

Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA

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this title, shall be the final date of submission of the forms required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section as prescribed by FAS.

(b) A participant shall, within 30 days after export of all or a portion of the donated commodities, submit evidence of such export to FAS, in the manner set forth in the agreement. The evidence may be submitted through an electronic media approved by FAS or by providing the carrier's on board bill of lading. The evidence of export must show the kind and quantity of commodities exported, the date of export, and the country where commodities were delivered.

(c)(1) A participant shall submit to FAS information, using a form as prescribed by FAS, covering the receipt, handling and disposition of the donated commodities. Such report shall be submitted to FAS, by the dates and for the reporting periods specified in the agreement, until all of the donated commodities have been distributed, sold or bartered and such disposition has been reported to FAS.

(2) If the agreement authorizes the sale or barter of donated commodities, the participant shall submit to FAS information, using a form as prescribed by FAS, covering the receipt and use of sale proceeds and income, and, in the case of bartered commodities, covering the services and goods derived from the barter of donated commodities. Such reports shall be submitted to FAS, by the dates and for the reporting periods specified in the agreement, until all of the sale proceeds and income have been disbursed and reported to FAS. When reporting financial information, the participant shall include the amounts in U.S. dollars and the exchange rate.

(3) The participant shall report, in the manner specified in the agreement, its progress, measured against established baselines, towards achieving the objectives of the activities under the agreement.

(4) The participant shall retain copies of and make available to FAS all barter receipts, contracts or other documents related to the barter of the donated commodities and the services or goods derived from such barter, for a minimum of two years after the agreement has been closed out.

(5) The participant shall provide to FAS additional information or reports relating to the agreement if requested by FAS.

(d) A participant shall submit to FAS, in the manner specified in the agreement, an annual audit in accordance with §3019.26 of this title. If FAS requires an annual financial audit with respect to a particular agreement, and CCC provides funds for this purpose, the participant shall arrange for such audit and submit it to FAS, in the manner specified in the agreement.

(e)(1) A participant shall, as provided in the agreement, submit to FAS interim and final evaluations of the implementation of the agreement. Unless otherwise provided in the agreement, the evaluations shall be submitted at the mid-point and end-point of the implementation period. The participant shall arrange for the evaluations to be conducted by an independent third party that:

(i) Is financially and legally separate from the participant's organization;

(ii) Has staff with demonstrated knowledge, analytical capability, language skills and experience in conducting evaluations of development programs involving agriculture, education, and nutrition;

(iii) Uses acceptable analytical frameworks such as comparison with non-project areas, surveys, involvement of stakeholders in the evaluation, and statistical analyses;

(iv) Uses local consultants, as appropriate, to conduct portions of the evaluation; and,

(v) Provides a detailed outline of the evaluation, major tasks, and specific schedules prior to initiating the evaluation.

(2) Receipt by FAS of the evaluations referred to in paragraph (e)(1) of this section is a condition for the participant to retain any funds provided by CCC to carry out the evaluations.

(f) A participant shall submit to FAS the financial reports and information outlined in §3019.52 of this title. The agreement will specify the acceptable forms and time requirements for submission.

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§ 1499.14 Noncompliance with an agreement.

If a participant fails to comply with a term of an agreement, FAS may take one or more of the enforcement actions set forth in §3019.62 of this title and, if appropriate, initiate a claim against the participant. FAS may also initiate a claim against a participant if the donated commodities are damaged or lost or the sale proceeds, income, or CCC-provided funds are lost due to an action or omission of the participant.

§ 1499.15 Suspension, termination, and closeout of agreements.

(a) An agreement may be suspended or terminated by CCC if it determines that:

(1) The continuation of the assistance provided under the agreement is no longer necessary or desirable; or

(2) Storage facilities are inadequate to prevent spoilage or waste, or distribution of the donated commodities will result in substantial disincentive to, or interference with, domestic production or marketing in the targeted country.

(b) An agreement may be terminated in accordance with §3019.61 of this title. If an agreement is terminated, the participant shall:

(1) Be responsible for the safety of any undistributed donated commodities and dispose of such commodities only as agreed to by FAS; and

(2) Follow the closeout procedures in §§3019.71 through 3019.73 of this title.

(c) An agreement will be considered completed when CCC and the participant have fulfilled their responsibilities under the agreement or the agreement has been terminated. The procedures in sections §§3019.71 through 3019.73 of this title will apply to the closeout of a completed agreement.

§ 1499.16 Appeals.

A participant may appeal a determination arising under this part to FAS. Such appeal will be in writing and submitted to the FAS official and in the manner set forth in the agreement. The participant will be given an opportunity to have a hearing before a final decision is made regarding its appeal.

§ 1499.17 Paperwork Reduction Act.

The information collection requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB Number 0551-0035.

CHAPTER XV—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PART 1520—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552

SOURCE: 67 FR 45895, July 11, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1520.1 General statement.

This part is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture 7 CFR, part 1—Administrative Regulations, Subpart A—Official Records, § 1.3, Agency Implementing Regulations, for the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). The Secretary's Regulations, as implemented by the regulations in this part govern the availability of records of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) to the public.

§ 1520.2 Location and hours.

Members of the public should contact the FAS FOIA Officer to arrange a place and time to review documents. Contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service, Public Affairs Division, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-1004. The office will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except national holidays, Tel.: 202-720-3448, Fax: 202-720-1727.

§ 1520.3 Indexes/Record systems.

5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) required that each agency publish or otherwise make available a current index of all materials for public inspection and copying. The Foreign Agricultural Service maintains the following record systems. FAS regulations, manuals, and notices; attache reports; general publications; and statements of policy and procedures for various FAS programs. Copies of the FAS index may be obtained free of charge by contacting the office specified in § 1520.2.

§ 1520.4 Agency FOIA Officer.

Requests for records shall be made to the Freedom of Information Officer,

Public Affairs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Ag Box 1004, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1004. Tel.: 202-720-3448, Fax: 202-720-1727.

§ 1520.5 Agency Appeal Official.

Any person whose request under § 1520.4 is denied shall have the right to appeal such a denial. For appeals, write to the following official and mark your letters "FOIA Appeal": Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-1004, Attn: FOIA Appeal.

§ 1520.6 Other information.

Many documents are available to the public without having to file an FOIA request. These include press releases, speeches, congressional testimony, program regulations, and some letters and memoranda. Some of this information can be found on the FAS web site, *www.fas.usda.gov*. Also, the FAS annual FOIA report is available on the agency's web site at *www.fas.usda.gov*. Click on FOIA at the bottom of the page. To request a paper copy of the FAS FOIA annual report, write to: Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Ave. SW., Ag Box 1004, Washington, DC 20250-1004, Attn: Freedom of Information Officer.

PART 1530—THE REFINED SUGAR RE-EXPORT PROGRAM, THE SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS RE-EXPORT PROGRAM, AND THE POLYHYDRIC ALCOHOL PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: Additional U.S. note 6 to chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202); 19 U.S.C. 3314; Proc. 6641, 58 FR 66867, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 172; Proc. 6763, 60 FR 1007, 3 CFR, 1995 Comp., p. 146.

SOURCE: 64 FR 7062, Feb. 12, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1530.100 General statement.

