

B. SSA Computer Matches Subject to the Privacy Act

We have taken action to ensure that all of SSA's computer matching programs comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act, as amended.

Dated: August 7, 1997.

John J. Callahan,

Acting Commissioner of Social Security.

Notice of Computer Matching Programs, States' Income Eligibility Verification System Records (Wage, Unemployment Compensation (UC) Files) With the Social Security Administration (SSA)

A. Participating Agencies

SSA and the States.

B. Purpose of the Matching Programs

Section 1137 of the Social Security Act (the Act) requires individual States to have in effect an income and eligibility verification system which meets certain requirements. Among other requirements, such a State verification system must provide for certain exchanges of information when relevant information may be of use in establishing or verifying eligibility or benefit amounts under benefit programs affected by the statute.

The purpose of these matching programs is to enable SSA to implement procedures consistent with requirements of section 1137(a)(4)(B) of the Act. The agreements with the States will describe the conditions under which SSA and the States agree to disclose information to each other relating to the eligibility for, and payment of, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

C. Authority for Conducting the Matching Programs

Section 1137 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-7). Section 6103(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6103(1)).

D. Categories of Records and Individuals Covered by the Matching Programs

SSA will provide the States with a finder file containing names and other identifying information of recipients from SSA's SSI benefit rolls. This information will be matched by each State with its wage and UC files and a reply file of matched records will be furnished to SSA. Upon receipt of a State's reply file, SSA will match the names from the State file with the names on SSA's records to ensure that the State data pertain to the relevant SSI recipients and to determine whether the income levels of the recipients are

consistent with statutory and regulatory limitations under the SSI program.

SSA and the States may exchange information electronically through the File Transfer Management System (FTMS). Cartridge or magnetic tape will be used in the event FTMS is inoperable.

E. Inclusive Dates of the Match

Individual matching programs covered by this notice shall become effective no sooner than 40 days after notice of the matching program is sent to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), 30 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, or upon the signature of the individual agreement by representatives of the parties to the agreement, whichever date is later. The matching programs will continue for 18 months from the effective date and may be extended for an additional 12 months thereafter, if certain conditions are met.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 2580]

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; Imposition of Missile Proliferation Sanctions Against Entities in North Korea

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Government has determined that entities in North Korea have engaged in missile technology proliferation activities that require imposition of sanctions pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as carried out under Executive Order 12424 of August 19, 1994), as amended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 6, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vann H. Van Diepen, Office of Chemical, Biological and Missile Nonproliferation, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, (202-647-1142).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 73(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(a)(1)), Section 11B(b)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2401b(b)(1)), as carried out under Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994 (hereinafter cited as the "Export Administration Act of 1979"), and Executive Order 12851 of June 11, 1993, the United States Government

determined on August 6, 1997, that the following foreign persons have engaged in missile technology proliferation activities that require the imposition of the sanctions described in Section 73(a)(2)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(a)(2)) and Section 11B(b)(1)(B)(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410b(b)(1)(B)(i) on these entities and their sub-units and successors:

1. Lyongaksan General Trading Corporation (North Korea).
2. Korea Pugang Trading Corporation (North Korea).

Accordingly, the following sanctions are being imposed on these entities and their sub-units and successors:

(A) New individual licenses for export to the entities described above of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) equipment or technology controlled pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979 will be denied for two years; and

(B) New licenses for export to the entities described above of MTCR equipment or technology controlled pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act will be denied for two years; and

(C) No United States Government contracts relating to MTCR equipment or technology and involving the entities described above will be entered into for two years.

Additionally, because of the definition of "person" in section 74(8)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797c(8)(B)) and North Korea's status as a country with a non-market economy that is not a former member of the Warsaw Pact, the following sanctions must be applied to all activities of the North Korean government relating to the development or production of missile equipment or technology and all activities of the North Korean government affecting the development or production of electronics, space systems or equipment, and military aircraft:

(A) New licenses for export to the government activities described above of MTCR equipment or technology controlled pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act will be denied for two years; and

(B) No U.S. government contract relating to MTCR equipment or technology and involving the government activities described above will be entered into for two years.

With respect to items controlled pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, the export sanction only applies to exports made pursuant to individual export licenses.

These measures will be implemented by the responsible agencies as provided

in Executive Order 12851 of June 11, 1993.

Dated: August 6, 1997.

Thomas E. McNamara,

Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs.

[FR Doc. 97-22077 Filed 8-19-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 2591]

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Determination Under the Arms Export Control Act.

Pursuant to Section 654(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, notice hereby is given that the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs has made a determination pursuant to Section 73 of the Arms Export Control Act and has concluded that publication of the determination would be harmful to the national security of the United States.

Dated: August 6, 1997.

Thomas E. McNamara,

Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs.

[FR Doc. 97-22078 Filed 8-19-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice No. 2590]

Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science; Public Meeting on an International Agreement on Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides

SUMMARY: This public meeting will provide an overview of ongoing negotiations through the U.N. Environment Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization to develop a binding agreement on the application of a prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides. The meeting will take place from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. on September 24 in Room 6909, State Department, 2201 C Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. Attendees should use the entrance at C Street, and should provide Eunice Mourning (202-647-9266) with their date of birth and social security number by noon on September 23. Attendees should bring picture identification.

For further information, please contact Mr. Trigg Talley, U.S. Department of State, OES/ENV, Room

4325, 2201 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone 202-647-5808, fax 202-647-5947.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States, through an interagency working group chaired by the State Department, is involved in negotiations through the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) on an agreement that would set into place a procedure for prior informed consent (PIC) for trade in certain especially hazardous chemicals and pesticides. Three negotiating sessions have taken place thus far, with two more sessions planned.

The agreement would make binding a currently voluntary scheme contained in the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and the UNEP London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade. The PIC procedure was developed in recognition of the fact that many countries in the developing world have inadequate capacity to generate information necessary to make decisions regarding how to effectively manage risks of especially hazardous chemicals, and in certain cases to ensure adequate compliance with risk management decisions. The procedure assists countries in learning more about the characteristics of certain especially hazardous chemicals that may be shipped to them, initiates a decision making process on the future import of these chemicals by the countries themselves, and facilitates the dissemination of this decision to other countries.

The voluntary PIC regime has been in place since 1991. 151 countries participate in the current scheme, which is jointly administered by the Plant Protection Division of FAO (for pesticides) and the UNEP International Registry for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (for other chemicals). Most major industrial chemical and pesticide associations support and participate in the system. Under the procedure, each country establishes a designated national authority to administer the procedure. In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency's Assistant Administrator for Pesticides, Prevention and Toxic Substances acts as the designated national authority.

Chemicals eligible for the PIC procedure include those which have been banned or severely restricted by participating countries, as well as certain acutely hazardous pesticides which—even though they are not eligible on the basis of bans or severe

restrictions—are likely to pose particular problems in developing countries lacking the ability to impose the kinds of rigorous handling requirements available in developed countries.

Under the PIC procedure, countries notify the UNEP/FAO secretariat of domestic control actions to ban or severely restrict chemicals. A UNEP/FAO Group of Experts meets annually to prioritize among those chemicals eligible for the PIC procedure, and gives direction regarding the development of Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs) to provide information relating to each of the chemicals to be included in the procedure. DGDs describe the chemical and associated toxicological properties, as well as government control actions and the reasons for them. Once approved, the Decision Guidance Documents are circulated to participating countries for decision. In their decision, countries indicate whether they will permit use and importation, prohibit use and importation, or permit importation only under specified conditions. The response may be final, or countries may provide an interim response. Importing countries are expected to ensure that their decisions are applied to all sources of import and to domestic production for domestic use; exporting countries are expected to ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the decisions of importing countries. So far, 16 chemicals have been included in the procedure, and DGDs for a number of others are under development.

In order to enhance participation in the system, governments agreed in 1994 through FAO and UNEP to undertake negotiations to replace the voluntary process with a treaty-based regime. Negotiations have been underway since 1996, with three negotiating sessions occurring so far. Two more sessions are planned, with one session October 20-24, 1997, and one for January 1998. A signing conference is planned for sometime next spring.

The current negotiating text, as well as more complete information on the voluntary procedure and the negotiations generally, is located on the internet on the PIC Home Page (<http://irptc.unep.ch/pic/h2.html>), which can also be accessed through the UNEP Home Page (www.unep.ch).

The United States has advocated that the binding agreement reflect the scope and intent of the voluntary prior informed consent procedure. We have advocated greater formality in the procedures for consideration of additional chemicals to the list, reflecting the more formal nature of the