised to read as follows:

§ 121.1 General. The United States Munitions List.

* * * * *

Category I—Firearms

(a) Nonautomatic, semi-automatic and fully automatic firearms to caliber .50 inclusive. (See § 121.9 and §§ 123.17 and 123.18 of this subchapter.)

(b) Riflescopes manufactured to military specifications; firearm silencers and suppressors, including flash suppressors. (See Category XII(c) for night sighting devices.)

(c) Insurgency-counterinsurgency type firearms or other weapons having a special military application (e.g. close assault weapons systems) regardless of caliber.

(d) Components, parts, accessories and attachments for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this category. All the components, parts, accessories and attachments covered by this paragraph, except barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breach mechanisms, are non-SME (see § 120.7).

(e) Technical data (as defined in § 120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category. (See § 125.4 of this subchapter for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

* * * * *

3. Section 121.9 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 121.9 Firearms.

(a) Category I includes revolvers, pistols, rifles, carbines, fully automatic rifles, submachine guns, machine pistols and machine guns to .50 inclusive. It includes combat shotguns. It excludes other shotguns with barrels 18" or longer, BB, pellet, and muzzle loading (black powder) firearms. It also excludes accessories and attachments for firearms that do not enhance the usefulness, effectiveness, or capabilities of the firearm, its components and parts

(e.g. belts, slings, after market rubber grips, cleaning kits).

* * * * *

PART 123—LICENSES FOR THE EXPORT OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

4. The authority citation for part 123 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2 and 38, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778); 22 U.S.C. 2753; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

4a. Section 123.4 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 123.4 Temporary import license exemptions.

(a) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary import (and subsequent export) without a license, for a period of up to 4 years, of unclassified U.S.-origin defense items (including any items manufactured abroad pursuant to U.S. Government approval) if the item temporarily imported:

(1) Is serviced (e.g., inspection, testing, calibration or repair, including overhaul, reconditioning and one-to-one replacement of any defective items, parts or components, but excluding any modifications, enhancement, upgrade or other form of alteration or improvement that changes the basic performance of the item), and is subsequently returned to the country from which it was imported. Shipment may be made by the U.S. importer or a foreign government representative of the country from which the goods were imported; or

(2) Is to be enhanced, upgraded or incorporated into another item which has already been authorized by the Office of Defense Trade Controls for permanent export; or

(3) Is imported for the purpose of exhibition, demonstration or marketing in the United States and is subsequently returned to the country from which it was imported; or

(4) Has been rejected for permanent import by the Department of the Treasury and is being returned to the country from which it was shipped; or

(5) Is approved for such import under the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program pursuant to an executed U.S. Department of Defense Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA).

* * * * *

5. Section 123.15 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 123.15 Congressional notification for licenses.

(a) * * *

(b) Persons who intend to export defense articles and defense services

pursuant to any exemption in this subchapter under the circumstances described in the first sentence of paragraph (a) of this section must notify the Office of Defense Trade Controls by letter of the intended export and, prior to transmittal to Congress, provide a signed contract and a DSP-83 signed by the applicant, the foreign consignee and end-user.

6. Section 123.17 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 123.17 Exports of firearms and ammunition.

(a) Except as provided in § 126.1 of this subchapter, District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of components and parts for Category I(a) firearms, except barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms when the total value does not exceed \$100 wholesale in any transaction.

* * * * *

PART 124—AGREEMENTS, OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT AND OTHER DEFENSE SERVICES

7. The authority citation for part 124 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2797); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

9. Section 124.13 is amended by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 124.13 Procurement by United States persons in foreign countries (offshore procurement).