This part provides regulations for the Refined Sugar Re-Export Program, the Sugar Containing Products Re-Export Program, and the Polyhydric Alcohol Program. Under these provisions, refiners may enter raw sugar unrestricted by the quantitative limit established for the raw sugar tariff-rate quota or the requirements of certificates of quota eligibility provided for in 15 CFR part 2011, as long as licensees under the programs export an equivalent quantity of refined sugar, either as refined sugar or as an ingredient in sugar containing products, or use the refined sugar in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols.

§ 1530.101 Definitions.

Affiliated persons means two or more persons where one or more of said persons directly or indirectly controls or has the power to control the other(s), or, a third person controls or has the power to control the others. Indications of control include, but are not limited to: interlocking management or ownership, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and common use of employees.

Agent means a person who represents the licensee in any program transaction. An agent shall not, at any time, own any of the product produced by the program licensee. Agents may include brokers, shippers, freight forwarders, expeditors, and co-packers.

Bond or letter of credit means an insurance agreement pledging surety for the entry of foreign sugar without the required re-export within the program guidelines.

Certain polyhydric alcohols means any polyhydric alcohol, except polyhydric

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alcohol produced by distillation or polyhydric alcohol used as a substitute for sugar as a sweetener in human food.

Co-packer means a person who adds value to a licensed manufacturer's product, or produces a product for export by a licensed manufacturer.

Date of entry means the date raw sugar enters the U.S. Customs Territory.

Date of export means the date refined sugar or sugar containing products are exported from the U.S. Customs Territory, or, if exported to a restricted foreign trade zone, the date shown on the U.S. Customs Service form designating the product as restricted for export.

Date of transfer means the date that ownership of program sugar is conveyed from a refiner to a manufacturer or producer licensee.

Day means calendar day. When the day for complying with an obligation under this part falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the obligation may be completed on the next business day.

Documentation agreement means a signed and notarized letter from a licensee specifying certain documentation that the licensee shall obtain and maintain on file before said licensee requests from USDA updating of a license balance.

Enter or entry means importation into the U.S. Customs Territory, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, as those terms are used by the U.S. Customs Service.

Export means the conveyance (shipment) of sugar or a sugar containing product from a licensee under this part to a country outside the U.S. Customs Territory, or to a restricted foreign trade zone.

Licensing Authority means a person designated by the Director, Import Policies and Programs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Manufacturer means a person who produces or causes to be produced on their behalf a sugar containing product for export under the provisions of this part.

Person means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, estate, trust, or any other business enterprise or legal entity.

Program sugar means sugar that has been charged or credited to the license

of a licensee in conformity with the provisions of this part.

Program transaction means an appropriate entry, transfer, use, or export of program sugar.

Refined sugar means any product that is produced by a refiner by refining raw cane sugar and that can be marketed as commercial, industrial or retail sugar.

Refiner means any person in the U.S. Customs Territory that refines raw cane sugar through affination or defecation, clarification, and further purification by absorption or crystallization.

Sugar containing product means any product, other than those products normally marketed by cane sugar refiners, that is produced from refined sugar or to which refined sugar has been added as an ingredient.

Transfer means the transfer of legal title of program sugar from a licensed refiner to a licensed manufacturer of a sugar containing product or a licensed producer of certain polyhydric alcohols for the production of sugar containing products or the production of certain polyhydric alcohols.

Unique number means a tracking number established by a licensee for a transaction (entry, transfer, export, or use). A unique number is established for a transaction to or from a specific country or licensee. The unique number is also assigned by the licensee to a file that contains all of the supporting documentation for the transaction for which it was established. The unique number is the means by which program transactions will be tracked.

§ 1530.102 Nature of the license.

(a) A person who wishes to participate in the Refined Sugar Re-export Program, the Sugar Containing Products Re-export Program, or the Polyhydric Alcohol Program must first obtain a license from the USDA, through the Licensing Authority.

(b) A license under the Refined Sugar Re-export Program permits a refiner to enter raw cane sugar under subheading 1701.11.20 of the HTS, and export an equivalent quantity of refined sugar onto the world market or transfer an equivalent quantity of refined sugar to licensees under the Sugar Containing

Products Re-export Program or the Polyhydric Alcohol Program.

(c) A license under the Sugar Containing Products Re-export Program or Polyhydric Alcohol Program permits licensees to receive transfers and export an equivalent quantity of sugar as an ingredient in sugar containing products, or use an equivalent quantity of sugar in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols.

(d) All refining, manufacturing, and production shall be accomplished in the U.S. Customs Territory, and within time-frames and quantity limitations prescribed in this part. Program sugar and non-program sugar are substitutable.

(e) A licensee must establish a bond or a letter of credit in favor of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to charge program sugar in anticipation of the export or transfer of refined sugar, the export of sugar in sugar containing products, or the production of certain polyhydric alcohols.

§ 1530.103 License eligibility.

(a) A raw cane sugar refiner, a manufacturer of sugar containing products, or a producer of certain polyhydric alcohols, that owns and operates a facility within the U.S. Customs Territory, is eligible for a license to participate in the Refined Sugar Re-export Program, the Sugar Containing Products Re-export Program, or the Polyhydric Alcohol Program, respectively.

(b) No person may apply for or hold more than one license, including a license held by an affiliated person.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this section, a person who owns one or more wholly-owned subsidiary corporations manufacturing sugar containing products or producing certain polyhydric alcohols, which would otherwise qualify for an individual license, is eligible for a consolidated license to cover the program transactions and other program activities of both the parent corporation and the subsidiary corporation(s). The program transactions and other program activities of the subsidiary corporation(s) covered by a consolidated license shall be treated as the activities of the corporation holding the consolidated license.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of this section, each wholly-owned subsidiary manufacturing sugar containing products or producing certain polyhydric alcohols may establish a license for program activities instead of the parent corporation establishing a consolidated license. The sum total of license limits for the parent corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary corporation(s) shall not exceed the quantitative limits established in § 1530.105 of this part.

§ 1530.104 Application for a license.

(a) A person seeking a license shall apply in writing to the Licensing Authority and shall submit the following information:

(1) The name and address of the applicant;

(2) The address at which the applicant will maintain the records required under § 1530.110;

(3) The address(es) of the applicant's processing plant(s), including any wholly-owned subsidiary(s) and plant(s) in the case of a consolidated license, and including those of any co-packer(s);

(4) In the case of a refined sugar product, the polarity of the product and the formula proposed by the refiner for calculating the refined sugar in the product;

(5) In the case of a sugar containing product, the percentage of refined sugar (100 degree polarity), on a dry weight basis, contained in such product(s);

(6) In the case of polyhydric alcohol, the quantity of refined sugar used producing certain polyhydric alcohols; and

(7) A certification explaining that the applicant is not affiliated with any other licensee, or explaining any affiliations, should they exist.

(b) A documentation agreement must be concluded with the Licensing Authority.

(c) If any of the information required by paragraph (a) of this section changes, the licensee shall promptly apply to the Licensing Authority to amend the application to include such changes.

§ 1530.105 Terms and conditions.

(a) A licensed refiner (refiner) shall, not later than 90 days after entering a quantity of raw cane sugar under subheading 1701.11.20 of the HTS, export or transfer an equivalent quantity of refined sugar if the entry results in a positive license balance.

