required. Sponsors must retain trainee and intern evaluations (electronic or hard copy) for a period of at least three years following the completion of each training and internship program.

(m) Issuance of certificate of eligibility for exchange visitor (J–1) status.

Sponsors must not deliver or cause to be delivered any Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J–1) Status (Form DS–2019) to potential trainees or interns unless the individualized Form DS–7002 required by § 62.22(i) has been completed and signed by all requisite parties.

(a) Additional training and internship program participation.

Foreign nationals who enter the United States under the Exchange Visitor Program to participate in training and internship programs are eligible to participate in additional training and internship programs under certain conditions. For both trainees and interns, additional training and internship programs must address the development of more advanced skills or a different field of expertise. Interns may apply for additional internship programs if they:

(1) Are currently enrolled full-time and pursuing studies at degree- or certificate-granting post-secondary academic institutions outside the United States; or,

(2) Have graduated from such institutions no more than 12 months prior to the start of their proposed exchange visitor program. A new internship is also permissible when a student has successfully completed a recognized course of study (i.e., associate, bachelors, masters, Ph.D., or their recognized equivalents) and has enrolled and is pursuing studies at the next higher level of academic study. Trainees are eligible for additional training programs after a period of at least two years residency outside the United States following completion of their training program. Participants who have successfully completed internship programs and no longer meet the selection criteria for an internship program may participate in a training program if they have resided outside the United States or its territories for at least two years. If participants meet these selection criteria and fulfill these conditions, there will be no limit to the number of times they may participate in a training and internship program.


Stanley S. Colvin,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Private Sector Outreach & Implementation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, tel.: 202/622–2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available from OFAC’s Website (http://www.treasury.gov/ofac). Certain general information pertaining to OFAC’s sanctions programs also is available via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service, tel.: 202/622–0077.

Background

The Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560 (the ‘ITR’), implement a series of Executive orders that began with Executive Order 12613, which was issued on October 29, 1987, pursuant to authorities including, among others, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–9). In that Order, after finding, inter alia, that the Government of Iran was actively supporting terrorism as an instrument of state policy, the President prohibited the importation of Iranian-origin goods and services. Subsequently, in Executive Order 12957, issued on March 15, 1995, under the authority of, inter alia, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (“IEEPA”), the President declared a national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. To deal with that threat, Executive Order 12957 imposed prohibitions on certain transactions with respect to the development of Iranian petroleum resources. On May 6, 1995, to further respond to this threat, the President issued Executive Order 12959, which imposed comprehensive trade and financial sanctions on Iran. Finally, on August 19, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13059 consolidating and clarifying the previous orders.

The ITR implement these Executive orders and prohibit various transactions, including, among others, transactions with the Government of Iran, a term defined in section 560.304. That definition includes:

(a) The state and the Government of Iran, as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof;

(b) Any entity owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the foregoing; and

(c) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is, or has been, * * * acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly on behalf of any of the foregoing * * *

The phrase entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran is itself defined in section 560.313 of the ITR. OFAC today is publishing the names of 21 persons it has determined to be the Government of Iran, U.S. persons and others engaging in transactions subject to the ITR are prohibited from engaging in transactions with that person, regardless of its location, to the same extent they are prohibited from engaging in transactions with the persons listed in Appendix A to Part 560 or that have otherwise been specifically determined by OFAC to be the Government of Iran. If the person satisfies the definition of the term Government of Iran in the ITR, U.S. persons and others engaging in transactions subject to the ITR are prohibited from engaging in transactions with that person, regardless of its location, to the same extent they are prohibited from engaging in transactions with the persons listed in Appendix A to Part 560 or that have otherwise been specifically determined by OFAC to be the Government of Iran. U.S. persons and others engaging in transactions subject to the ITR also are prohibited from engaging in most transactions with any person located in Iran, even if that person does not come within the
definition of the term Government of Iran. Finally, a person listed in Appendix A to Part 560 or otherwise specifically determined by OFAC to be the Government of Iran also may be subject to other sanctions programs administered by OFAC, in which case that person’s name would also appear in the list at Appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V or on OFAC’s Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (“SDN” list), available on OFAC’s Web site. Such a person is identified in Appendix A to Part 560, Appendix A to 31 CFR chapter V, or the SDN list by references (“tags”), located at the end of the person’s listing, to the sanctions program(s) to which the person is subject (e.g., [IRAN] [NPWMD] or [IRAN] [SDGT]).