* * * * *

(e) Licenses issued pursuant to this section must be renewed upon their expiration if offshore procurement is to be extended beyond the period of validity of the original approved license. In all instances a license for offshore procurement must state as the purpose "Offshore procurement in accordance with the conditions established in the ITAR, including § 124.13. No other use will be made of the technical data." If the technical data involved in an offshore procurement arrangement is otherwise exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter (e.g. § 126.4), the DSP-5 referred to in the first sentence of this section is not required. However, the exporter must comply with the other requirements of this section and provide a written certification to the Office of Defense Trade Controls annually of the offshore procurement activity and cite the exemption under which the technical data was exported. The exemptions under § 125.4 of this subchapter may

not be used to establish offshore procurement arrangements.

PART 126—GENERAL POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

10. The authority citation for part 126 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 22752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2778; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899.

11. Section 126.5 is revised to read as follows:

§ 126.5 Canadian exemptions.

(a) District Directors of Customs and postmasters shall permit the permanent or temporary export without a license of any unclassified equipment or unclassified technical data to Canada for end-use in Canada by Canadian citizens or return to the United States, or temporary import of Canadian-origin items from Canada for end-use in the United States or return to Canada for a Canadian citizen, with the exception of the defense articles, defense services and related technical data listed in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) The exemption provided in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to the following ITAR part 121, § 121.1 defense articles, defense services, or related technical data:

- (1) Category I—Firearms;
- (2) Category III ammunition for the firearms in Category I;
- (3) Category IV (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g)—Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles and Rockets. (This does not include bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines in IV (a); components, parts, accessories and attachments in IV(h); and related technical data for these items covered by part 125 of this subchapter.)
- (4) Nuclear weapons strategic delivery systems and all components, parts, accessories, attachments specifically designed for such systems and associated equipment;
- (5) Naval nuclear propulsion equipment listed in Category VI(e);
- (6) Aircraft Listed in Category VIII(a));
- (7) Category XIII (b) (e.g. military information security systems, cyptrographic devices, software, and components) and XIII (j) (e.g. stealth);
- (8) Toxicological Agents and Equipment and Radiological Equipment listed in Category XIV(a) through (d);
- (9) Spacecraft, Remote Sensing Satellites, and Military Communications

Satellites listed in Category XV(a), (b), and (c);

(10) Nuclear Weapons Design and Test Equipment listed in Category XVI;

(11) All Classified Articles, Technical Data and Defense Services, including Category XVII;

(12) Submersible and oceanographic vessels and related articles listed in Category XX(a) through (d);

(13) All USML items and related technical data on the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Annex.

(c) Defense articles, defense services, or related technical data for use by a foreign national other than a Canadian citizen.

(d) Any defense service covered by part 124 of this subchapter.

(e) Any export involving defenses articles and defense services for which congressional notification is required in accordance with § 123.15 and 124.11 of this subchapter.

(f) Related requirements. The exemption provided in this section from requiring a license for export does not exempt the exporter from the following:

- (1) Registration as an exporter as required by the Arms Export Control Act and part 122 of this subchapter;
- (2) The exporter, or any party to the transaction must be eligible as described in § 120.1 (c) and (d) of this subchapter;
- (3) The requirement for filing a Shippers' Export Declaration or notification letter required by § 123.22 of this subchapter;
- (4) Written documentation that the defense article is:
 - (i) For end-use in Canada by a Canadian citizen, and
 - (ii) For use by non-Canadians, in Canada, or export from Canada to another foreign destination, requires prior written approval of the US Government;
- (5) Obtaining a completed DSP-83 for all significant military equipment;
- (6) Maintenance of records as required by § 122.5 of this subchapter.

Note: It is the responsibility of the exporter of record to determine in writing the Canadian end-use and end-user. In any instance when such written documentation is not available, this exemption may not be used. Further, in any instance when the exporter has knowledge that the defense article exempt from licensing is being exported for use by a non-Canadian citizen or for export to another foreign destination, other than the United States, an export license must be obtained prior to the transfer to Canada. The request should state the ultimate foreign end-user and end-use with Canada as an intermediate destination. The role of the Canadian parties should be defined. Should an instance exist when a defense article or related technical data was

properly exported, either using a license or an exemption, and there is a reason to change either the end-use or the end-user, the requirements of § 123.9 of this subchapter apply.