(b) A licensed sugar containing products manufacturer (manufacturer) or a licensed polyhydric alcohol producer (producer) shall, not later than 18 months from the date of transfer of a quantity of refined sugar from a refiner, export an equivalent quantity of refined sugar as an ingredient in a sugar containing product if the transfer results in a positive license balance, or use an equivalent quantity of refined sugar in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols if the transfer results in a positive license balance, respectively.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, licensees may receive credit for the exportation or transfer of refined sugar, the exportation of a sugar containing product, or the production of certain polyhydric alcohols prior to the corresponding date of entry of raw cane sugar the date of transfer of refined sugar.

(d) Licensees are encouraged to submit monthly program transaction reports, but shall report no later than 90 days from the date of entry, transfer, export, or use.

(e) A refiner may enter raw sugar, or a manufacturer or producer may receive a transfer of refined sugar, in anticipation of the transfer or export of refined sugar (refiner), the export of sugar in sugar containing products (manufacturer) or the production of a polyhydric alcohol (producer) not to exceed the value of a bond or letter of credit, which must be established pursuant to § 1530.107 of this part. The value of a bond or letter of credit shall not exceed the license limits established in this section.

(f) A refiner shall not exceed a license balance of 50,000 metric tons, raw value for the sum of all charges and credits.

(g) A refiner may enter raw sugar from Mexico and re-export, within 30 days of entry, refined sugar to Mexico without a charge against the refiner's

license balance. If the refined sugar is not re-exported to Mexico within 30 days of entry, the license shall be charged the quantity that has not been re-exported.

(h) A manufacturer or a producer shall not exceed a license balance of 10,000 short tons, refined value for the sum of all charges and credits.

(i) A manufacturer's or a producer's consolidated license balance, or the sum of a parent company and wholly-owned subsidiary license balances if held separately, shall not exceed a license balance of 25,000 short tons, refined value for the sum of all charges and credits.

(j) For the purposes of the programs governed by this part, sugar is fully substitutable. The refined sugar transferred, exported, or used does not need to be the same sugar produced by refining raw sugar entered under sub-heading 1701.11.20 of the HTS.

(k) A licensee may use an agent to carry out the requirements of participation in the program. The licensee must retain ownership of and responsibility for the product until exported from the U.S. Customs Territory, to a restricted foreign trade zone, or used in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols, and must establish and maintain sufficient documentation, as agreed in the documentation agreement pursuant to §1530.110, to substantiate export of the product or the production of certain polyhydric alcohols.

(l) A license may be assigned only with the written permission of the Licensing Authority and subject to such terms and conditions as the Licensing Authority may impose.

(m) The Licensing Authority may impose such conditions, limitations or restrictions in connection with the use of a license at such time and in such manner as the Licensing Authority, at his or her discretion, determines to be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the relevant program.

§ 1530.106 License charges and credits.

(a) A license shall be charged or credited for the quantity of sugar entered, transferred, exported, or used, adjusted to a dry weight basis. Refiner quantities shall be adjusted to raw value, using the formulas set forth in para-

graphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section. Manufacturer and producer quantities shall be adjusted to 100 degrees polarity on a dry weight basis.

(1) To adjust the raw value for sugar with a polarization of less than 92 degrees, divide the total sugar content by 0.972 (polarization × outturn weight/.972).

(2) To adjust the raw value for sugar with polarization of 92 degrees or above, multiply the polarization times 0.0175, subtract 0.68, and multiply the difference by the outturn weight ((polarization × 0.0175)–0.68) × outturn weight).

(3) To determine the quantity of refined sugar that must be transferred or exported to equal a corresponding quantity of entered raw sugar charged to a license, divide the quantity of entered raw sugar by 1.07 (raw quantity/1.07).

(b) [Reserved]

§ 1530.107 Bond or letter of credit requirements

(a) The licensee may charge program sugar in anticipation of the transfer or export of refined sugar, the export of sugar in sugar containing products, or the production of certain polyhydric alcohols, if the licensee establishes a performance bond or a letter of credit with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which meets the criteria set forth in this section.

(b) The bond or letter of credit may cover entries made either during the period of time specified in the bond (a term bond) or for a specified entry (a single entry bond).

(c) Only the licensee who will refine the sugar, manufacture the sugar containing product, or produce certain polyhydric alcohols may be the principal on the bond or letter of credit covering such sugar to be re-exported or used in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols. The surety or sureties shall be among those listed by the Secretary of the Treasury as acceptable on Federal bonds.

(d) The obligation under the bond or letter of credit shall be made effective no later than the date of entry of the

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sugar for refiners or the date of transfer of the corresponding sugar for manufacture into a sugar containing product or certain polyhydric alcohols.

(e) The amount of the bond or letter of credit shall be equal to 20 cents per pound of sugar to be entered under the license.

(f) If a licensee fails to qualify for credit to a license within the specified time period of the date of export or use of corresponding sugar in an amount sufficient to offset the charge to the license for that corresponding sugar, payment shall be made to the U.S. Treasury. The payment shall be equal to the difference between the Number 11 contract price and the Number 14 contract price (New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange) in effect on the last market day before the date of entry of the sugar or the last market day before the end of the period during which export or use was required, whichever difference is greater. The difference shall be multiplied by the quantity of refined sugar, converted to raw value, that should have been exported in compliance with this part. If there was not a Number 11, or a Number 14 contract price for the relevant market day, the Licensing Authority may estimate such price as he or she deems appropriate.

§ 1530.108 Revocation or surrender of licenses.

(a) A license may be revoked upon written notice by the Licensing Authority.

(b) A licensee may surrender a license when the sum of all credits is equal to or greater than the sum of all charges.

§ 1530.109 Reporting.

(a) A licensee may submit as often as monthly for charges and credits against a license balance, but must submit at least a quarterly report to the Licensing Authority not later than 90 days after the earliest transaction in the report for which credits or charges are being submitted. The licensee need not report when there have not been transactions during the reporting period.

(b) Reports may be submitted by e-mail, U.S. mail, private courier, or in

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person, but must be in an integrated database format acceptable to the Licensing Authority. A copy of this format may be obtained from the Licensing Authority. Applicants unable to submit a report in the specified electronic format may seek a temporary waiver to permit them to submit the report on paper.

(c) The reports must include the following for all program transactions:

(1) A unique number associated with the transaction;

(2) The date of the entry, transfer (only a refiner shall report transfers to the Licensing Authority), export, or use;

(3) The quantity of program sugar entered, transferred, exported as refined sugar, or used in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols;

(4) The licensee's license number, or if a transfer is being reported, the licensee's license number as well as the transfer recipient's license number;

(5) The country of origin (entry of raw sugar) or final destination (refined exports), using the exact country code designated in the HTS; and

(6) The initial and final polarization, and final weight (when available) for entries of raw sugar.

(d) Licensees have an affirmative and continuing duty to maintain the accuracy of the information contained in previously submitted reports.

(1) The licensee shall immediately notify the Licensing Authority and promptly request that previously claimed credits be charged back upon discovery that previously claimed exports of refined sugar, refined sugar in sugar containing products, or refined sugar used in the production of polyhydric alcohol were re-entered into the U.S. Customs Territory without substantial transformation, not used in the production of certain polyhydric alcohols, made under a false underlying proof of export, or made but previously submitted exports do not otherwise satisfy the requirements of regulations or the documentation agreement.

(2) Charge backs shall be as of the date of the erroneously claimed credit.

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§ 1530.110 Records, certification, and documentation.

