

Public Notice number as the “Keyword or ID”, checking the “Open for Comment” box, and then click “Search”. If necessary, use the “Narrow by Agency” option on the Results page.

- *Email: HawleyCV@state.gov.*
- *Mail (paper, or CD submissions):*

DOS/PRM, Office of Admissions, 2025 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20522–0908.

You must include the DS form number (if applicable), information collection title, and OMB control number in any correspondence.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Direct requests for additional information regarding the collection listed in this notice, including requests for copies of the proposed information collection and supporting documents, to Charles Hawley, who may be reached on 202–453–9249 or at *HawleyCV@state.gov.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary to properly perform our functions.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond.

*Abstract of proposed collection:* The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2008 became Public Law 110–181 on 28 January 2008. Section 1248(c)—“Report on Iraqi Citizens and Nationals Employed by the United States Government or Federal Contractors in Iraq”—of this Act requires the Secretary of State to request from each prime contractor or grantee that has performed work in Iraq for the Department of State since March 20, 2003, under a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with their respective agencies that is valued in excess of \$25,000, information that can be used to verify the employment of Iraqi nationals by such contractor or grantee. To the extent possible, biographical information, to include employee name, date(s) of employment, biometric, and other data must be collected and used to verify employment for the processing and adjudication of refugee, asylum, special immigrant visa, and other immigration claims and applications.

*Methodology:*

The Department of State will collect the information via electronic submission.

*Additional Information:*

This information collection will be used to fulfill the requirements under Section 1248 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 108–181)

Dated: July 12, 2012.

**Amy B. Nelson,**

*Acting Director, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2012–18040 Filed 7–23–12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710–33–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

[Public Notice 7961]

**Imposition of Nonproliferation Measures on Five Syrian Entities**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Government has determined that five entities have engaged in proliferation activities that warrant the imposition of measures pursuant to Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, as amended by Executive Order 13094 of July 28, 1998 and Executive Order 13382 of June 28, 2005.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* July 24, 2012.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** On general issues: Pam Durham, Office of Missile, Biological, and Chemical Nonproliferation, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State (202–647–4930). On import ban issues, Rochelle Stern, Director Policy Planning and Program Management, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury (202–622–2500). On U.S. Government procurement ban issues: Kim Triplett, Office of the Procurement Executive, Department of State (703–875–4079).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to the authorities vested in the 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.*), the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*), and Section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, as amended, the U.S. Government determined on July 17, 2012 that the following five Syrian entities have engaged in proliferation activities that warrant the imposition of measures pursuant to sections 4(b), 4(c), and 4(d) of Executive Order 12938:

Business Lab

Handasieh, also known as:

General Organization for Engineering Industries

Industrial Solutions

Mechanical Construction Factory (MCF)

Syrian Arab Company for Electronic Industries, also known as:

Syronics

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 12938, the following measures are imposed on these entities, their subunits, and successors for two years:

1. No departments or agencies of the United States Government shall procure or enter into any contract for the procurement of any goods, technology, or services from these entities including the termination of existing contracts;

2. No departments or agencies of the United States government shall provide any assistance to these entities, and shall not obligate further funds for such purposes;

3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prohibit the importation into the United States of any goods, technology, or services produced or provided by these entities, other than information or informational materials within the meaning of section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)).

These measures shall be implemented by the responsible departments and agencies as provided in Executive Order 12938.

In addition, pursuant to section 126.7(a)(1) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, it is deemed that suspending the above-named entities from participating in any activities subject to Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act would be in furtherance of the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, for two years, the Department of State is hereby suspending all licenses and other approvals for: (a) Exports and other transfers of defense articles and defense services from the United States to the above-named entities; (b) transfers of U.S.-origin defense articles and defense services from foreign destinations to the above-named entities; and (c) temporary import of defense articles to or from the above-named entities.

Moreover, it is the policy of the United States to deny licenses and other approvals for exports and temporary imports of defense articles and defense services destined for the above-named entities.

Dated: July 18, 2012.