Dated: March 25, 1999.

John D. Holum,

Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs and Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

[FR Doc. 99-9033 Filed 4-9-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-U

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

22 CFR Part 201

RIN 0412-AA41

Rules and Procedures Applicable to Commodity Transactions Financed by USAID: Administrative Revisions

AGENCY: United States Agency for International Development.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: USAID Regulation 1 is being amended to update the coverage and the expiration date on OMB's approval of information collection requirements in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. The name and address of the responsible USAID office is updated. Also, ZIP Codes and office name are being changed.

DATES: Effective May 12, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen O'Hara, Office of Procurement, Policy Division (M/OP/P) USAID, Washington, DC 20523-7801. Telephone: (202) 712-4759, facsimile: (202) 216-3395, e-mail address: kohara@usaid.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment is editorial in nature and, therefore, is being published as a final rule with an effective date thirty days from publication since all the changes are already in effect. This rule will not have an impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* and is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804. This regulatory action was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 201

Administrative practice and procedure, Commodity procurement, Grant programs—foreign relations.

Accordingly 22 CFR part 201 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 621, Pub. L. 87-195, 75 Stat. 445 (22 U.S.C. 2381), as amended; E.O. 12163, Sept. 29, 1979, 44 FR 56673; 3 CFR 1979 Comp., p. 435.

Subpart A—Definitions and Scope of This Part

2. Section 201.03 is revised to read as follows:

§ 201.03 OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) OMB has approved the following information collection and recordkeeping requirements established by this part 201 (OMB Control No. 0412-0514, expiring July 31, 2000):

Sec.

201.13(b)(1)

201.13(b)(2)

201.15(c)

201.31(f)

201.31(g)

201.32(b)

201.32(c)

201.51(c)

201.52(a)

201.74

(b) USAID will use the information requested in these sections to verify compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and to assist in the administration of USAID-financed commodity programs. The information is required from suppliers in order to receive payment for commodities or commodity-related services. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average a half hour per response, including the time required for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Procurement, Policy Division (M/OP/P), U.S. Agency for International Development, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20523-7801, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0412-0514), Washington, DC 20503.

Subpart C—Procurement Procedures Responsibilities of Importers

§ 201.23 [Amended]

3. In § 201.23, paragraph (c) is amended by removing “20523-1414” from the second sentence and adding “20523-7700 in its place.

Subpart D—Responsibilities of Suppliers

§ 201.301 [Amended]

4. Section 201.31 is amended by removing “20523-1419” from the last sentence in paragraph (f) and adding “20523-7900” in its place, and by removing “20523-0208” from the second sentence in paragraph (g) and adding “20523-7702” in its place.

§ 201.302 [Amended]

5. Section 201.32 is amended by removing “20523-0280” in the first sentence of paragraph (b) and adding “20523-7792” in its place, and by removing “20523-1415” from paragraph (c) and adding “20523-7900” in its place.

Subpart F—Payment and Reimbursement

§ 201.51 [Amended]

6. Section 201.51 is amended by removing “Letter of Commitment Branch” and “20523-0208” from the fourth sentence in paragraph (c)(4) and adding “Cash Management and Payment Division (M/FM/CMP)” and “20523-7702,” respectively, in their places.

§ 201.52 [Amended]

7. Section 201.52 is amended by removing “20523-1419” in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(C) and adding “20523-7900” in its place; by removing “20523-1415” in paragraph (a)(4)(iii) and adding “20523-7900” in its place; and by removing “20523-0208” in paragraph (a)(4)(iii)(B) and adding “20523-7702” in its place.

Subpart G—Price Provisions

§ 201.67 [Amended]

8. Section 201.67 is amended by removing “20523-0209” in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) and adding “20523-7702” in its place.

Dated: March 8, 1999.

Marcus L. Stevenson,

Procurement Executive.

[FR Doc. 99-8890 Filed 4-9-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6116-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

25 CFR Part 291

RIN 1076-AD87

Class III Gaming Procedures

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.