(a) A licensee shall establish a documentation agreement with the Licensing Authority before submitting for credit against a license. The licensee shall propose to the Licensing Authority a list of documents to substantiate entries, transfers, exports, or use as appropriate. The Licensing Authority shall consider the licensee's proposal to assure that it provides that a program transaction is fully substantiated, and shall then respond in writing to the licensee in a timely fashion outlining any deficiencies. Once agreed, the licensee shall submit a notarized letter specifying the documents to be maintained on file and certifying that the charges and credits made pursuant to § 1530.106 will be kept on file, identifiable by a unique number, and available for inspection pursuant to § 1530.110.

(b) For all transactions, the documentation shall:

(1) Substantiate the information required in § 1530.109 (c), and the completion of the reported transaction;

(2) Establish the buyer and seller specifications for a transaction;

(3) Include all U.S. Customs forms submitted in the entry or export process;

(4) Provide the correct telephone numbers and addresses of any agents, consignees, foreign purchasers, and non-vessel operating common carriers used in completing the transaction;

(5) Indicate the port of entry or export for the program transaction;

(6) Provide the percentage of sugar in a sugar containing product or certain polyhydric alcohols; and

(7) Provide the name of export carrier, vessel name, and container number.

(c) The licensee shall maintain the documentation established in the documentation agreement for 5 years from the date of such program transaction.

(d) Upon request, the licensee shall make the records, outlined by the documentation agreement and identified (associated) by the unique number assigned by the licensee to the program transaction as reported to the Licensing Authority for posting against a license balance, available for inspection and copying by the Licensing Author-

ity, the Compliance Review Staff of the Foreign Agricultural Service, and/or the Office of the Inspector General, USDA, the U.S. Department of Justice, or any U.S. Government regulatory or investigative office.

§ 1530.111 Enforcement and penalties.

(a) The Licensing Authority may revoke credits granted on a license if the credits granted do not meet the requirements set forth in the regulations of this part, or if the licensee does not voluntarily charge back credits erroneously claimed in accordance with these regulations. The Licensing Authority may also recommend revocation of a license, if the licensee has been in violation of § 1530.109 (c) of this part.

(b) The Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, may suspend or revoke a license upon recommendation of the Licensing Authority. Suspension of a license will be governed by 7 CFR part 3017, subpart D and debarment will be governed by 7 CFR part 3017, subpart C.

§ 1530.112 Administrative appeals.

(a) The licensee may appeal the Licensing Authority's determination by filing a written notice of appeal, signed by the licensee or the licensee's agent, with the Director, Import Policies and Programs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service (Director), or his or her designee. The decision on such an appeal shall be made by the Director, and will be governed by § 3017.515 of this title. The appeal must be filed not later than 30 days after the date of the Licensing Authority's determination, and shall contain the licensee's written argument.

(b) The licensee may request an informal hearing. The Director shall arrange a place and time for the hearing, except that it shall be held within 30 days of the filing date of the notice of appeal if the licensee so requests.

(c) The licensee may be represented by counsel, and shall have full opportunity to present any relevant evidence, documentary or testimonial. The Director may permit other individuals to present evidence at the hearing and the licensee shall have an opportunity to question those witnesses.

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(d) The licensee may request a verbatim transcript of the hearing, and shall be responsible for arranging for a professional reporter and shall pay all attendant expenses.

(e) The Director shall make the determination on appeal, and may affirm, reverse, modify or remand the Licensing Authority's determination. The Director shall notify the licensee in writing of the determination on appeal and of the basis thereof. The determination on appeal exhausts the licensee's administrative remedies.

§ 1530.113 Waivers.

Upon written application of the licensee or at the discretion of the Licensing Authority, and for good cause, the Licensing Authority may extend the period for transfer, export, or production, and/or may temporarily increase a maximum license limit, may extend the period for submitting regularly scheduled reports, or may temporarily waive or modify any other requirement imposed by this part if the Licensing Authority determines that such a waiver will not undermine the purpose of the relevant program or adversely affect domestic sugar policy objectives. The Licensing Authority may specify additional requirements or procedures in place of the requirements or procedures waived or modified.

§ 1530.114 Implementation.

Current program participants may qualify under this rule upon concluding a documentation agreement with the Licensing Authority, but must conclude a documentation agreement within 24 months of the effective date of this rule. Participant license balances, as of the effective date of this rule, shall continue under this rule.

§ 1530.115 Paperwork Reduction Act assigned number.

Licensees are not required to respond to requests for information unless the form for collecting information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. OMB has approved the information collection requirements contained in this part in accordance with 44 U.S.C. chapter 35. OMB number 0551-

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0015 has been assigned and will expire November 30, 1999.

PART 1540—INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Subpart A—Emergency Relief From Duty-Free Imports of Perishable Products

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 213(f), Pub. L. 98-67, 97 Stat. 391 (19 U.S.C. 2703(f)); 5 U.S.C. 301; sec. 404, Pub. L. 98-573, 98 Stat. 3016, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2112 note); 5 U.S.C. 301.

Subpart A—Emergency Relief From Duty-Free Imports of Perishable Products

AUTHORITY: Sec. 213(f), Pub. L. 98-67, 97 Stat. 391 (19 U.S.C. 2703(f)); 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 49 FR 22265, May 29, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

CROSS REFERENCE: For United States International Trade Commission regulations on investigations of import injury and the rules pertaining to the filing of a section 201 petition, see 19 CFR part 206.

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§ 1540.1 Applicability of subpart.

This subpart applies to requests for emergency relief from duty-free imports of perishable products filed with the Department of Agriculture under section 213(f) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983, title II of Pub. L. 98-67, 97 Stat. 384 (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) (the Act).

§ 1540.2 Definitions.

(a) *Perishable product* means:

(1) Live plants provided for in subpart A of part 6 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS);

(2) Fresh or chilled vegetables provided for in items 135.10 through 138.42 of the TSUS;

(3) Fresh mushrooms provided for in item 144.10 of the TSUS;

(4) Fresh fruit provided for in items 146.10, 146.20, 146.30, 146.50 through 146.62, 146.90, 146.91, 147.03 through 147.33, 147.50 through 149.21 and 149.50 of the TSUS;

(5) Fresh cut flowers provided for in items 192.17, 192.18, and 192.21 of the TSUS; and

(6) Concentrated citrus fruit juice provided for in items 165.25 and 165.35 of the TSUS.

(b) *Beneficiary country* means any country listed in section 212(b) of the Act with respect to which there is in effect a proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary country for purposes of the Act.

§ 1540.3 Who may file request.

A request under this subpart may be filed by an entity, including a firm, or group or workers, trade association, or certified or recognized union which is representative of a domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly competitive with a perishable product that such entity claims is being imported into the United States duty-free under the provisions of the Act from a beneficiary country(ies) in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to such domestic industry.

§ 1540.4 Contents of request.

A request for emergency action under section 213(f) of the Act shall be submitted in duplicate to the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Such requests shall be supported by appropriate information and data and shall include to the extent possible:

(a) A description of the imported perishable product(s) allegedly causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury;

(b) The beneficiary country(ies) of origin of the allegedly injurious imports;

(c) Data showing that the perishable product allegedly causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury is being imported from the designated beneficiary country(ies) in increased quantities as compared with imports of the same product from the designated beneficiary country(ies) during a previous representative period of time (including a statement of why the period used should be considered to be representative);

(d) Evidence of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry substantially caused by the increased quantities of imports of the product from the beneficiary country(ies); and

(e) A statement indicating why emergency action would be warranted under section 213(f) of the Act (including all available evidence that the injury caused by the increased quantities of imports from the beneficiary country(ies) would be relieved by the suspension of the duty-free treatment accorded under the Act).

