

regulations and works with other counsels in the government.

(5) *Office of External Relations.* The Office of External Relations is responsible for coordinating and communicating on behalf of OFHEO with the Congress, for monitoring relevant legislative developments, and for analyzing and assisting the Director in developing legislative proposals. The Office also is responsible for directing and coordinating communication with the news media and the public as well as participating in planning programs for OFHEO.

(6) *Office of Policy Analysis and Research.* The Office of Policy Analysis and Research conducts policy analysis and research to assess the short- and long-term impact on the regulatory and supervisory functions of OFHEO of trends and developments in Enterprise activities, housing finance and financial regulation. The Office also prepares data series, reports and research papers; works with other OFHEO offices to develop policy options; and, makes recommendations to the Director on a broad range of policy issues.

(7) *Office of Information Technology.* The Office of Information Technology plans, develops, secures, maintains, and assures the quality of the OFHEO information systems and records management functions. The Office is responsible for establishing and implementing policies, procedures and standards in the following areas: information systems development and procurement, office automation, records management, information systems security and other information technology-related services.

(8) *Office of Strategic Planning and Management.* The Office of Strategic Planning and Management assists the Director in developing and maintaining a long term strategic plan that is consistent with the mission of OFHEO and facilitates efforts to ensure that the activities and operations of the Agency are consistent with the strategic plan. The Office also provides leadership in planning, managing and assessing OFHEO's performance, including development of OFHEO's annual performance plans and reports.

(9) *Office of Compliance.* The Office of Compliance assists the Director in ensuring that the Enterprises operate in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and safety and soundness standards. The Office conducts special review and examinations on focused issues that may arise at the enterprises or that are of concern to OFHEO, often in coordination with other OFHEO offices, to assess compliance and obtain information. The Office also assists in

providing information for enforcement actions and other activities as requested by the Director.

(10) *Office of Chief Accountant.* The Office of Chief Accountant advises the Director and OFHEO staff on all accounting matters related to the Enterprises. The Office develops policies regarding accounting and financial reporting and monitors accounting standards that affect the Enterprises, working with the Enterprises at a policy level on emerging issues. The Office supports and coordinates accounting resources within the agency to assure the best and most efficient use of those resources. The Office supports other offices in providing consistent accounting policy interpretation across OFHEO and works with external constituencies on accounting issues.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: April 5, 2004.

**Armando Falcon, Jr.,**

*Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.*

[FR Doc. 04-8122 Filed 4-8-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4220-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### 22 CFR Part 126

[Public Notice 4684]

Z-RIN 1400-ZA09

### Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Denial Policy Against Iraq

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule amends the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) by modifying the denial policy regarding Iraq at 22 CFR 126.1.

**DATES:** Effective Date: April 9, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested parties are invited to submit written comments to the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Office of Defense Trade Controls Management, ATTN: Regulatory Change, Iraq, 12th Floor, SA-1, Washington, DC 20522-0112. E-mail comments may be sent to [PM-DTCM@state.gov](mailto:PM-DTCM@state.gov). Persons with access to the Internet may also view this notice by going to the regulations.gov Web site at: <http://www.regulations.gov/index.cfm>. Comments will be accepted at any time.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Mary Sweeney, Office of Defense Trade Controls Management, Bureau of

Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (202) 663-2980.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 1504 of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Pub. L. 108-11) authorized the export to Iraq of any nonlethal military equipment if the President determines and notifies within 5 days prior to export to applicable Congressional committees that the export of such nonlethal military equipment is in the national interest of the United States. However, this limitation regarding nonlethal military equipment did not apply to lethal military equipment designated by the Secretary of State for use by a reconstituted (or interim) Iraqi military or police force. Consequently, § 126.1 of the ITAR was amended in 68 FR 65633 (November 21, 2003).

Section 2205 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Pub. L. 108-106) amended section 1504 of Pub. L. 108-11. Exports may be authorized of lethal military equipment designated by the Secretary of State for use by a reconstituted (or interim) Iraqi military or police force, and also of small arms designated by the Secretary of State for use for private security purposes, if the President determines and notifies within 5 days prior to export to applicable Congressional committees that the export is in the national interest of the United States. Defense services may be approved for Iraq in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), subject to the Congressional notification requirements of section 36 of the AECA. Paragraph (f) of § 126.1 is amended to reflect this and add small arms designated by the Secretary of State for use for private security purposes.

