

model year 2007, (see 71 FR 52206, September 1, 2006), Ford Taurus X vehicle line beginning with model year 2008, (see 72 FR 20400, April 24, 2007). There is currently no available theft rate data published by the agency for the MY 2008 Tribute vehicle line. However, Mazda provided data on the effectiveness of other similar antitheft devices installed on the vehicle lines in support of its belief that its device will be at least as effective as those comparable devices previously granted exemptions by the agency.

Mazda reported that in MY 1996, the proposed system was installed on certain U.S. Ford vehicles as standard equipment (i.e. on all Ford Mustang GT and Cobra models, Ford Taurus LX, SHO and Sable LS models). In MY 1997, the immobilizer system was installed on the Ford Mustang vehicle line as standard equipment. When comparing 1995 model year Mustang vehicle thefts (without immobilizer), with MY 1997 Mustang vehicle thefts (with immobilizer), data from the National Insurance Crime Bureau showed a 70% reduction in theft. (Actual NCIC reported thefts were 500 for MY 1995 Mustang, and 149 thefts for MY 1997 Mustang.) Mazda also provided additional data from the July 2000 Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) news release to support its belief in the reliability of its device. The IIHS news release showed an average theft reduction of about fifty percent for vehicles equipped with immobilizer systems.

Based on the evidence submitted by Mazda, the agency believes that the antitheft device for the Mazda Tribute vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard (49 CFR 541).

In addressing the specific content requirements of 543.6, Mazda requested the agency to refer to the reliability and durability information submitted in Ford's June 5, 2002 letter to the agency regarding the identical device installed as standard equipment on the 2003 Ford Th!nk City vehicle line.¹ Ford provided a detailed list of the tests conducted and believes that the device is reliable and durable since the device complied with its specified requirements for each test.

Mazda stated that the electronic engine immobilizer device makes conventional theft methods such as hot-wiring or attacking the ignition lock

cylinder ineffective, and virtually eliminates drive-away thefts. Mazda also stated that the integration of the setting device (transponder) into the ignition key prevents any inadvertent activation of the system. Mazda stated that there are 18 quintillion possible codes making a successful key duplication virtually impossible.

The agency also notes that the device will provide four of the five types of performance listed in § 543.6(a)(3): promoting activation; preventing defeat or circumvention of the device by unauthorized persons; preventing operation of the vehicle by unauthorized entrants; and ensuring the reliability and durability of the device.

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 33106 and 49 CFR 543.7 (b), the agency grants a petition for exemption from the parts-marking requirements of part 541 either in whole or in part, if it determines that, based upon substantial evidence, the standard equipment antitheft device is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts marking requirements of part 541. The agency finds that Mazda has provided adequate reasons for its belief that the antitheft device for the Mazda Tribute vehicle line is likely to be as effective in reducing and deterring motor vehicle theft as compliance with the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard (49 CFR part 541). This conclusion is based on the information Mazda provided about its device.

For the foregoing reasons, the agency hereby grants in full Mazda's petition for exemption for the Tribute vehicle line from the parts-marking requirements of 49 CFR part 541, beginning with the 2010 model year vehicles. The agency notes that 49 CFR part 541, Appendix A-1, identifies those lines that are exempted from the Theft Prevention Standard for a given model year. 49 CFR part 543.7(f) contains publication requirements incident to the disposition of all Part 543 petitions. Advanced listing, including the release of future product nameplates, the beginning model year for which the petition is granted and a general description of the antitheft device is necessary in order to notify law enforcement agencies of new vehicle lines exempted from the parts-marking requirements of the Theft Prevention Standard.

If Mazda decides not to use the exemption for this line, it must formally notify the agency. If such a decision is made, the line must be fully marked according to the requirements under 49 CFR parts 541.5 and 541.6 (marking of

major component parts and replacement parts).

NHTSA notes that if Mazda wishes in the future to modify the device on which this exemption is based, the company may have to submit a petition to modify the exemption. Part 543.7(d) states that a Part 543 exemption applies only to vehicles that belong to a line exempted under this part and equipped with the anti-theft device on which the line's exemption is based. Further, Part 543.9(c)(2) provides for the submission of petitions "to modify an exemption to permit the use of an antitheft device similar to but differing from the one specified in that exemption."

The agency wishes to minimize the administrative burden that Part 543.9(c)(2) could place on exempted vehicle manufacturers and itself. The agency did not intend in drafting Part 543 to require the submission of a modification petition for every change to the components or design of an antitheft device. The significance of many such changes could be *de minimis*. Therefore, NHTSA suggests that if the manufacturer contemplates making any changes, the effects of which might be characterized as *de minimis*, it should consult the agency before preparing and submitting a petition to modify.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 33106; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

Stephen R. Kratzke,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. E8-15914 Filed 7-11-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Additional Designation of Entities Pursuant to Executive Order 13382

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is publishing the names of four newly-designated entities and four newly-designated individuals whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13382 of June 28, 2005, "Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters."

