

Because Of Eligibility For Governmental Pension;

- SSR 70–23c: Section 228(c).—Special Age 72 Payments—Effect On Claimant’s Eligibility Where Application Not Filed By Spouse Who Is Eligible For Periodic Benefit Under Governmental Pension System;
- SSR 72–27: Sections 228 (of Social Security Act) and 103 of Social Security Amendments of 1965.—Special Age 72 and Hospital Insurance Benefits—5 Years Continuous Residence Requirement; and
- SSR 74–27c: Sections 205(g), 228(a) and (e) (42 U.S.C. 405(g), 428(a), and 428(e)).—Special Age 72 Payments—Application and Residence Requirements—Constitutionally [*sic*] as to Puerto Rican Residents.

These SSRs interpret and apply our rules on “Special Payments at Age 72” in 20 CFR 404.380, 404.381, 404.382, 404.383, and 404.384. In today’s **Federal Register**, we published a final rule that removes our “Special Payments at Age 72” rules, and revises other rules that refer to special age 72 payments. As we explain in that final rule, we are removing our rules on special age 72 payments because they are obsolete and no longer needed. We are rescinding these SSRs for the same reason.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Programs Nos. Social Security—Retirement Insurance; 96.004, Social Security—Survivors Insurance.)

Nancy A. Berryhill,

Acting Commissioner of Social Security.

[FR Doc. 2018–09911 Filed 5–9–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10407]

Imposition of Nonproliferation Measures Against Foreign Persons, Including a Ban on U.S. Government Procurement

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: A determination has been made that a number of foreign persons have engaged in activities that warrant the imposition of measures pursuant to Section 3 of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act. The Act provides for penalties on foreign entities and individuals for the transfer to or acquisition from Iran since January 1, 1999; the transfer to or acquisition from Syria since January 1, 2005; or the transfer to or acquisition from North

Korea since January 1, 2006, of goods, services, or technology controlled under multilateral control lists (Missile Technology Control Regime, Australia Group, Chemical Weapons Convention, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Wassenaar Arrangement) or otherwise having the potential to make a material contribution to the development of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or cruise or ballistic missile systems. The latter category includes items of the same kind as those on multilateral lists but falling below the control list parameters when it is determined that such items have the potential of making a material contribution to WMD or cruise or ballistic missile systems, items on U.S. national control lists for WMD/missile reasons that are not on multilateral lists, and other items with the potential of making such a material contribution when added through case-by-case decisions.

DATES: April 30, 2018.

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, Telephone (202) 647–4930, durhampk@state.gov. *For U.S. Government procurement ban issues:* Eric Moore, Office of the Procurement Executive, Department of State, Telephone: (703) 875–4079, mooren@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 30, 2018 the U.S. Government applied the measures authorized in Section 3 of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (Pub. L. 109–353) against the following foreign persons identified in the report submitted pursuant to Section 2(a) of the Act:

Abascience Tech Co., Ltd. (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Easy Fashion Metal Products Trade Company [aka Easyfashion Industries] (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Emily Liu (Chinese individual);
Karl Lee [aka Li Fangwei] (Chinese individual);

Raybeam Optronics Co., Ltd (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Shanghai Rotech Pharmaceutical Engineering Company (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Sinotech (Dalian) Carbon and Graphite Corporation (SCGC) (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Sunway Tech Co., Ltd (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

T-Rubber Co. Ltd (China) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Sakr Factory for Developmental Industries (Egypt) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Mojtaba Ghasemi (Iranian individual);

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods Force (IRGC QF) (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Pars Aviation Service Company (PASC) (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Defense Industries Organization (DIO) (Iran) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Saeng Pil Trading Corporation (SPTC) (North Korea) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Second Economic Committee (SEC) Korea Ryonbong General Corporation (North Korea) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

183rd Guard Air Defense Missile Regiment (Russia) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Instrument Design Bureau (KBP) Tula (Russia) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Gatchina Surface-to-Air Missile Training Center (Russia) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Russian General Staff Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) (Russia) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

18th Central Scientific Research Institute (18th TsNII) Scientific Research Center (NITs) (Kursk) (Russia) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Russian Research and Production Concern (BARL) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) (Syria) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Lebanese Hizballah (Syria) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Megatrade (Syria) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Syrian Air Force (Syria) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof;

Seden Denizcilik Hizmetleri Sanayi de Ticaret Limited (Turkey) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof; and

Yona Star International (United Arab Emirates) and any successor, sub-unit, or subsidiary thereof.