A copy of the petition and the supporting evidence filed with the United States International Trade Commission under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, must be provided with the request for emergency action.

§ 1540.5 Submission of recommendations.

If the Secretary has reason to believe that the perishable product which is the subject of a petition under § 1540.4 of this subpart is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly

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competitive with the imported perishable product and that emergency action is warranted, the Secretary, within 14 days after the filing of the petition under § 1540.4 of this subpart, shall recommend to the President that the President take emergency action. If the Secretary determines not to recommend the imposition of emergency action, the Secretary shall publish a notice of such determination and will so advise the petitioner within 14 days after the filing of the petition.

§ 1540.6 Information.

Persons desiring information from the Department of Agriculture regarding the Department's implementation of section 213(f) of the Act should address such inquiries to the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

§ 1540.7 Paperwork Reduction Act assigned number.

The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements contained in these regulations in accordance with 44 U.S.C. chapter 25, and OMB number 0551-0018 has been assigned.

Subpart B—Emergency Relief From Certain Perishable Products Imported From Israel

AUTHORITY: Sec. 404, Pub. L. 98-573, 98 Stat. 3016, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2112 note); 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 50 FR 43692, Oct. 29, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

CROSS REFERENCE: For U.S. International Trade Commission regulations concerning investigations of import injury and the rules pertaining to the filing of a section 201 petition, see 19 CFR part 206.

§ 1540.20 Applicability of subpart.

This subpart applies to requests filed with the Department of Agriculture under section 404 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, Pub. L. 98-573, for emergency relief from imports of certain perishable products from Israel entering the United States at a reduced rate of duty or duty-free pursuant to a trade agreement between the United States

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and Israel entered into under section 102(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

§ 1540.21 Definition.

Perishable product means:

(a) Live plants provided for in subpart A of part 6 of schedule 1 of the 1985 Tariff Schedules of the United States (the "TSUS");

(b) Fresh or chilled vegetables provided for in items 135.03 through 138.46 of the TSUS;

(c) Fresh mushrooms provided for in item 144.10 of the TSUS;

(d) Fresh fruits provided for in items 146.10, 146.20, 146.30, 146.50 through 146.62, 146.90, 146.91, 147.03 through 147.44, 147.50 through 149.21 and 149.50 of the TSUS;

(e) Fresh cut flowers provided for in items 192.17, 192.18, and 192.21 of the TSUS; and

(f) Concentrated citrus fruit juice provided for in items 165.25, 165.29 and 165.36 of the TSUS.

§ 1540.22 Who may file request.

A request under this subpart may be filed by an entity, including a firm, or group or workers, trade association, or certified or recognized union which is representative of a domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly competitive with a perishable product that such entity claims is being imported from Israel into the United States at a reduced duty or duty-free under the provisions of a trade agreement between the United States and Israel entered into under section 102(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to such domestic industry.

§ 1540.23 Contents of request.

A request for emergency action under section 404 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 shall be submitted in duplicate to the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Such request shall be supported by appropriate information and data and shall include to the extent possible:

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(a) A description of the imported perishable product(s) allegedly causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury;

(b) Data showing that the perishable product allegedly causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury is being imported from Israel in increased quantities as compared with imports of the same product from Israel during a previous representative period of time (including a statement of why the period selected by the petitioner should be considered to be representative);

(c) Evidence of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry substantially caused by the increased quantities of imports of the product from Israel; and

(d) A statement indicating why emergency action would be warranted under section 404 (including all available evidence that the injury caused by the increased quantities of imports from Israel would be relieved by the withdrawal of the reduction of the duty or elimination of the duty-free treatment provided to the product under the trade agreement). A copy of the petition and the supporting evidence filed with the United States International Trade Commission under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, must be provided with the request for emergency action.

§ 1540.24 Determination of the Secretary of Agriculture.

If the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that the perishable product(s) which is the subject of a petition under this subpart is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly competitive with the imported perishable product and that emergency action is warranted, the Secretary, within 14 days after the filing of the petition under § 1540.23 shall recommend to the President that the President take emergency action. If the Secretary determines not to recommend the imposition of emergency action, the Secretary, within 14 days after the filing of the petition, will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a no-

tice of such determination and will so advise the petitioner.

§ 1540.25 Information.

Persons desiring information from the Department of Agriculture regarding the Department's implementation of section 404 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 should address such inquiries to the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

§ 1540.26 Paperwork Reduction Act assigned number.

The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements contained in these regulations in accordance with 44 U.S.C. chapter 25, and OMB number 0551-0023 has been assigned.

Subpart C—Emergency Relief From Duty-Free Imports of Perishable Products From Certain Andean Countries

AUTHORITY: Title II, sec. 204(e), Pub. L. 102-182, 105 Stat. 1239 (19 U.S.C. 3203(e)); 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 58 FR 16104, Mar. 25, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

CROSS REFERENCE: For United States International Trade Commission regulations on investigations of import injury and the rules pertaining to the filing of a section 201 petition, see 19 CFR part 206.

§ 1540.40 Applicability of subpart.

This subpart applies to requests for emergency relief from duty-free imports of perishable products filed with the Department of Agriculture under section 204(e) of the Andean Trade Preference Act, title II of Public Law 102-182, 105 Stat. 1236 (19 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*) (the "Act").

§ 1540.41 Definitions.

(a) *Perishable product* means:

(1) Live plants and fresh cut flowers provided for in chapter 6 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS);

(2) Fresh or chilled vegetables provided in heading 0701 through 0709 (except subheading 0709.52.00) and heading 0714 of the HTS;

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(3) Fresh fruit provided for in subheadings 0804.20 through 0810.90 (except citrons of subheadings 0805.90.00, tamarinds and kiwi fruit of subheading 0810.90.20, and cashew apples, mameyes colorados, sapodillas, soursops and sweetsops of subheading 0810.90.40) of the HTS; or

(4) Concentrated citrus fruit juice provided for in subheadings 2009.11.00, 2009.19.40, 2009.20.40, 2009.30.20, and 2009.30.60 of the HTS.

(b) *Beneficiary country* means any country listed in subsection 203(b)(1) of the Act with respect to which there is in effect a proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary country for purposes of the Act.

§ 1540.42 Who may file request.

A request under this subpart may be filed by an entity, including a firm, or group of workers, trade association, or certified or recognized union which is representative of a domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly competitive with a perishable product that such entity claims is being imported into the United States duty-free under the provisions of the Act from a beneficiary country(ies) in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to such domestic industry.

§ 1540.43 Contents of request.

(a) A request for emergency action under section 204(e) of the Act shall be submitted in duplicate to the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Such request shall be supported by appropriate information and data and shall include to the extent possible:

(1) A description of the imported perishable product(s) allegedly causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury;

(2) The beneficiary country(ies) of origin of the allegedly injurious imports;

(3) Data showing that the perishable product allegedly causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury is being imported from the designated beneficiary country(ies) in increased quantities as compared with imports of the same product from the designated ben-

eficiary country(ies) during a previous representative period of time (including a statement of why the period used should be considered to be representative);

(4) Evidence of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry substantially caused by the increased quantities of imports of the product from the beneficiary country(ies); and

(5) A statement indicating why emergency action would be warranted under section 204(e) of the Act (including all available evidence that the injury caused by the increased quantities of imports from the beneficiary country(ies) would be relieved by the suspension of duty-free treatment accorded under the Act).