DATES: The designation by the Director of OFAC of the four entities and four individuals identified in this notice

¹ Reliability and durability data were submitted by Ford in support of its request pursuant to 49 CFR part 542, "Procedures for Selecting Lines to be Covered by the Theft Prevention Standard".

pursuant to Executive Order 13382 is effective on July 8, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Assistant Director, Compliance 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 Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac>) or via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on demand service, tel.: (202) 622-0077.

Background

On June 28, 2005, the President, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) ("IEEPA"), issued Executive Order 13382 (70 FR 38567, July 1, 2005) (the "Order"), effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 29, 2005. In the Order, the President took additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them.

Section 1 of the Order blocks, with certain exceptions, all property and interests in property that are in the United States, or that hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, of: (1) The persons listed in an Annex to the Order; (2) any foreign person determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have engaged, or attempted to engage, in activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery (including missiles capable of delivering such weapons), including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use such items, by any person or foreign country of proliferation concern; (3) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, technological or other support for, or goods or services in support of, any activity or transaction

described in clause (2) above or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Order; and (4) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Order.

On July 8, 2008, the Director of OFAC, in consultation with the Departments of State, Justice, and other relevant agencies, designated four entities and four individuals whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13382.

The list of additional designees is as follows:

Entities

1.7TH OF TIR (a.k.a. 7TH OF TIR COMPLEX; a.k.a. 7TH OF TIR INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX; a.k.a. 7TH OF TIR INDUSTRIES; a.k.a. 7TH OF TIR INDUSTRIES OF ISFAHAN/ESFAHAN; a.k.a. MOJTAMAE SANATE HAFTOME TIR; a.k.a. SANAYE HAFTOME TIR; a.k.a. SEVENTH OF TIR), Mobarakeh Road Km 45, Isfahan, Iran; P.O. Box 81465-478, Isfahan, Iran.

2.AMMUNITION AND METALLURGY INDUSTRIES GROUP (a.k.a. AMIG; a.k.a. AMMUNITION AND METALLURGY INDUSTRY GROUP; a.k.a. AMMUNITION INDUSTRIES GROUP; a.k.a. SANAYE MOHEMATSAZI), P.O. Box 16765-1835, Pasdaran Street, Tehran, Iran; Department 145-42, P.O. Box 16765-128, Moghan Avenue, Pasdaran Street, Tehran, Iran.

3.SHAHID SATTARI INDUSTRIES, Southeast Tehran, Iran.

4.PARCHIN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. PARA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES; a.k.a. PARCHIN CHEMICAL FACTORIES; a.k.a. PARCHIN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES GROUP; a.k.a. PCF; a.k.a. PCI), 2nd Floor, Sanam Bldg., 3rd Floor Sanam Bldg., P.O. Box 16765-358, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran; Khavaran Road Km 35, Tehran, Iran.

Individuals

1.AGHA-JANI, Dawood (a.k.a. AGHAJANI, Davood; a.k.a. AGHAJANI, Davoud; a.k.a. AGHAJANI, Davud; a.k.a. AGHAJANI, Kalkhoran Davood; a.k.a. AQAJANI KHAMENA, Da'ud); DOB 23 Apr 1957; POB Ardebil, Iran; nationality Iran; Passport I5824769.

2.HOJATI, Mohsen, c/o Fajr Industries Group, Tehran, Iran; DOB: 28 Sep 1955;

POB: Najafabad, Iran; Passport Number: G4506013 (Iran); nationality: Iran.

3.KETABACHI, Mehrdada Akhlaghi (a.k.a. KETABCHI, Merhdada Akhlaghi), c/o SBIG, Tehran, Iran; DOB 10 Sep 1958; nationality Iran; Passport A0030940 (Iran).

4.MALEKI, Naser (a.k.a. MALEKI, Nasser) c/o SHIG, Tehran, Iran; DOB: circa 1960; Passport Number: A0003039; Nationality: Iranian.

Dated: July 8, 2008.

Adam J. Szubin,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. E8-15918 Filed 7-11-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4811-45-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Unblocking of Specially Designated National Pursuant to Executive Order 13315, as Amended by Executive Order 13350

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is publishing the name of an individual whose property and interests in property have been unblocked pursuant to Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Blocking Property of the Former Iraqi Regime, Its Senior Officials and Their Family Members, and Taking Certain Other Actions, as amended by Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Termination of Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12722 With Respect to Iraq and Modification of Executive Order 13290, Executive Order 13303, and Executive Order 13315.

DATES: The unblocking and removal from the list of Specially Designated Nationals of the individual identified in this notice whose property and interests in property were blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, as amended by Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, is effective on June 30, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Assistant Director, Compliance Outreach & Implementation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, tel.: 202/622-2420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available from OFAC's Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac>) or via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on demand service, tel.: (202) 622-0077.