Accordingly, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act, the following measures are imposed on these persons:

1. No department or agency of the United States Government may procure

or enter into any contract for the procurement of any goods, technology, or services from these foreign persons, except to the extent that the Secretary of State otherwise may determine;

2. No department or agency of the United States Government may provide any assistance to these foreign persons, and these persons shall not be eligible to participate in any assistance program of the United States Government, except to the extent that the Secretary of State otherwise may determine;

3. No United States Government sales to these foreign persons of any item on the United States Munitions List are permitted, and all sales to these persons of any defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act are terminated; and

4. No new individual licenses shall be granted for the transfer to these foreign persons of items the export of which is controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or the Export Administration Regulations, and any existing such licenses are suspended.

These measures shall be implemented by the responsible departments and agencies of the United States Government and will remain in place for two years from the effective date, except to the extent that the Secretary of State may subsequently determine otherwise.

Christopher A. Ford,

Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Notice of Continuation and Request for Nominations for the Industry Trade Advisory Committees

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and request for applications.

SUMMARY: The United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative) and the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) have established a new four-year charter term ending in February 2022, and are accepting applications from qualified individuals interested in serving as a member of an Industry Trade Advisory Committee (ITAC). The ITACs provide detailed policy and technical advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary and

the Trade Representative regarding trade barriers, negotiation of trade agreements, and implementation of existing trade agreements affecting industry sectors, and perform other advisory functions relevant to U.S. trade policy matters. There currently are opportunities for membership on each ITAC and we will accept nominations throughout the charter term.

DATES: We will accept nominations for membership on the ITACs throughout the four-year charter term.

ADDRESSES: Submit nominations via email to ITAC@trade.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ingrid Mitchem, Director, Industry Trade Advisory Center, U.S. Department of Commerce at 202-482-3268, or Gregory Walters, Assistant United States Trade Representative for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Engagement at Gregory.M.Walters@ustr.eop.gov or 202-395-2558. You can find additional information about the ITACs on the International Trade Administration website at www.trade.gov/itac.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2155), establishes a private-sector trade advisory system to ensure that U.S. trade policy and trade negotiation objectives adequately reflect U.S. commercial and economic interests. Section 135(c)(2) (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2)) directs the President to establish sectoral or functional trade advisory committees, as appropriate, including representatives of industry, labor, agriculture, and services, including small business, in the sector or functional area concerned, to provide detailed policy and technical advice, information, and recommendations regarding trade barriers, negotiation of trade agreements, and implementation of existing trade agreements affecting industry sectors, and perform other advisory functions relevant to U.S. trade policy matters as requested.

II. What do the ITACs do?

The ITACs provide detailed policy and technical advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary and the Trade Representative on trade policy matters including: (1) Negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before entering into trade agreements; (2) the impact of the implementation of trade agreements on the relevant sector; (3) matters concerning the operation of any trade agreement once entered into; and (4) other matters arising in

connection with the development, implementation, and administration of the trade policy of the United States. The nonpartisan, industry input provided by the ITACs is important in developing unified trade policy objectives and positions when the United States negotiates and implements trade agreements.

The ITACs address market-access problems, trade barriers, tariffs, discriminatory foreign procurement practices, and information, marketing, and advocacy needs of their industry sector. Eleven ITACs (ITACs 1-11) provide advice and information on issues that affect specific sectors of U.S. industry. Three ITACs (ITACs 12-14) focus on crosscutting functional issues that affect all industry sectors and include specifically appointed members along with non-voting members from the industry specific ITACs to represent a broad range of industry perspectives. The ITACs may address other trade policy issues, e.g., government procurement and subsidies, in ad hoc working groups.

III. What is the ITAC slate for 2018-2022?

When the Trade Representative and the Secretary organize the ITACs, the Trade Act requires that they consult with interested private organizations and consider:

- Patterns of actual or potential competition between U.S. industry and agriculture and foreign enterprise in international trade.
- The character of the nontariff barriers and other distortions affecting such competition.
- The necessity for reasonable limits on the number and size of the ITACs.
- That the product lines covered by each ITAC are reasonably related.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Commerce requested comments on proposed changes to the slate of ITACs (83 FR 3253) and received 23 written submissions in response. A majority of the responses were a substantially similar letter in opposition to merging ITAC 7 and ITAC 9. A significantly smaller portion advocated against the elimination of the Committee of Chairs.

We have carefully considered these submissions and other factors including the nature of the U.S. industry in various sectors, the level of interest in serving on an ITAC (using the number of members and applications for appointment during the 2014-2018 charter terms), the level of activity of each ITAC (using the number of meetings and recommendations submitted during the 2014-2018 charter