**Thomas M. Countryman,**

*Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation.*

[FR Doc. 2012-18041 Filed 7-23-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 7962]

### Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; Statutory Debarment Under the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the Department of State has imposed statutory debarment pursuant to § 127.7(c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”) (22 CFR Parts 120 to 130) on persons convicted of violating, or conspiracy to violate, Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (“AECA”) (22 U.S.C. 2778). Further, a public notice was published in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, November 15, 2011, listing persons statutorily debarred pursuant to the ITAR; this notice makes one correction to that notice.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* The effective date is the date of this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lisa Aguirre, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (202) 632-2798.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(4), prohibits the Department of State from issuing licenses or other approvals for the export of defense articles or defense services where the applicant, or any party to the export, has been convicted of violating certain statutes, including the AECA. The statute permits limited exceptions to be made on a case-by-case basis. In implementing this provision, Section 127.7 of the ITAR provides for “statutory debarment” of any person who has been convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA. Persons subject to statutory debarment are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in the export of defense articles, including technical data, or in the furnishing of defense services for which a license or other approval is required.

Statutory debarment is based solely upon conviction in a criminal proceeding, conducted by a United States Court, and as such the

administrative debarment procedures outlined in Part 128 of the ITAR are not applicable.

The period for debarment will be determined by the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs based on the underlying nature of the violations, but will generally be for three years from the date of conviction. Export privileges may be reinstated only at the request of the debarred person followed by the necessary interagency consultations, after a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, and a finding that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any law enforcement concerns, as required by Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA. Unless export privileges are reinstated, however, the person remains debarred.

Department of State policy permits debarred persons to apply to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, for reinstatement beginning one year after the date of the debarment. Any decision to grant reinstatement can be made only after the statutory requirements of Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA have been satisfied.

Exceptions, also known as transaction exceptions, may be made to this debarment determination on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, after consulting with the appropriate U.S. agencies. However, such an exception would be granted only after a full review of all circumstances, paying particular attention to the following factors: whether an exception is warranted by overriding U.S. foreign policy or national security interests; whether an exception would further law enforcement concerns that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States; or whether other compelling circumstances exist that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States, and that do not conflict with law enforcement concerns. Even if exceptions are granted, the debarment continues until subsequent reinstatement.

Pursuant to Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA and Section 127.7(c) of the ITAR, the following persons are statutorily debarred as of the date of this notice (Name; Date of Conviction; District; Case No.; Month/Year of Birth):

(1) Miguel Avendano-Reyna; April 30, 2012; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; Case No. 7:11CR00999-S1-001; April, 1976.

- (2) Davoud Baniameri (aka Davoud Baniamery, David Baniameri, David Baniamery); August 12, 2011; U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois; Case No. 09-CR-736-1; August, 1972.
- (3) Donald V. Bernardo; November 16, 2011; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida; Case No. 1:10-60331-CR-SEITZ-1; November, 1938.
- (4) Jorge Blanco-Castillo; September 20, 2011; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; Case No. 1:11CR00178-001; November, 1969.
- (5) Igor Bobel; May 11, 2012; U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Case No. 11-CR-00749-HB-1; February, 1968.
- (6) Oscar Edwardo Cantu; March 21, 2012; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; Case No. 7:11CR00686-S1-001; March, 1980.
- (7) Henson Chua; November 8, 2011; U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida; Case No. 8:11-CR-137-T-30AEP; January, 1964.
- (8) Kue Sang Chun; November 15, 2011; U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio; Case No. 1:11CR00009-001; October, 1943.
- (9) Luz Sylvia Cortez; November 28, 2011; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; Case No. 7:10CR00061-002; April, 1976.
- (10) Dan Tran Dang; April 16, 2012; U.S. District Court, Central District of California; Case No. SACR 08-00322-CJC; December, 1954.
- (11) Santos Isidro de la Paz; May 11, 2012; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; Case No. 7:11CR00396-007; September, 1988.
- (12) Anna Fermanova; October 26, 2011; U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York; Case No. CR11-00008(CBA); July, 1986.
- (13) Galaxy Aviation Services; June 30, 2011; U.S. District Court, Middle District of Georgia; Case No. 5:10-CR-00058-004-MTT; N/A.
- (14) Ruslan Gilchenko; February 4, 2011; U.S. District Court, District of Arizona; Case No. CR10-00233-001-PHX-FJM; October, 1976.
- (15) Juan Victoriano Gimenez; March 21, 2012; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida; Case No. 1:11-20669-CR-MARTINEZ-1; October, 1983.
- (16) Enrique Gustavo Gonzalez; April 28, 2012; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; Case No. 7:10CR01032-001; September, 1990.
- (17) Issac Obed Gonzalez; July 11, 2011; U.S. District Court, Southern