

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 11153]

**Commission on Unalienable Rights;
Notice of Open Meeting**

The Members of the Commission on Unalienable Rights (“Commission”) will meet from 2:00 p.m. until 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 16, to present the Commission’s proposed Report to the public. The meeting will be in Philadelphia at the National Constitution Center, 525 Arch Street, Independence Mall. Doors will open at 1:30 p.m. The Secretary of State will attend, and there will not be late seating available for the meeting.

The conclusion of the meeting will start a two-week public comment period on the Report ending July 30 at midnight. An electronic facsimile of the report will be posted on the Commission’s web page: www.state.gov/commission-on-unalienable-rights on July 16. The final Report, following a consideration of the comments received, will be posted to the Commission’s website after the conclusion of the public comment period.

This meeting is open to the public, though seating is limited and on a first-come-first-served basis. To register for the meeting, members of the public planning to attend must, *no later than July 7*, provide their full name and email address to RSVPCcommission@state.gov. Requests for reasonable accommodation should be made at the same time as the notification. Late requests will be considered, but might not be possible to fulfill. Email addresses are collected for purposes of notification, should the meeting be postponed or cancelled due to weather or other exigencies.

This announcement may appear in the **Federal Register** less than 15 days prior to the meeting. The Department of State finds that there is an exceptional circumstance in that this advisory committee meeting must be held on July 16 due to the Secretary’s schedule.

For additional information, please contact Duncan Walker, Policy Planning Staff, at (202) 647–2236/3490, orwalkerdh3@state.gov.

Duncan H. Walker,*Designated Federal Officer, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2020–14339 Filed 7–1–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 11146]

**Statutory Debarment Under the Arms
Export Control Act and the
International Traffic in Arms
Regulations; Correction****ACTION:** Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is correcting Public Notice 11118 published in the **Federal Register** on May 20, 2020 imposing statutory debarment under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”) on persons convicted of violating, or conspiracy to violate, the Arms Export Control Act (AECA). The effective date for the imposition of statutory debarment remains May 20, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jae E. Shin, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State at (202) 632–2107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The primary purpose of this correction is to clarify Department policy as previously noted in **Federal Register** notice 84 FR 26500 (June 6, 2019).

In FR Doc. 2020–10862, published on May 20, 2020, on page 30783, in the second column, through the end of the notice on page 30784, in the second column, the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section is corrected to read as follows:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 38(g)(4) of the AECA, 22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(4), restricts the Department of State from issuing licenses for the export of defense articles or defense services where the applicant, or any party to the export, has been convicted of violating certain statutes, including section 38 of the AECA. The Department refers to this restriction as a limitation on “export privileges,” and implements it through § 127.11 of the ITAR. The statute and regulations permit the President to make certain exceptions to the restriction on export privileges on a case-by-case basis. Section 127.7(b) of the ITAR also provides for “statutory debarment” of any person who has been convicted of violating or conspiring to violate the AECA. Under this policy, persons subject to statutory debarment are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in any activities that are regulated by the ITAR.

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

It is the policy of the Department of State that statutory debarment as described in § 127.7 of the ITAR lasts for a three year period following the date of conviction. Reinstatement from the policy of statutory debarment is not automatic, and in all cases the debarred person must submit a request to the Department of State and be approved for reinstatement from statutory debarment before engaging in any activities subject to the ITAR.

Department of State policy permits debarred persons to apply to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, for reinstatement from statutory debarment beginning one year after the date of the debarment. In response to a request for reinstatement from statutory debarment, the Department may determine either to rescind only the statutory debarment pursuant to § 127.7(b), or to both rescind the statutory debarment pursuant to § 127.7(b) and reinstate export privileges as described in § 127.11 of the ITAR. See 84 FR 7411 for discussion on the Department’s policy regarding actions to both rescind the statutory debarment and reinstate export privileges. The reinstatement of export privileges can be made only after the statutory requirements of section 38(g)(4) of the AECA have been satisfied.

Certain exceptions, known as transaction exceptions, may be made to this debarment determination on a case-by-case basis. However, such an exception would be granted only after a full review of all circumstances, paying particular attention to the following factors: Whether an exception is warranted by overriding U.S. foreign policy or national security interests; whether an exception would further law enforcement concerns that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States; or whether other compelling circumstances exist that are consistent with the foreign policy or national security interests of the United States, and that do not conflict with law enforcement concerns. Even if exceptions are granted, the debarment continues until subsequent reinstatement from statutory debarment.

Pursuant to section 38(g)(4) of the AECA and § 127.7(b) and (c)(1) of the ITAR, the following persons, having been convicted in a U.S. District Court, are denied export privileges and are statutorily debarred as of May 20, 2020 (Name; Date of Judgment; Judicial District; Case No.; Month/Year of Birth):

(1) Asad-Ghanem, Rami Najm (aka Ghanem, Rami Najm); August 19, 2019; Central District of California; 2:15–cr–00704; June 1966.

(2) Boyko, Gennadiy; December 7, 2018; Northern District of Georgia; 1:16-cr-00338; February 1970.

(3) Browning, Scott Douglas; August 9, 2019; Eastern District of North Carolina; 5:18-cr-00036; April 1977.

(4) Brunt, Paul Stuart; March 1, 2019; Western District of Washington; 2:18-cr-00025; February 1966.

(5) Chehade, Walid; May 8, 2019; Western District of Michigan; 1:17-cr-00263; July 1981.

(6) Dequarto, Dominick; December 5, 2018; Middle District of Florida; 8:18-cr-00320; December 1965.

(7) Diab, Hicham; June 11, 2019; Western District of Washington; 2:18-cr-00282; July 1976.

(8) El Mir, Nafez; June 11, 2019; Western District of Washington; 2:18-cr-00282; November 1967.

(9) Heuschmann, Andy Lloyd; December 17, 2019; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 1:19-cr-00119; November 1959.

(10) Joseph, Junior Joel; April 12, 2019; Southern District of Florida; 9:18-cr-80139; February 1978.

(11) Peterson, John James; November 18, 2019; Southern District of Florida; 1:19-cr-20442; February 1959.

(12) Prezas, Julian; November 3, 2017; Western District of Texas; 5:16-cr-00040; January 1980.

(13) Rodriguez, Chris; October 18, 2019; Eastern District of Virginia; 1:19-cr-00153; April 1962.

(14) Ruchtein, Sergio; October 29, 2019; Eastern District of Pennsylvania; 2:19-cr-00309; October 1967.

(15) Saiag, Allexander (aka Saiag, Alexandre); November 22, 2019; Eastern District of New York; 1:19-cr-00129; September 1986.

(16) Saidi, Abdul Majid; March 15, 2019; Western District of Michigan; 1:17-cr-00263; March 1976.

(17) Shapovalov, Michael (aka Mikhail Shapovalov); May 29, 2018; District of Connecticut; 3:17-cr-00272; November 1986.

(18) Sheng, Zimo; December 14, 2018; Eastern District of Wisconsin; 2:18-cr-00108; August 1989.

(19) Srivaranon, Apichart; April 15, 2019; District of Maryland; 8:16-cr-00542; February 1985.

(20) Taylor, Maurice; July 22, 2019; Southern District of Mississippi; 3:18-cr-00260; October 1985.

(21) Tishchenko, Oleg Mikhaylovich; June 21, 2019; District of Utah; 1:16-cr-00034; April 1977.

(22) Zamarron-Luna, Carlos Antonio; October 19, 2019; Southern District of Texas; 7:18-cr-01043; March 1967.

(23) Zuppone, Brunella; November 18, 2019; Southern District of Florida; 1:19-cr-20442; May 1952.

At the end of the three-year period following the date of conviction, the above named persons remain debarred unless a request for reinstatement from statutory debarment is approved by the Department of State.

Pursuant to § 120.1(c) of the ITAR, debarred persons are generally ineligible

to participate in activity regulated under the ITAR. Also, under § 127.1(d) of the ITAR, any person who has knowledge that another person is ineligible pursuant to § 120.1(c)(2) of the ITAR may not, without disclosure to and written approval from the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, participate, directly or indirectly, in any ITAR-controlled transaction where such ineligible person may obtain benefit therefrom or have a direct or indirect interest therein.

This notice is provided for purposes of making the public aware that the persons listed above are prohibited from participating directly or indirectly in activities regulated by the ITAR, including any brokering activities and any export from or temporary import into the United States of defense articles, 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 Courts mentioned above and by citing the court case number where provided.

R. Clarke Cooper,

Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2020-14053 Filed 7-1-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36416]

TFG Transport, LLC—Acquisition Exemption—Decatur Central Railroad, LLC

TFG Transport, LLC (TFGT), a noncarrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption under 49 CFR 1150.31 to acquire from Decatur Central Railroad, LLC (DCRR) an approximately 16-mile rail line¹ extending from milepost 12.11 in Cisco, Ill., to milepost 27.63 in Decatur, Ill. (the Line).²

According to the verified notice of exemption, TFGT is a subsidiary of Topflight Grain Cooperative, Inc. (Topflight). TFGT states that Topflight and OmniTRAX Holdings Combined, Inc. (the sole members of DCRR) have executed a dissolution agreement to dissolve and distribute the assets of DCRR. TFGT states that pursuant to this dissolution agreement, TFGT will

¹ TFGT states that it will also acquire appurtenant land and ancillary trackage.

² In *Decatur Central Railroad—Acquisition & Operation Exemption—Topflight Grain Cooperative*, FD 36139 (STB served Sept. 14, 2017), the Line was described as having the same mileposts as TFGT states here and being approximately 15.52 miles long.

acquire the Line and assume the associated common carrier obligations. TFGT states that while no common carrier operations are currently conducted on the Line, it will provide service as needed through contractual arrangements with third party operators.

TFGT certifies that its projected annual revenues are not expected to exceed \$5 million and will not exceed those that would qualify it as a Class III rail carrier. TFGT further certifies that the proposed transaction does not involve any provision or agreement that would limit future interchange with a third-party connecting carrier.

The transaction may be consummated on or after July 16, 2020, the effective date of the exemption (30 days after the verified notice was filed).

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void ab initio. Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions to stay must be filed no later than July 9, 2020 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36416, must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board either via e-filing or in writing addressed to 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423-0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on TFGT's representative, Deanna S. Mool, Heyl, Royster, Voelker & Allen, 3731 Wabash Avenue, PO Box 9678, Springfield, IL 62791-9678.

According to TFGT, this action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c) and from historic preservation reporting requirements under 49 CFR 1105.8(b)(1).

Board decisions and notices are available at www.stb.gov.

Decided: June 29, 2020.

By the Board, Scott M. Zimmerman, Acting Director, Office of Proceedings.

Eden Besera,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2020-14302 Filed 7-1-20; 8:45 am]

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SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36407]

Mississippi Southern Railroad, LLC—Operation Exemption with Interchange Commitment—The Kansas City Southern Railway Company

Mississippi Southern Railroad, LLC (MSR), a Class III railroad, has filed a