

Methodology: Respondents may submit the information by e-mail using DS-4048, an Excel electronic spreadsheet, or by letter using the fax or postal mail.

Dated: March 23, 2007.

Gregory M. Suchan,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. E7-6874 Filed 4-10-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5751]

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; Statutory Debarment of ITT Corporation Pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that persons convicted of violating Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, ("AECA") (22 U.S.C. 2778) are statutorily debarred pursuant to Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA and Section 127.7(c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR") (22 CFR 127.7(c)). On March 28, 2007, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, ITT Corporation entered a guilty plea to the willful export of defense articles without a license, in violation of Section 38 of the AECA and Sections 127.1(a) and 127.3 of the ITAR.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 28, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Trimble, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (202) 663-2700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(4), prohibits the Department of State from issuing licenses for the export of items on the U.S. Munitions List, where the applicant or any party to the export, has been convicted of violating certain statutory provisions, including Section 38 of the AECA. In implementing this provision, Section 127.7 of the ITAR, 22 CFR 127.7, provides for "statutory debarment" of any person who has been convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA. Persons subject to debarment are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in the export of defense articles, including technical data, or in the furnishing of defense services for

which a license or other approval is required.

On March 28, 2007, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, ITT Corporation entered a guilty plea to the willful export of defense articles without a license, in violation of Section 38 of the AECA and Sections 127.1(a) and 127.3 of the ITAR. Pursuant to Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA and Section 127.7(c) of the ITAR, ITT Corporation is statutorily debarred. The Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs after a full review of the circumstances, finding that appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate any law enforcement concerns, has decided to except out of the statutory debarment all present ITT Corporation business units but the culpable ITT entity responsible for the violations resulting in the aforementioned plea, ITT-Night Vision Division.

The Acting Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs has determined, based on the underlying nature of the violations, the debarment period shall be for three years, however, the Department will consider reinstatement requests from debarred persons one year after the date of debarment. At the end of the debarment period, export privileges may be reinstated only at the request of ITT Corporation, followed by 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 Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA. Unless export privileges are reinstated, however, ITT Corporation will remain debarred.

Exceptions, also known as transaction exceptions, may be granted with respect to this debarment on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs 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. Such exceptions have been granted with respect to certain existing authorization and pending authorizations for key programs involving ITT-Night Vision Division that have been identified as being necessary to U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. Approvals of future requests for authorizations may be granted after a full review of all circumstances to include law enforcement concerns and whether an exception is warranted by overriding U.S. foreign policy or national security interests, or whether an exception

would further law enforcement concerns that are consistent with foreign policy or national security interest of the United States, and whether other compelling concerns exist that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States.

Debarred persons are generally ineligible to participate in activity regulated under the ITAR (see *e.g.*, Sections 120.1(c) and (d) and 127.11(a)). Pursuant to Section 127.1(c) of the ITAR, any person who has knowledge that another person is subject to debarment or is otherwise ineligible may not, without disclosure to and written approval from the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, participate, directly or indirectly, in any export in which such ineligible person may benefit or have any direct or indirect interest.

This notice is provided to make the public aware that the parties listed above, unless an exception applies, are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in activities regulated by the ITAR, including any brokering activities, and in any export from or temporary import into the United States of defense articles, related technical data, or defense services in all situations covered by the ITAR. Specific case information may be obtained from the Office of the clerk for the U.S. District Court mentioned above.

Dated: March 26, 2007.

Stephen D. Mull,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs.

[FR Doc. E7-6869 Filed 4-10-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5683]

Notice of Charter Renewal for the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation

The Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation has renewed its charter for an additional period of two years. This Advisory Committee will continue to make recommendations to the Historian and the Department of State on all aspects of the Department's program to publish the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series as well as on the Department's responsibility under statute (22 U.S.C. 4351, *et seq.*) to open its 30-year old and older records for public review at the National Archives and Records Administration. The Committee consists of nine members drawn from among

historians, political scientists, archivists, international lawyers, and other social scientists who are distinguished in the field of U.S. foreign relations.

