

## 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](http://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 [RSVPCommission@state.gov](mailto:RSVPCommission@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](mailto:orwalkerdh3@state.gov).

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

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## 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.