OFAC has determined the following persons to be the Government of Iran:

Entities

1. ASCOTEC HOLDING GMBH (f.k.a. AHWAZ STEEL COMMERCIAL & TECHNICAL SERVICE GMBH ASCOTEC; f.k.a. AHWAZ STEEL COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICE GMBH ASCOTEC; a.k.a. ASCOTEC GMBH), Tersteegen Strasse 10, Dusseldorf 40474, Germany; Registration ID HRB 26136 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

2. ASCOTEC JAPAN K.K., 8th Floor, Shiba East Building, 2-3-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105–0014, Japan; all offices worldwide [IRAN]

3. ASCOTEC MINERAL & MACHINERY GMBH (a.k.a. ASCOTEC MINERAL AND MACHINERY GMBH; f.k.a. BREYELLER KALTBAND GMBH), Tersteegenstrasse 10, Dusseldorf D 40474, Germany; Registration ID HRB 58745 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

4. ASCOTEC SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY GMBH (a.k.a. ASCOTEC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GMBH), Tersteegenstrasse 10, Dusseldorf D 40474, Germany; Registration ID HRB 58745 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

5. ASCOTEC STEEL TRADING GMBH (a.k.a. ASCOTEC STEEL), Tersteegenstr. 10, Dusseldorf 40474, Germany; Georg-Glock-Str. 3, Dusseldorf 40474, Germany; Registration ID HRB 48319 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

6. BANK TORGVOY KAPITAL ZAO (a.k.a. TC BANK; a.k.a. TK BANK; a.k.a. TK BANK ZAO; a.k.a. TORGVOY KAPITAL (TK BANK); a.k.a. TORGVOY KAPITAL (TK BANK); a.k.a. TRADE CAPITAL BANK; a.k.a. TRADE CAPITAL BANK (TC BANK); a.k.a. ZAO BANK TORGVOY KAPITAL), 3 Kozlova Street, Minsk 220060, Belarus; Registration ID 30 (Belarus); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

7. BREYELLER STAHL TECHNOLOGY GMBH & CO. KG (f.k.a. BREYELLER STAHL TECHNOLOGY GMBH AND CO. KG; f.k.a. ROETZEL–STAHL GMBH & CO. KG; f.k.a. ROETZEL–STAHL GMBH AND CO. KG), Josefstrasse 82, Nettelst 41334, Germany; Registration ID HRA 4528 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

8. EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN (a.k.a. BANK TOSEH SADERAT IRAN; a.k.a. BANK TOWSEH SADERAT IRAN; a.k.a. BANK TOWSEH SADERAT IRAN; a.k.a. EDBI), Export Development Building, Next to the 15th Alley, Bokharest Street, Argentina Square, Tehran, Iran; Toseh Tower, Corner of 15th St., Ahmad Qasir Ave., Argentine Square, Tehran, Iran; No. 129, 21's Khaled Esalambo, No. 1 Building, Tehran, Iran; No. 26, Tosee Tower, Arzhanhine Square, P.O. Box 15875–5964, Tehran 15139, Iran; No. 4, Gandi Ave., Tehran 1516747913, Iran; Registration ID 86936 (Iran) issued 10 Jul 1991; all offices worldwide [IRAN] [NPWMD]

9. IFIC HOLDING AG (a.k.a. IHAG), Koenigsallee 60 D, Dusseldorf 40212, Germany; Registration ID HRB 48032 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

10. IHAG TRADING GMBH, Koenigsallee 60 D, Dusseldorf 40212, Germany; Registration ID HRB 37918 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

11. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION ORGANIZATION OF IRAN (a.k.a. IDRO; a.k.a. IRAN DEVELOPMENT & RENOVATION ORGANIZATION COMPANY; a.k.a. IRAN DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION ORGANIZATION COMPANY; a.k.a. SAWZEMANE GOSTARESH VA NOWSAZI SANAYE IRAN), Vali Asr Building, Jam e Jam Street, Vali Asr Avenue, Tehran 15815–3377, Iran; all offices worldwide [IRAN]

12. IRAN FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY (a.k.a. IFIC), No. 4, Saba Blvd., Africa Blvd., Tehran 19177, Iran; P.O. Box 19395–6947, Tehran, Iran; all offices worldwide [IRAN]

13. IRANIAN MINES AND MINING INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. IMIDRO; a.k.a. IRAN MINING INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION ORGANIZATION; a.k.a. IRANIAN MINES AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND RENOVATION), No. 39, Separabad Gharani Avenue, Ferdousi Square, Tehran, Iran; all offices worldwide [IRAN]

14. IRASCO S.R.L. (a.k.a. IRASCO ITALY), Via Di Francia 3, Genoa 16149, Italy; Registration ID GE 348075 (Italy); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

15. MACHINE SAZI ARAK CO. LTD. (a.k.a. MACHINE SAZI ARAK COMPANY P J S C; a.k.a. MACHINE SAZI ARAK SSA; a.k.a. MASHIN SAZI ARAK; a.k.a. “MA”), Arak, Km 4 Tehran Road, Arak, Markazi Province, Iran; No. 1, Northern Kargar Street, Tehran 14136, Iran; P.O. Box 148, Arak 351138, Iran; all offices worldwide [IRAN]

