

(0.005 mCi). The physician did not prepare a written directive. The authorized user noted the error on July 25, 2006. The licensee estimated a whole body dose of 0.0189 Sv (1.89 rem) and a dose to the thyroid of 41.4 Sv (4,140 rem), based on a 59.2-percent uptake. Using the same assumptions, the intended dosage of 0.19 MBq (0.005 mCi) would have given the patient a thyroid dose of 0.104 Sv (10.4 rem). The patient and referring physician were notified of the medical event. The patient incurred no adverse health effects from the medical event.

*Cause(s)*—This medical event was caused by inadequate verbal communications between the nuclear medicine technologist (NMT) and the physician and the lack of a written directive.

*Actions Taken To Prevent Recurrence.*

*Licensee*—The licensee reviewed previous administrations of radioiodine to confirm that this event was an isolated occurrence. The licensee added additional procedures to ensure proper oversight by a physician during all future radioiodine administrations.

*State Agency*—The State investigated the event and concurred with the licensee's dose estimates. The State issued a Notice of Violation to the licensee.

\* \* \* \* \*

06–06 Dose to an Embryo/Fetus at McLeod Regional Medical Center in Florence, South Carolina.

*Date and Place*—May 26, 2006, Florence, South Carolina.

*Nature and Probable Consequences*—The licensee reported an unintended dose to an embryo/fetus. The licensee administered 555 MBq (15 mCi) of technetium-99m on May 24, 2006, and 518 KBq (0.014 mCi) of I-131 on May 25 as a prelude to a thyroid ablation to a patient. Prior to the administrations and following a detailed explanation provided by the physician, the patient signed an informed consent indicating that she was not pregnant. The licensee's radioactive materials license requires that a pregnancy test be done on any female of child-bearing age undergoing radiation therapy. However, the patient convinced the attending NMT that she could not possibly be pregnant. The NMT did not perform the pregnancy test and on May 26, 2006, administered 0.548 GBq (14.8 mCi) of I-131 to the patient for a thyroid ablation. At approximately 32–34 weeks of pregnancy, the patient visited an obstetrician and mentioned that she had undergone a thyroid ablation procedure when she was approximately 17 weeks pregnant. The obstetrician notified the

licensee on October 3, 2006. The licensee estimated that the fetus received a whole body dose of 0.0517 Gy (5.17 rad) and a thyroid dose of 139.2 Gy (13,920 rad). The child was born in November 2006. The newborn appears to have no apparent problems resulting from the radiation exposure with the exception of an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism). The child is currently receiving a small amount of thyroid supplement. The referring physician and patient were notified of the event.

*Cause(s)*—This event was caused by human error. At the time of the administration, the patient indicated that she was not pregnant, and the licensee failed to perform the required pregnancy test.

*Actions Taken To Prevent Recurrence.*

*Licensee*—The licensee provided instructions to staff emphasizing its policy to administer a pregnancy test to female patients of child-bearing age prior to undergoing radiation therapy.

*State Agency*—The State reviewed and approved the corrective actions taken by the licensee and will followup at the next inspection. The State is in the process of issuing a Notice of Violation.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 20th day of April 2007.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Andrew L. Bates,**

*Acting Secretary of the Commission.*

[FR Doc. E7–8551 Filed 5–3–07; 8:45 am]

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**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

**Special 301 Report: Identification of  
Countries That Deny Adequate  
Protection, or Market Access, for  
Intellectual Property Rights Under  
Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has submitted its 2007 “Special 301 Report,” an annual report on the identification of those foreign countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection, to the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, pursuant to

section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2242).

**DATES:** The 2007 Special 301 Report was released on April 30, 2007. The 2007 Special 301 Report is available on USTR's Web site at <http://www.ustr.gov>.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20508.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Choe Groves, Director for Intellectual Property and Chair of the Special 301 Committee at (202) 395–4510.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (enacted in 1994), under Special 301 provisions, USTR must identify those countries that deny adequate and effective protection for intellectual property rights (IPR) or deny fair and equitable market access for persons that rely on intellectual property protection. Countries that have the most onerous or egregious acts, policies, or practices and whose acts, policies, or practices have the greatest adverse impact (actual or potential) on the relevant U.S. products must be designated as “Priority Foreign Countries.”

Priority Foreign Countries are potentially subject to an investigation under the Section 301 provisions of the Trade Act of 1974. USTR may not designate a country as a Priority Foreign Country if it is entering into good faith negotiations or making significant progress in bilateral or multilateral negotiations to provide adequate and effective protection of IPR.

USTR must decide whether to identify countries within 30 days after issuance of the annual National Trade Estimate Report. In addition, USTR may identify a trading partner as a Priority Foreign Country or remove such identification whenever warranted.

USTR has created a “Priority Watch List” and “Watch List” under Special 301 provisions. Placement of a trading partner on the Priority Watch List or Watch List indicates that particular problems exist in that country with respect to IPR protection, enforcement, or market access for persons relying on intellectual property. Countries placed on the Priority Watch List are the focus of increased bilateral attention concerning the problem areas.