(b) A copy of the petition and the supporting evidence filed with the United States International Trade Commission under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, must be provided with the request for emergency action.

§ 1540.44 Submission of recommendations by the Secretary of Agriculture.

If the Secretary has reason to believe that the perishable product(s) which is the subject of a petition under § 1504.43 of this subpart is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing a perishable product like or directly competitive with the imported perishable product and that emergency action is warranted, the Secretary, within 14 days after the filing of the petition under § 1540.43 of this subpart, shall recommend to the President that the President take emergency action. If the Secretary determines not to recommend the imposition of emergency action, the Secretary within 14 days after the filing of the petition shall publish a notice of such determination and so advise the petitioner.

§ 1540.45 Information.

Persons desiring information from the Department of Agriculture regarding the Department's implementation

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of section 204(e) of the Act should address such inquiries to the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Issued at Washington, DC this 19th day of March, 1993.

PART 1560—PROCEDURES TO MONITOR CANADIAN FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE IMPORTS

- Sec.
- 1560.1 Scope.
- 1560.2 Definitions.
- 1560.3 Determination of fresh fruit or vegetable.
- 1560.4 Calculation of data to support imposition of temporary duty.
- 1560.5 Calculation of data to support removal of temporary duty.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 105 and 301(a) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-449 (102 Stat. 1855 and 1865-67).

SOURCE: 54 FR 1327, Jan. 13, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1560.1 Scope.

This part outlines the procedures that will be used by the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service to monitor and inform the Secretary of Agriculture of data regarding the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables from Canada.

§ 1560.2 Definitions.

The following definitions shall be applicable to this part:

(a) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Average Monthly Import Price* means the average unit value for all shipments of a particular Canadian fresh fruit or vegetable imported into the United States from Canada during a particular calendar month based on official data from the U.S. Customs Service and/or the Bureau of Census, and shall be calculated by dividing the total value of the fresh fruit or vegetable imported in that month by the total quantity of the fresh fruit or vegetable imported in that month.

(c) *Average Planted Acreage* means the average of the annual planted acreage

in the U.S. for a particular fresh fruit or vegetable for the preceding five years excluding the years with the highest and lowest acreages based on available data from agencies within the United States Department of Agriculture and data from appropriate state agencies, as required.

(d) *Canadian fresh fruit or vegetable* means a fresh fruit or vegetable that is a product of Canada as determined in accordance with the rules of origin set forth in section 202 of the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988.

(e) *Corresponding Five-Year Average Monthly Import Price* for a particular day means the average import price of a Canadian fresh fruit or vegetable imported into the United States from Canada, for the calendar month in which that day occurs, for that month in each of the preceding 5 years, excluding the years with the highest and lowest monthly averages.

(f) *F.O.B. Point of Shipment Price in Canada* means the daily average of prices of a particular Canadian fresh fruit or vegetable imported into the United States from Canada that are reported to the U.S. Customs Service at the U.S. border as part of the official documentation accompanying such shipments less freight costs where applicable.

(g) *Fresh Fruit or Vegetable* means a fruit or vegetable determined in accordance with § 1560.3 within one of the HS headings.

(h) *HS heading* means any of the following tariff headings of the Harmonized System (HS) as modified by the description for each heading:

HS tariff heading	Description
07.01	Potatoes, fresh or chilled.
07.02	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.
07.03	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks, and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.
07.04	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.
07.05	Lettuce (<i>lactuca sativa</i>) and chicory (<i>cichorium</i> spp.), fresh or chilled.
07.06	Carrots, salad beets or beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots (excluding turnips), fresh or chilled.
07.07	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled.
07.08	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.
07.09	Other vegetables (excluding truffles), fresh or chilled.
08.06.10	Grapes, fresh.

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HS tariff heading	Description
08.08.20	Pears and quinces, fresh.
08.09	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.
08.10	Other fruit (excluding cranberries and blueberries), fresh.

(i) *Import Price* means the unit value based on data available from the U.S. Customs Service of a particular Canadian fresh fruit or vegetable imported into the U.S. from Canada taking into account any other relevant data, as necessary.

(j) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(k) *United States* means the United States Customs Territory which includes the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

(l) *Wine Grape* means grapes of labrusca, vinifera or hybrid vinifera varieties used for making wine.

(m) *Working Day* means a day which falls on a Monday through Friday, excluding holidays observed by the United States Government and days in which the U.S. Customs Service is not operating.

§ 1560.3 Determination of fresh fruit or vegetable.

The specific group of articles that will be monitored as a particular fresh fruit or vegetable will be determined based on the practicability of monitoring at the eight digit subheading level of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. The determination of practicability will be made by the Administrator taking into account: (a) The availability of reliable volume and price data on imports from Canada and data on U.S. planted acreage, (b) market differentiation for the group of articles, and (c) such other factors as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

§ 1560.4 Calculation of data to support imposition of temporary duty.

The Administrator will inform the Secretary when the following conditions are met with respect to a particular fresh fruit or vegetable imported into the United States from Canada:

(a) If for each of five consecutive working days the import price of the

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fresh fruit or vegetable is below ninety percent of the corresponding five-year average monthly import price for such fresh fruit or vegetable excluding the years with the highest and lowest corresponding monthly import price; and

(b) The planted acreage in the United States for such fresh fruit or vegetable based on the most recent data available is no higher than the average planted acreage over the preceding five years excluding the years with the highest and lowest planted acreages. For the purposes of calculating any planted acreage increase attributed directly to a reduction in wine grape planted acreage existing on October 4, 1987 shall be excluded.

§ 1560.5 Calculation of data to support removal of temporary duty.

During the time a temporary duty on a particular fresh fruit or vegetable is imposed pursuant to section 301(a) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988, the Administrator will inform the Secretary if the F.O.B. point of shipment price in Canada of such fresh fruit or vegetable exceeds, for five consecutive working days, ninety percent of the corresponding five-year average monthly import price excluding the years with the highest and lowest average corresponding monthly import price, adjusted to an F.O.B. point of shipment price, if necessary, for that fresh fruit or vegetable.

PART 1570—EXPORT BONUS PROGRAMS

Subpart A—Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program and Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program Criteria

- Sec.
- 1570.10 General statement.
- 1570.20 Criteria.

Subpart B—SOAP and COAP Drawback Certification

- 1570.1100 Drawback certification.

SOURCE: 56 FR 42223, Aug. 27, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program and Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program Criteria

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 5663.

§ 1570.10 General statement.

This subpart sets forth the criteria to be considered in evaluating and approving proposals for initiatives to facilitate export sales under the Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program (SOAP) and Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program (COAP) administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). These criteria are interrelated and will be considered together in order to select eligible countries for SOAP and COAP initiatives which will best meet the programs' objective. The objective of the programs is to encourage the sale of additional quantities of sunflowerseed oil and cottonseed oil in world markets at competitive prices. Under the SOAP and the COAP, bonuses are made available by FAS to enable exporters to meet prevailing world prices for sunflowerseed oil and cottonseed oil in targeted destinations. In the operation of the SOAP and the COAP, FAS will make reasonable efforts to avoid the displacement of usual marketings of U.S. agricultural commodities.

