

(c) Within the Federal Government, a supervisor who uses implicit or explicit coercive sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, salary or job of an employee is engaging in sexual harassment. Similarly, an employee of an agency who behaves in this manner in the process of conducting agency business is engaging in sexual harassment. Finally, any employee who participates in deliberate or repeated unsolicited verbal comments, gestures, or physical contact of a sexual nature which are unwelcome and interfere with work productivity is also engaging in sexual harassment.

(d) It is the policy of the Relocation Commission that sexual harassment is unacceptable conduct in the workplace and will not be condoned. An employee who believes that he or she is subject to sexual harassment may contact one or more of the following people within the Commission for assistance:

- (1) The immediate supervisor or second level supervisor.
- (2) The EEO Counselor.
- (3) The agency EEO Officer.
- (4) The EEO Counselor at the Agency Liaison Division of the General Services Administration.

§ 700.563 Statutory restrictions from 18 U.S.C. 207, which are applicable to former Government employees.

(a) *Restrictions applicable to all former officers and employees*—(1) *Permanent bar.* A former Government employee is permanently barred from serving as agent or attorney for anyone other than the United States before any Government office or agency on any particular matter involving specific parties in which the former officer or employee had participated personally and substantially while with the Government.

(2) *Two year bar.* A restriction similar to the one summarized above prevents a former employee for two years from representational activities on all particular matters which were actually pending under the former employee's "official responsibility" during the one-year period prior to the termination of such responsibility.

(b) *Restrictions applicable only to "senior employees."* (1) Members of the

Senior Executive Service are considered senior employees.

(2) Two-year ban on assisting in representation by personal presence. A former senior employee may not assist in the representation of another person by personal presence at an appearance before the Government on any particular matter in which the former employee personally and substantially participated while with the Government.

(3) One-year on attempt to influence former agency. A former senior employee may not represent another person or himself in attempting to influence his own former agency on a matter pending before, or of substantial interest to, such agency. Certain communications are exempted from this provision. These include communications by former senior employees who are employed by State or local governments or by certain educational or medical institutions, other exempt communications are those that are purely social or informational, communications on matters that are personal, including any expression of personal views where the former employee has no pecuniary interest, and response to a former agency's requests for information.

(c) *Implementing regulations.* (1) Detailed regulations implementing this law have been published by the Director, Office of Government Ethics (see 5 CFR part 737). The Designated Agency Ethics Official should be consulted for any additional information.

§ 700.565 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Commission personnel shall acquaint themselves with Federal statutes which relate to their ethical and other conducts as employees of the Commission and of the Government. The attention of Commission personnel is directed to the following statutory provisions:

(a) House Concurrent Resolution 175, 85th Congress 2d Session, 72A Stat. B12, the "Code of Ethics for Government Service."

(b) Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, relating to bribery, graftm and conflicts of interest, as appropriate to the employees concerned.

(c) The prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds (18 U.S.C. 1913).

(d) The prohibitions against disloyalty and striking (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U.S.C. 1918).

(e) The prohibition against the employment of a member of the Communist organization (50 U.S.C. 784).

(f) The prohibitions against (1) the disclosures of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798, 50 U.S.C. 783); and (2) the disclosure of confidential information (18 U.S.C. 1905).

(g) The provision relating to the habitual use of intoxicants to excess (5 U.S.C. 7352).

(h) The prohibition against the misuse of a Government vehicle (31 U.S.C. 638a(c)).

(i) The prohibition against the misuse of the franking privilege (18 U.S.C. 1719).

(j) The prohibition against the use of deceit in an examination or personnel action in connection with Government employment (18 U.S.C. 1917).

(k) The prohibition against fraud or false statements in a Government matter.

(l) The prohibition against mutilating or destroying a public record (18 U.S.C. 2071).

(m) The prohibition against counterfeiting and forging transportation requests (18 U.S.C. 508).

(n) The prohibitions against (1) embezzlement of Government money or property (18 U.S.C. 641); (2) failing to account for public money (18 U.S.C. 643); and (3) embezzlement of the money or property of another person in the possession of an employee by reason of his employment (18 U.S.C. 654).

(o) The prohibition against unauthorized use of documents relating to claims from or by the Government (18 U.S.C. 285).

(p) The prohibitions against political activities in subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code and 18 U.S.C. 602, 603, 607 and 608.

(q) The prohibition against an employee acting as the agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (18 U.S.C. 219).

Subpart P—Hopi Reservation Evictees

SOURCE: 48 FR 51771, Nov. 14, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 700.601 Definitions.

(a) *Hopi reservation evictees.* Hopi reservation evictees are those members of the Navajo Tribe who were evicted from the Hopi Indian Reservation as a consequence of the decision in the case of *United States v. Kabinto* (456 F. 2d 1087) (1972).

(b) *Head of household.* (1) A household is group of two or more persons who live together at a specific location, who form a unit of permanent and domestic character.

(2) The head of household is the individual who speaks on behalf of the members of the household and who is determined by the Commission to represent the household.

(3) In order to be eligible for benefits under this section, an individual must be a head of household as of the date of certification for benefits.

(4) Those single individuals who actually maintain and support themselves as of the date of certification for benefits shall be considered a head of household.

(c) *Hopi reservation.* For purposes of this subpart Hopi reservation shall mean the lands in Land Management District No. Six as defined in the September 28, 1962, Judgment in *Healing v. Jones* Civ. No. 579 pCT (d), Ariz., and shall not include the Hopi Partitioned Lands.

(d) *Equivalent assistance from federal agencies.* Housing provided for Hopi reservation evictees shall be considered equivalent assistance if it meets the Commission's standards for a decent, safe and sanitary dwelling under § 700.55 of these rules.

§ 700.603 Eligibility.

(a) Those heads of household who were members of the Navajo Tribe and were evicted from the Hopi reservation as a consequence of the decision in the *United States v. Kabinto* shall be eligible to receive relocation assistance on a preference basis.

(b) Proof of eviction shall be determined by one of the following criteria: