

the purpose of discussing the Committee's proposed forthcoming topic of study: Voting Rights in Washington.

DATES: The meetings will be held on

- Monday December 2, 2019, at 12:30 p.m. Pacific Time.
- Thursday December 19, 2019, at 1:30 p.m. Pacific Time.

Public Call Information: Dial: 800–353–6461, Conference ID: 2306868.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Wojnarowski, DFO, at mwojnarowski@usccr.gov or 312–353–8311.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Members of the public may listen to the discussion. This meeting is available to the public through the above listed toll free number. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. The conference call operator will ask callers to identify themselves, the organization they are affiliated with (if any), and an email address prior to placing callers into the conference room. Callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Persons with hearing impairments may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the conference call number and conference ID number.

Members of the public are also entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be mailed to the Regional Programs Unit Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 230 S Dearborn, Suite 2120, Chicago, IL 60604. They may also be faxed to the Commission at (312) 353–8324, or emailed to Angelica Trevino at atrevino@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Unit Office at (312) 353–8311.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via www.facadatabase.gov under the Commission on Civil Rights, Washington Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are also directed to the Commission's website, <http://www.usccr.gov>, or may contact the

Regional Programs Unit office at the above email or street address.

Agenda

Welcome and Roll Call
Discussion: Voting Rights in Washington
Public Comment
Adjournment

Dated: November 7, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.
[FR Doc. 2019–24701 Filed 11–13–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Mojtaba Biria, Bassumer Strasse 65, 28816 Stuhr, Germany; Order Denying Export Privileges

On August 14, 2019, in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York, Mojtaba Biria (“Biria”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Biria was convicted of violating IEEPA by willfully conspiring to export and causing to be exported from the United States to Germany gas turbine parts, with knowledge that such goods were intended specifically for re-exportation directly and indirectly to Iran, without having first obtained the required U.S. Government authorization. Biria was sentenced to time served, a fine of \$5,000, and an assessment of \$100.

The Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”) are administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”).¹

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2019). The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (“EAA”), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, continued the Regulations in full force and effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012) (“IEEPA”). On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, and were in effect as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13,

Section 766.25 of the Regulations provides, in pertinent part, that the “Director of [BIS’s] Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of [BIS’s] Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of . . . the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706).” 15 CFR 766.25(a). The denial of export privileges under this provision may be for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(d).² In addition, pursuant to Section 750.8 of the Regulations, BIS’s Office of Exporter Services may revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which the person had an interest at the time of his/her conviction.³

BIS received notice of Biria’s conviction for violating IEEPA and, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the Regulations, provided notice and an opportunity for Biria to make a written submission to BIS. To date, BIS has not received a written submission from Biria.

Based upon my review and consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Biria’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Biria’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke any BIS-issued licenses in which Biria had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, *it is hereby ordered:*

First, from the date of this Order until August 14, 2029, Mojtaba Biria, with a last known address at Bassumer Strasse 65, 28816 Stuhr, Germany, and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives (“the Denied Person”), may not directly or indirectly participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as “item”) exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, license exception, or export control document;

2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA.

² See also Section 11(h) of the EAA, 50 U.S.C. 4610(h) (Supp. III 2015); Sections 1760(e) and 1768 of ECRA, 50 U.S.C. 4819 and 4826; and note 1, *supra*.

³ See notes 1 and 2, *supra*.

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Biria by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to

the provisions of this Order in order to prevent evasion of this Order.

Fourth, in accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Biria may file an appeal of this Order with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security. The appeal must be filed within 45 days from the date of this Order and must comply with the provisions of Part 756 of the Regulations.

Fifth, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to Biria and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until August 14, 2029.

Issued this 7th day of November 2019.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2019–24737 Filed 11–13–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Action Affecting Export Privilege: Rasheed Al Jijakli; Correction

Summary: In the **Federal Register** of Monday, October 7, 2019, the Bureau of Industry and Security published an Order denying the export privileges of Rasheed Al Jijakli. The Order inadvertently referenced the U.S. District Court as the “U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia” instead of the “United States District Court for the Central District of California”. This notice is being published to correct the name of the U.S. District Court.

Correction:

In the **Federal Register** of Monday, October 7, 2019, in FR Doc. 2019–21745, on page 53405, in the first full paragraph of the third column, the correct name of the U.S. District Court should read as follows “. . . in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California . . .”

Issued this 7th day of November 2019.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2019–24738 Filed 11–13–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Case No. 18–BIS–0002]

In the Matter of: Ali Caby, a/k/a “Alex” Caby, Blvd. James Boucher 91, Apt. 13, Floor 4, Lozenets, Sofia, Bulgaria 1407, et al., Respondents; Order Relating to Ali Caby, a/k/a “Alex” Caby

The Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (“BIS”), has notified Ali Caby, a/k/a “Alex” Caby, of Sofia, Bulgaria, that it has initiated an administrative proceeding against him pursuant to Section 766.3 of the Export Administration Regulations (the “Regulations”),¹ through the issuance of a Charging Letter alleging that Ali Caby, Arash Caby, Marjan Caby, AW-Tronics LLC, (“AW-Tronics”) and Arrowtronic, LLC (“Arrowtronic”) (collectively, “Respondents”) violated the Regulations as follows:

Charge 1 15 CFR 764.2(d)—Conspiracy

Beginning as early as in or about September 2013, and continuing through in or about March 2014, Respondents conspired and acted in concert with others, known and unknown, to bring about one or more acts that constitute a violation of the Regulations. The purpose and object of the conspiracy was to unlawfully export goods from the United States through transshipment points to Syria, including to Syrian Arab Airlines (“Syrian Air”), the flag carrier airline of Syria and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (“SDGT”), and in doing so evade the prohibitions and licensing requirements of the Regulations and avoid detection by U.S. law enforcement.

¹ The Regulations originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (“the EAA”), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, continued the Regulations in full force and effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012) (“IEEPA”). On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, and were in effect as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2018). The charged violation occurred in 2013–2014. The Regulations governing the violation at issue are found in the 2013–2014 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–774 (2013–2014)). The 2019 Regulations set forth the procedures that apply to this matter.