§ 1570.20 Criteria.

The criteria considered by FAS in reviewing proposals for SOAP and COAP initiatives will include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) The expected contribution which initiatives will make toward realizing U.S. agricultural export goals and, in particular, in developing, expanding, or maintaining markets for U.S. sunflowerseed and/or cottonseed oil;

(b) The subsidy requirements of proposed initiatives in relation to the sums made available to operate the programs in any given fiscal year; and

(c) The likelihood that sales facilitated by initiatives would have the unintended effect of displacing normal commercial sales of sunflowerseed and/or cottonseed oil.

Subpart B—SOAP and COAP Drawback Certification

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 5676.

§ 1570.1100 Drawback certification.

An offer submitted by an exporter to FAS for an export bonus under the SOAP or the COAP must contain, in addition to any other information required by FAS, a certification stating the following: "None of the eligible commodity (sunflowerseed oil and/or cottonseed oil) has been or will be used as the basis for a claim of a refund, as drawback, pursuant to section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313) of any duty, tax, or fee imposed under Federal law on an imported commodity or product." This certification must be signed by the exporter, if the exporter is an individual, or by a partner or officer of the exporter, if the exporter is a partnership or a corporation, respectively. FAS will reject any offer that does not contain the prescribed certification.

PART 1580—TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

Sec.

- 1580.101 General statement.
- 1580.102 Definitions.
- 1580.201 Petitions for trade adjustment assistance.
- 1580.202 Hearings, petition reviews, and amendments.
- 1580.203 Determination of eligibility and certification by the Administrator.
- 1580.301 Application for trade adjustment assistance.
- 1580.302 Technical assistance and services.
- 1580.303 Adjustment assistance payments.
- 1580.401 Subsequent qualifying year eligibility.
- 1580.501 Administration.
- 1580.502 Maintenance of records, audits and compliance.
- 1580.503 Debarment and suspension.
- 1580.504 Fraud and recovery of overpayments.
- 1580.505 Appeals.
- 1580.601 Implementation.
- 1580.602 Paperwork Reduction Act assigned number.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 2401.

SOURCE: 68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1580.101 General statement.

This part provides regulations for the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers program. Under these provisions, producers of agricultural commodities may petition the Department of Agriculture for eligibility to apply for trade adjustment assistance based on criteria set forth in the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Trade Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 2251, *et seq.*). If the Administrator determines that the national average price for a commodity is less than 80 percent of the preceding 5-year average and that an increase in imports has contributed importantly to the decline in commodity prices, the producers may apply for technical assistance and cash benefits under the program.

§ 1580.102 Definitions.

As used in the part, the following terms mean:

Adjusted gross income means income as defined in 7 CFR 1400.601.

Administrator means the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

Agricultural commodity means any commodity in its raw or natural state found in chapters 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 23, 24, 41, 51, and 52 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTS), and articles that are either aquaculture products or directly competitive with aquaculture products found in chapter 3 of the HTS.

Aquaculture means the propagation and rearing of aquatic organisms in a controlled aquatic environment for the purpose of human consumption.

Articles like or directly competitive generally means products falling under the same HTS number used to identify the agricultural commodity in the petition. A “like” product means substantially identical in inherent or intrinsic characteristics, and the term “directly competitive” means those articles which are substantially equivalent for commercial purposes, that is, are adapted to the same uses and are essentially interchangeable therefore.

Authorized representative means an association of agricultural commodity producers.

Certification date means the effective date on which the Administrator an-

nounces in the FEDERAL REGISTER or by Department news release a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Contributed importantly means a cause which is important, but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Department means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Extension Service means the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Family member means an individual to whom a person is related as spouse, lineal ancestor, lineal descendent, or sibling, including:

(1) Great grandparent;

(2) Grandparent;

(3) Parent;

(4) Children, including legally adopted children;

(5) Grandchildren;

(6) Great grandchildren;

(7) Sibling of the family member in the farming operation; and

(8) Spouse of a person listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this definition.

Farm Service Agency (FSA) means the Farm Service Agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Filing date means the date that a notice of petition is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Group means three or more producers who are not members of the same family.

Impacted area means one or more States of the United States.

Marketing year means the marketing season or year as defined by National Agriculture Statistic Service (NASS), or a specific period as proposed by the petitioners and certified by the Administrator.

National average price means the average price paid to producers for an agricultural commodity in a marketing year as determined by the Administrator.

Net farm income means net farm profit or loss, excluding payments under this part, reported to the Internal Revenue Service for the tax year that most closely corresponds with the marketing year under consideration.

Net fishing income means net profit or loss, excluding payments under this part, reported to the Internal Revenue

Service for the tax year that most closely corresponds with the marketing year under consideration.

Person means an individual, partnership, joint stock owner, corporation, association, trust, estate, or any other legal entity as defined in 7 CFR 1400.3.

Pre-adjustment year means the tax year previous to that associated with the most recent marketing year in the initial producer petition.

Producer means a person who is either an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, who shares in the risk of producing a crop and who is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or a qualified fisherman.

Qualified fisherman means a person whose catch competes in the marketplace with like or directly competitive aquaculture products and report net fishing income to the Internal Revenue Service.

Raw or natural state means unaltered by any process other than cleaning, grading, coating, sorting, trimming, mixing, conditioning, drying, dehulling, shelling, chilling, cooling, blanching, irradiating, or fumigating.

United States means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

[68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003; 68 FR 62731, Nov. 6, 2003; 69 FR 63318, Nov. 1, 2004]

§ 1580.201 Petitions for trade adjustment assistance.

(a) A group of agricultural commodity producers or qualified fishermen in the United States or their authorized representative may file a petition for trade adjustment assistance.

(b) Filings may be written or electronic, as provided for by the Administrator, and submitted to FAS from August 15 through January 31. Petitions received after January 31 will be returned to the sender. If January 31 falls on a weekend, the petition will be accepted the next business day.

(c) Petitions shall include the following information.

(1) Name, business address, phone number, and email address (if available) of each producer in the group, or their authorized representative. A petition filed by a group shall identify a contact person for the group.

(2) The agricultural commodity and its Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) number.

(3) The production area represented by the group or its authorized representative. The petitioners shall indicate if they are filing on behalf of all producers in the United States, or if they are filing solely on behalf of all producers in a specifically identified impacted area. In the latter case, at least one member of the group must reside in each State within the impacted area, or the authorized representative must have members residing in each State within the impacted area.

(4) The beginning and ending dates for the marketing year during which domestic prices were affected by imports. A petition may be filed for only the most recent marketing year for which national average prices are available.

(5) A justification statement explaining why the petitioners should be considered eligible for adjustment assistance.

(6) Price data supporting the petition.

(i) If the petition is filed on behalf of all producers of the agricultural commodity in the United States, the Administrator shall use national average prices compiled by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), whenever possible. If NASS has not compiled price data for the commodity, the petitioners shall provide national average prices for the marketing year under review and for the previous five marketing years, and identify the source of the price series.

(ii) If the petition is filed on behalf of producers in a specifically identified impacted area, the petitioners shall provide national average prices for the impacted area for the marketing year under review and for the previous five marketing years, and identify the source of the price series.

(iii) The Administrator may request petitioners to provide records to support their national average price data.