Paragraph (d) of § 126.1 identifies countries that the Secretary of State has determined, under section 40 of the AECA, to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism and for which exports of defense articles and services are contrary to the security and foreign policy of the United States. With respect to Iraq, in Presidential Determination 2003-23, dated May 7, 2003, the President suspended the application of all the provisions, other than section 586E, of the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990 and made inapplicable with respect to Iraq section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and any other provision of law that applies to countries that have supported terrorism. However, as described above and consistent with the provisions of

sections 1503 and 1504 of Pub. L. 108–11, exports to Iraq are subject to the policy specified in paragraph (f) of § 126.1.

**Regulatory Analysis and Notices:** This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and therefore, is not subject to the procedures required by 5 U.S.C. 553 and 554. It is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 but has been reviewed internally by the Department to ensure consistency with the purposes thereof. This rule does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

This amendment/rule has been found not to be a major rule within the meaning of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act of 1996. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant application of the consultation provisions of Executive Orders 12372 and 13132.

#### List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 126

Arms and munitions, Exports.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, title 22, chapter I, subchapter M, part 126, is amended as follows:

#### PART 126—GENERAL POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 126 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2778; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899.

■ 2. Section 126.1 is amended by revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:

##### § 126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) *Iraq.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles, destined for or originating in Iraq except, if determined to be in the national interest of the United States and subject to the notification requirements of section 1504 of Public Law 108–11, exports may be authorized of nonlethal military equipment and, in the case of lethal military equipment, only that which is designated by the

Secretary of State (or designee) for use by a reconstituted (or interim) Iraqi military or police force, and of small arms designated by the Secretary of State (or designee) for use for private security purposes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: March 23, 2004.

**John R. Bolton,**

*Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 04–8108 Filed 4–8–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710–25–P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

##### Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

##### 33 CFR Part 402

[Docket No. SLSDC 04–17202]

**RIN 2135–AA19**

##### Tariff of Tolls

**AGENCY:** Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC) and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation (SLSMC) of Canada, under international agreement, jointly publish and presently administer the St. Lawrence Seaway Tariff of Tolls in their respective jurisdictions. The Tariff sets forth the level of tolls assessed on all commodities and vessels transiting the facilities operated by the SLSDC and the SLSMC. The SLSDC is revising its regulations to reflect the fees and charges charged by the SLSMC in Canada starting in the 2004 navigation season, which are effective only in Canada. The SLSDC also is amending the regulations to increase the minimum charge per lock transited for full or partial transit of the Seaway to be charged by the SLSDC for transit through the U.S. locks of vessels that are not pleasure craft or vessels subject in Canada to the tolls under items 1 and 2 of the Tariff. Since this latter proposed amendment would be of applicability in the United States, comments were invited only on this. (*See SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.*) The Tariff of Tolls is in effect in Canada. For consistency, because these are, under international agreement, joint regulations, and to avoid confusion among users of the Seaway, the SLSDC finds that there is good cause to make this U.S. version of the amendments effective upon publication.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on April 9, 2004.

##### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marc C. Owen, Chief Counsel, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366–6823.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC) and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation (SLSMC) of Canada, under international agreement, jointly publish and presently administer the St. Lawrence Seaway Tariff of Tolls in their respective jurisdictions. (The Tariff is called the Schedule of Fees and Charges in Canada.) The amendments are described in the following summary.

The Tariff sets forth the level of tolls assessed on all commodities and vessels transiting the facilities operated by the SLSDC and the SLSMC. The SLSDC is revising § 402.8, “Schedule of Tolls,” to reflect the fees and charges charged by the SLSMC in Canada starting in the 2004 navigation season. With one exception, the changes affect the tolls for commercial vessels and are applicable only in Canada as the collection of the U.S. portion of tolls for commercial vessels is waived by law (33 U.S.C. 988a(a)). Accordingly, no notice and comment was necessary on these amendments. The SLSDC also is amending the regulations to increase the minimum charge per lock transited for full or partial transit of the Seaway to be charged by the SLSDC for transit through the U.S. locks of vessels that are not pleasure craft or vessels subject in Canada to the tolls under items 1 and 2 of the Tariff. Since only this latter proposed amendment would be of applicability in the United States, comments were invited only on this. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published on March 2, 2004 (69 FR 9774). Interested parties have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the amendment applicable in the United States. No comments were received. That amendment is described in the following summary.

The specific change is the amendment of § 402.8, “Schedule of Tolls”, to increase the per lock charge for transit through a U.S. lock from \$16.44 to \$16.77. This increase is due to higher operating costs at the locks.

##### Regulatory Evaluation

This regulation involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and therefore Executive Order 12866 does not apply and evaluation under the Department of Transportation’s