

Delegation of Authority No. 236-1 of November 9, 1999, I hereby determine that the objects to be included in the exhibition "Golden Years of Faberge: Objects and Drawings from the Wigstrom Workshop," imported from abroad for the temporary exhibition without profit within the United States, are of cultural significance. These objects are imported pursuant to loan agreements with foreign lenders. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at the A La Vieille Russie Gallery, New York, NY from on or about April 12, 2000 to on or about May 19, 2000, and at the New Orleans Museum of Art, from on or about June 17, 2000 to on or about August 20, 2000 is in the national interest. Public Notice of these determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, including a list of exhibit objects, contact Paul Manning, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202/619-5997). The address is U.S. Department of State, SA-44, 301 4th Street, S.W., Room 700, Washington, D.C. 20547-0001.

Dated: March 6, 2000.

William B. Bader,

Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State.

[FR Doc. 00-5923 Filed 3-9-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3247]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: "O'Keeffe on Paper"

DEPARTMENT: United States Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985, 22 U.S.C. 2459), the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, and Delegation of Authority No. 236 of October 19, 1999, as amended, I hereby determine that the object to be included in the exhibition "O'Keeffe on Paper," imported from abroad for the temporary exhibition without profit within the United States, are of cultural significance. This object is imported pursuant to a loan agreement with the foreign lender. I also determine that the

exhibition or display of the exhibit object at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC from April 9, 2000 through July 9, 2000, and at the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum, Santa Fe, CA from July 29, 2000 through October 29, 2000 is in the national interest. Public Notice of these Determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, including the exhibit object, contact Jacqueline Caldwell, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202/619-6982). The address is U.S. Department of State, SA-44; 301 4th Street, S.W., Room 700, Washington, D.C. 20547-0001.

Dated: March 6, 2000.

William B. Bader,

Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

[FR Doc. 00-5924 Filed 3-9-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3245]

Statutory Debarment Under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations Involving Orbit/FR, Inc.

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Orbit/FR, Inc. is statutorily debarred pursuant to section 127.7 (c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR parts 120-130). It shall be the policy of the Department of State to deny all export license applications and other requests for approval involving Orbit/FR, Inc. directly or indirectly.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 10, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eva O. Tyler, Acting Chief, Compliance Enforcement Branch, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (703-875-6644, Ext. 3).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 10, 1999, Orbit/FR, Inc. pled guilty to two (2) counts of violating the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) (22 U.S.C. 2778) in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The information charges Orbit/FR, Inc. with illegally exporting components for an antenna and radome measurement system, AL-8098, also known as AL-8099 to the People's Republic of China and illegally furnishing a defense service involving the modification of the antenna measurement software so that the antenna measurement system would

have sufficient accuracy to measure antennas on a Patriot-type missile system to the People's Republic of China. *United States v. Orbit/FR, Inc.*, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Criminal Docket No. CR 99-560.

Section 38(g)(4)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), 22 U.S.C. 2778, prohibits licenses or other approvals for the export of defense articles and defense services to be issued to a person, or any party to the export, who has been convicted of violating certain U.S. criminal statutes, including the AECA. The term "person", as defined in 22 CFR 120.14 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group, including governmental entities. The ITAR, specifically 126.7(e), defines the term "party to the export" to include the president, the chief executive officer, and other senior officers and officials of the license applicant; the freight forwarders or designated exporting agent of the license applicant; and any consignee or end-user of any item to be exported.

The ITAR, Section 127.7, authorizes the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs to prohibit certain persons convicted of violating, or conspiring to violate, the AECA, from participating directly or indirectly in the export of defense articles or in the furnishing of defense services for which a license or approval is required. Such a prohibition is referred to as a "statutory debarment," which may be imposed on the basis of a judicial proceeding that resulted in a conviction for violating, or of conspiring to violate, the AECA. See 22 CFR 127.7(c). The period for debarment will normally be three years from the date of conviction. At the end of the debarment period, and possibly after a period of one year, licensing privileges may be reinstated at the request of the debarred person following the necessary interagency consultations, after a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, and a finding that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any law enforcement concerns, as required by the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(4).

Statutory debarment is based solely upon a conviction in a criminal proceeding, conducted by a United States court. Thus, the administrative debarment procedures, as outlined in the ITAR, 22 CFR part 128, are not applicable in such cases.

The Department of State will not consider applications for licenses or