Questions concerning the Committee and the renewal of its Charter should be directed to Marc J. Susser, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, Department of State, Office of the Historian, Washington, DC 20520, telephone (202) 663-1123 (e-mail history@state.gov).

Dated: April 5, 2007.

Marc J. Susser,

Executive Secretary, Department of State.

[FR Doc. E7-6871 Filed 4-10-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5679]

Amendment to Section IV, Part A of the International Security Advisory Board Charter To Reflect an Increase in Board Membership to Not More Than 25 Members

Advisory Board Charter Amendment: The Department of State announces the amendment of the charter of the Department of State's International Security Advisory Board (ISAB). It has been determined that increasing the Board's membership to 25 members will provide an opportunity for the Board to reflect a greater balance of backgrounds, points of view, and demographic diversity in its policy recommendations. This increase will also permit the Board to conduct more studies simultaneously, which will enhance the Board's responsiveness to study requests by the Secretary and Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security.

The purpose and scope of the Board remain unchanged. Specifically, the Board will advise and make recommendations to the Secretary on United States arms control, disarmament, international security, and nonproliferation policy and activities.

Contact for information: The staff of the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security is responsible for supporting the Board. For additional information, contact Dr. George Look, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, telephone (202) 736-4244.

Dated: March 30, 2007.

George W. Look,

Executive Director, International Security Advisory Board, Department of State.

[FR Doc. E7-6861 Filed 4-10-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 5752]

Deadline for Initial Accreditation or Approval for Agencies and Persons in Order To Be Accredited/Approved When the Hague Adoption Convention Enters Into Force for the United States

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (the IAA), the Department of State (the Department) is the Central Authority for the United States for implementation of the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (the Convention). Once the Convention enters into force for the United States, agencies and persons that provide adoption services in cases covered by the Convention must be accredited, temporarily accredited, approved, or otherwise exempt. The Department previously announced in the **Federal Register** the establishment of the transitional application deadline (TAD) for accreditation and approval as November 17, 2006. The Department is now setting the deadline for initial accreditation or approval (DIAA) for February 15, 2008. All agencies and persons that applied by the TAD must complete the accreditation/approval process by February 15, 2008, to be eligible for accreditation, temporary accreditation, or approval at the time the Convention enters into force for the United States.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anna Mary Coburn at 202-736-9081. Hearing or speech-impaired persons may use the Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) by contacting the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Convention is a multilateral treaty that provides a framework for the adoption of children habitually resident in one country that is a party to the Convention by persons habitually resident in another country that is also a party to the Convention. The Convention establishes procedures to be followed in these intercountry adoption cases and imposes safeguards to protect the best interests of children. When the

Convention enters into force for the United States, it will apply to the United States as both a country of origin (outgoing cases, *i.e.*, where children are emigrating from the United States to a foreign country) and a receiving country (incoming cases, *i.e.*, where children are immigrating to the United States from a foreign country). The implementing legislation for the Convention is the IAA. Under the Convention, the IAA, and the final rule on accreditation, 22 CFR part 96, all agencies and persons providing adoption services must be accredited, temporarily accredited, approved, or exempt in order to provide adoption services in Convention cases.

The DIAA is February 15, 2008. The DIAA means that any agency or person that applied by the TAD must complete the accreditation/approval process by February 15, 2008, in order to be eligible for accreditation, temporary accreditation, or approval at the time the Convention enters into force for the United States. All agencies and persons must complete the accreditation or approval process, including the correction of any identified deficiencies, by February 15, 2008, if they are seeking accreditation, temporary accreditation, or approval by the time the Convention enters into force for the United States. Agencies and persons can seek accreditation after the DIAA and will be added to the list of approved persons and accredited agencies when approval or accreditation is granted.

The DIAA date is not the date that the Convention will enter into force for the United States. Before the Convention enters into force for the United States, the United States must deposit its instrument of ratification with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in accordance with Article 43 of the Convention. The United States intends to deposit its instrument of ratification in late 2007. The Convention will enter force for the United States on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the date of deposit. In accordance with 22 CFR 96.17, the Department will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the date on which the Convention will enter into force for the United States.

Dated: April 5, 2007.

Maura Harty,

Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

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