16. MAHAB GHODSS CONSULTING ENGINEERING COMPANY (a.k.a. MAHAB GHODSS CONSULTING ENGINEERING CO.; a.k.a. MAHAB GHODSS CONSULTING ENGINEERS SSK; a.k.a. MAHAB QODS ENGINEERING CONSULTING CO.), 16 Takharestan Alley, Dastgerdy Avenue, P.O. Box 19395–6875, Tehran 19187 81185, Iran; No. 17, Dastgerdy Avenue, Takharestan Alley, 19395–6875, Tehran 1918781185, Iran; Registration ID 48962 (Iran) issued 1983; all offices worldwide [IRAN]

17. METAL & MINERAL TRADE S.A.R.L. (a.k.a. METAL & MINERAL TRADE (MMT); a.k.a. METAL AND MINERAL TRADE (MMT); a.k.a. METAL AND MINERAL TRADE S.A.R.L.; a.k.a. MMT LUXEMBURG; a.k.a. MMT SARL), 11b, Boulevard Joseph II L–1840, Luxembourg; Registration ID B 59411 (Luxembourg); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

18. MINES AND METALS ENGINEERING GMBH (M.M.E.), Georg-Glock-Str. 3, Dusseldorf 40474, Germany; Registration ID HRB 34095 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

19. ONERBANK ZAO (a.k.a. EFTEKHAR BANK; a.k.a. HONOR BANK; a.k.a. HONORBANK ZAO; a.k.a. ONER BANK; a.k.a. ONERBANK; a.k.a. ONER–BANK), Ulitsa Klyn Tsetkin 51, Minsk 220004, Belarus; Registration ID 807000227 (Belarus) issued 16 Oct 2009; SWIFT/BIC HNRRBYY2X (Belarus); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

20. SINA BANK (f.k.a. BFCC; f.k.a. BONYAD FINANCE AND CREDIT COMPANY; f.k.a. SINA FINANCE AND CREDIT COMPANY), 187 Motahhari Avenue, P.O. Box 1587998411, Tehran, Iran; Kish Financial Center, Sahel, Kish Island, Iran; SWIFT/BIC SINAIRTH418 (Iran); all offices worldwide [IRAN]

21. WEST SUN TRADE GMBH (a.k.a. WEST SUN TRADE), Winterhuder Weg 8, Hamburg 22085, Germany; Arak Machine Mfg. Bldg., 2nd Floor, opp. of College Economy, Northern Kargar Ave., Tehran 14136, Iran; Mundstr. 16, Hamburg 70, Germany; Registration ID HRB 45757 (Germany); all offices worldwide [IRAN]
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Parts 3 and 165
[Docket No. USCG–2010–0351]
RIN 1625–ZA25

Navigation and Navigable Waters; Technical, Organizational, and
Conforming Amendments, Sector Columbia River, WA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule makes non-substantive changes throughout our regulations. The purpose of this rule is to make conforming amendments and technical corrections to reflect the renaming of Sector Seattle to Sector Puget Sound as part of the Coast Guard reorganization.

DATES: This final rule is effective 12:01 a.m. on August 16, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2010–0351 and are available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet by going to http://www.regulations.gov, inserting USCG–2010–0351 in the “Keyword” box, and then clicking “Search.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or e-mail Lt. Matthew Jones, Coast Guard; telephone 206–220–7110, e-mail Matthew.m.jones@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this rule. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A), the Coast Guard finds this rule is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking requirements because these changes involve rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice. In addition, the Coast Guard finds notice and comment procedure are unnecessary under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) as this rule consists only of corrections and editorial, organizational, and conforming amendments and these changes will have no substantive effect on the public.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that, for the same reasons, good cause exists for making this rule effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

Basis and Purpose

This rule makes technical and editorial corrections to Title 33 parts 3 and 165 in the Code of Federal Regulations. This internal agency reorganization establishes Sector Columbia River and is part of a process begun in 2004, intended to strengthen unity of command in Coast Guard port, waterway and coastal areas.

Discussion of Rule

This rule revises 33 CFR parts 3 and 165 to reflect changes in Coast Guard internal organizational structure. Sector Portland has been disestablished and Sector Columbia River has been established in its place. This rule revises 33 CFR parts 3 and 165 to reflect the Sector Columbia River and Captain of the Port Zone name change in current regulations. This rule is a technical revision reflecting changes in agency procedure and organization, and does not indicate new authorities nor create any substantive requirements.

Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 13 of these statutes or executive orders.

Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. Because this rule involves non-substantive changes and internal agency practices and procedures, it will not impose any additional costs on the public.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

We estimate this rule will not impose any additional costs and should have little or no impact on small entities because the provisions of this rule are technical and non-substantive, and will have no substantive effect on the public and will impose no additional costs. Therefore, the Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or Tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.