Consequently, effective immediately, it is the policy of the Department of State to deny all applications for licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles and defense services to Lebanon except as provided for in UNSCR 1701 (2006), until further notice. An exception is made allowing for the export or transfer to Lebanon of defense articles and defense services when authorized by the Government of Lebanon or by UNIFIL in accordance with UNSCR 1701 (2006). In addition, U.S. manufacturers and exporters and any other affected parties (e.g., brokers) are hereby notified that the Department of State has suspended all licenses and approvals authorizing the export or other transfer of defense articles and defense services to Lebanon except those authorized by the Government of Lebanon or UNIFIL. The licenses and approvals that have been suspended include manufacturing licenses and technical assistance agreements involving Lebanon, including any agreement that has Lebanon as a sales territory, with the exclusion of those authorized by the Government of Lebanon or UNIFIL. This action also precludes the use in connection with Lebanon of any exemptions from licensing or other approval requirements included in the ITAR, until further notice, excluding 22 CFR 123.17. Holders of existing licenses or authorizations must submit documentation for review by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) supporting the authorization of the transaction by the Government of Lebanon or UNIFIL. For future authorizations, exceptions to this policy of denial will be made, in accordance with the ITAR, on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they conform to UNSCR 1701.

United States compliance with UNSCR 1701 is implemented according to 22 CFR 126.1(c) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) under the authority of the AECA.

This action has been taken pursuant to sections 38 and 42 of the AECA (22 U.S.C. 2778, 2791) and section 126.7 of the ITAR in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States.

Dated: November 16, 2006.

Robert G. Joseph,
Undersecretary for Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Bulletin No. NHTSA–2006–26283; Notice 1]

Britax Child Safety, Inc., Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance


Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h), Britax has petitioned for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety.

This notice of receipt of Britax’s petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

AFFECTED are a total of approximately 34,363 Britax Marathon Child Restraint Systems (models E9L06, E9W06, and E906) produced between May 23 and July 28, 2006. S5.1.1 of FMVSS No. 213 requires that the child restraint system exhibit no complete separation of any load bearing structural element during dynamic testing. When the noncompliant child restraint systems were tested, the top tether hook opened and released from the top tether anchor. Britax has corrected the problem that caused these errors so that they will not be repeated in future production.

Britax believes that the noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety and that no corrective action is warranted. Britax states that the system has “excellent biomechanical performance * * * even with the opening of the system’s top tether hook.” Britax says that the systems “exceed expectation with head excursion well below the limit for products in which this performance is actually measured,” even though the noncompliant systems are not required to meet head excursion limits. Britax also points out that there was a lower HIC and lower chest acceleration with the top tether hook open than when not open, and “[t]hese results demonstrate that the opening of the top tether dissipates some of the occupant energy