Additionally, under Section 306, USTR monitors a country's compliance with bilateral intellectual property agreements that are the basis for

resolving an investigation under Section 301. USTR may apply sanctions if a country fails to satisfactorily implement an agreement.

The interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee that advises USTR on the implementation of Special 301 obtains information from and holds consultations with affected industry groups and other private sector representatives, foreign governments, Congressional leaders, and interagency coordination within the United States Government, among other sources.

The Special 301 Report is available on USTR's Web site at <http://www.ustr.gov>.

Following extensive research and analysis, the USTR has designated 43 countries in the categories of Priority Watch List, Watch List, and/or Section 306 Monitoring status. The Report affirms the Administration's continuing commitment to address weak IPR protection and enforcement, particularly in Russia and China.

With respect to Russia, the Special 301 Report describes the Bilateral Market Access Agreement between the United States and Russia, concluded in November 2006, which includes a letter setting out important commitments that will strengthen IPR protection and enforcement in Russia. The Report continues heightened scrutiny of Russia by maintaining Russia on the Priority Watch List and announcing plans for an Out-of-Cycle Review in 2007.

With respect to China, the Special 301 Report describes the United States' plan to maintain China on the Priority Watch List, to continue Section 306 Monitoring, and to pursue World Trade Organization dispute settlement with China on a number of IPR protection and enforcement issues. In addition, the Report contains a section entitled "Special Provincial Review of China," in which the Administration reports on IPR protection and enforcement at China's provincial level following an unprecedented review conducted over the past year.

USTR again designates Paraguay for Section 306 monitoring to ensure its compliance with the commitments made to the United States under bilateral intellectual property agreements.

In the Report, USTR also announces the placement of 12 trading partners on the Priority Watch List: China, Russia, Argentina, Chile, Egypt, India, Israel, Lebanon, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela. In addition, USTR places 30 trading partners on the Watch List: Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy,

Jamaica, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. The Report announces that several countries are being removed from the Special 301 list completely: Bahamas, Bulgaria, Croatia, European Union, and Latvia. Finally, the Report notes that USTR will conduct Out-of-Cycle Reviews of Brazil, the Czech Republic, Pakistan, and Russia.

**Victoria Espinel,**

*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Intellectual Property and Innovation.*

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## PEACE CORPS

### New System of Records

**ACTION:** Notice to add a new system of records.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) the Peace Corps is giving notice of a new system of records, PC-22, titled *Financial Management System*.

**DATES:** This action will be effective without further notice on June 18, 2007 unless comments are received by June 4, 2007 that would result in a contrary determination.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments by e-mail to [sglasow@peacecorps.gov](mailto:sglasow@peacecorps.gov). You may also submit comments by mail to Suzanne Glasow, Office of the General Counsel, Peace Corps, Suite 8200, 1111 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20526. Contact Suzanne Glasow for copies of comments.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Suzanne Glasow, Associate General Counsel, 202-692-2150, [sglasow@peacecorps.gov](mailto:sglasow@peacecorps.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 552a provides that the public be given a 30-day period in which to comment on the new system. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which has oversight responsibility under the Act, requires a 40-day period in which to review the proposed system. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a, Peace Corps has provided a report on this system to OMB and the Congress.

**System name:** PC-22, *Financial Management System (FMS)*.

**SYSTEM LOCATION:**

The financial system is located at the Peace Corps Headquarters. Authorized

staff in Peace Corps offices, including those overseas, can access the automated system or its components. The Peace Corps office locations include Headquarters; Regional Recruitment offices; and Peace Corps overseas Posts. The number of Peace Corps recruiting offices is 11. The number of overseas offices (posts) fluctuates, from about 67 to about 71.

**CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:**

Individuals the Peace Corps owes money to or who receives a payment from the Peace Corps and those who owe money to the United States. These individuals consist of current and former Employees; Peace Corps Volunteers, Crisis Corps Volunteers; United Nations Volunteers; and returned Volunteers; Personal Services (PSC) and Other Contractors, Consultants, and Vendors who travel or perform certain services for PC; Donors; and Individuals whom Peace Corps Volunteers and Crisis Corps Volunteers have designated to receive their W-2 forms.

**CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:**

When applicable, information in the system includes, but is not limited to: Name, address, country of assignment, employee number, vendor number, social security number; Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), including background and supporting documentation for most categories of individuals; banking data, PSC vendor Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number; contract numbers and contracts, invoice and payment records; travel payment records; Peace Corps, Crisis Corps, and United Nations Volunteer ID number, telephone numbers; date of birth, contacts, account numbers and payment records; claims, donors (Federal and non-federal), donor numbers and donation history.

**AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM (INCLUDES ANY REVISIONS OR AMENDMENTS):**

Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950; Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act; and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-127, The Peace Corps Act, 22 U.S.C. 2501, et seq., Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

**PURPOSE:**

To support the financial functions required to track financial events, provide financial information significant to the financial management of Peace Corps and/or required for the preparation of financial statements and other federally-mandated reports and for the issuance of payments.