(d) Once the petition is received, the Administrator shall determine if it meets the requirements of § 1580.201(c), and if so, publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER that a petition has been filed and that an investigation has

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begun. The notice shall identify the agricultural commodity, including any like or directly competitive commodities, the marketing year being investigated, the price series being used, and the production area covered by the petition. The notice may also announce the scheduling of a public hearing, if requested by the petitioners. If the petition does not meet the requirements of §1580.201(c), the Administrator shall notify as soon as possible the contact person for the group or the authorized representative of the deficiencies.

§ 1580.202 Hearings, petition reviews, and amendments.

(a) If the petitioner, or any other person(s) found by the Administrator to have a substantial interest in the proceedings, submits not later than 10 days after the filing date a request in writing for a hearing, the Administrator shall provide for a public hearing and afford such interested person an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard.

(b) If the petitioner, or any other person(s) having an interest in the proceedings takes issue with any of the information published in the FEDERAL REGISTER concerning the petition, they may submit to the Administrator their comments in writing or electronically for consideration by the Administrator not later than 10 days after the filing date.

(c) A producer residing outside the impacted area identified in a petition may file to become a party to the petition by fulfilling the requirements of §1580.201(c) within 10 days of the filing date. The Administrator may amend the original petition to expand the impacted area and include the additional filer, or consider it a separate filing.

(d) The Administrator shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as possible any changes to the original notice resulting from any actions taken under this section.

§ 1580.203 Determination of eligibility and certification by the Administrator.

(a) As soon as practicable after the filing date, but in any event not later than 40 days after that date, the Administrator shall determine whether

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the petitioners satisfy the following conditions for adjustment assistance.

(1) The national average price for the agricultural commodity for the marketing year under review is less than 80 percent of the average of the national average prices for the 5 marketing years preceding the most recent marketing year, and

(2) Increases in imports of articles like or directly competitive with the agricultural commodity contributed importantly to the decline in price described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) If the Administrator determines that the above conditions have been satisfied, the producers covered by the petition shall be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance.

(c) Upon making a determination, whether affirmative or negative, the Administrator shall promptly publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a summary of the determination, together with the reasons for making the determination.

(d) In addition, the Administrator shall notify producers covered by a certification how to apply for adjustment assistance. Notification methods may include direct mailings to known producers, messages to directly affected producer groups and organizations, electronic communications, internet web site notices, and use of broadcast and print media.

(e) Whenever a group of agricultural producers is certified as eligible for assistance, the Administrator shall use the occasion to notify and inform other producers about the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program and how they may petition for adjustment assistance.

[68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003; 68 FR 62731, Nov. 6, 2003]

§ 1580.301 Application for trade adjustment assistance.

(a) Only producers covered by a certification of eligibility may apply for adjustment assistance. Producers may request advice from FSA regarding the preparation and submission of their applications.

(b) An eligible producer may submit an application for adjustment assistance by submitting to FSA a designated application form at any time after the certification date but not

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later than 90 days after the certification date. If the 90-day application period ends on a weekend or legal holiday, the producer may apply the following business day.

(c) When submitting an application, the producer shall provide documentation to support the amount of production reported to FSA for the most recent marketing year.

(d) Upon submitting their application, producers shall be immediately eligible to request trade adjustment technical assistance from the Extension Service at no cost.

(e) Producers able to furnish their applications with all the following certifications shall be eligible for adjustment assistance payments:

(1) Certification that technical assistance from the Extension Service under § 1580.302 has been received.

(2) Certification that cash benefits have not been received under any of the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, other than those permitted under this part.

(3) Certification that adjustment assistance payments have not exceeded the \$10,000 limitation for the Federal fiscal year.

(4) Certification that net farm or fishing income was less than that during the producer's pre-adjustment year.

(5) Certification that their average adjusted gross income, as determined in accordance with 7 CFR 1400.601, for the 3 preceding tax years does not exceed \$2,500,000.

(6) To comply with certifications in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, an applicant shall provide either—

(i) Supporting documentation from a certified public accountant or attorney, or

(ii) Relevant documentation and other supporting financial data, such as financial statements, balance sheets, and reports prepared for or provided to the Internal Revenue Service or another U.S. Government agency.

(7) To comply with certifications in paragraph (e)(5) of this section, an applicant shall provide either—

(i) Supporting documentation from a certified public accountant or attorney,

(ii) Relevant documentation and other supporting financial data, such

as financial statements, balance sheets, and reports prepared for or provided to the Internal Revenue Service or another U.S. Government agency, or

(iii) Information prescribed by the Department.

(f) Persons legally authorized to execute program documents for estates or trusts will be accepted only if such person furnishes evidence of the authority to execute such documents.

[68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 63318, Nov. 1, 2004]

§ 1580.302 Technical assistance and services.

(a) Any producer of an agricultural commodity covered by a certification of eligibility may apply for and receive information and technical assistance from the Extension Service that will assist in adjusting to import competition and be at no cost to the producer.

(b) To qualify for technical assistance, producers shall apply under § 1580.301.

(c) Producers shall have an opportunity to meet at least once with an Extension Service employee within 180 days of petition certification to receive information regarding the feasibility and desirability of substituting one or more alternative commodities for the adversely affected agricultural commodity and to receive technical assistance that will improve the competitiveness of the production and marketing of the adversely affected agricultural commodity by the producer, including yield and marketing improvements. The Extension Service shall provide to producers written confirmation of all technical assistance meetings. Producers shall also have access to technical information provided in writing and electronically.

(d) Producers shall also be provided information concerning procedures for applying for and receiving other Federal assistance and services available to workers facing economic distress.

(e) Producers that furnish all certifications required under § 1580.301(e) shall be entitled to employment services and training benefits under trade adjustment assistance for workers managed by the Department of Labor.

[68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003; 68 FR 62732, Nov. 6, 2003]

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§ 1580.303 Adjustment assistance payments.

(a) Applicants shall satisfy by September 30 all certifications of § 1580.301(e) to qualify for adjustment assistance payments.

(b) The FSA office shall issue a payment to a producer that is equal to the product of the amount of the agricultural commodity produced in the most recent marketing year multiplied by one-half the difference between—

(1) An amount equal to 80 percent of the average of the national average prices of the agricultural commodity covered by the petition for the 5 marketing years preceding the most recent marketing year, and

(2) The national average price of the agricultural commodity for the most recent marketing year.

(c) The maximum amount of payments under this part that a person may receive during the Federal fiscal year shall not exceed \$10,000.

(d) The total amount of payments made under this part to a person during any crop year when considered with the total amount of counter-cyclical payments made in accordance with part 1412 of this title for a corresponding crop year shall not exceed \$65,000 per crop year, as determined by the Administrator.

(e) Any person who may be entitled to a payment may assign their rights to such payment in accordance with 7 CFR part 1404 or successor regulations as designated by the Department.

(f) In the case of death, incompetency, disappearance or dissolution of a person that is eligible to receive benefits in accordance with this part, such person or persons specified in 7 CFR part 707 may receive such benefits, as determined appropriate by FSA.

(g) If the Administrator, FAS, determines in September that program funds may be insufficient to meet the requirements for adjustment assistance payments under this part during the coming fiscal year, FSA may delay making adjustment payments in order to prorate amounts owed producers.

(h) FSA shall not make adjustment assistance payments to producers who have not met at least once with an Ex-

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tension Service employee to receive technical assistance.

[68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003; 68 FR 62732, Nov. 6, 2003; 69 FR 63318, Nov. 1, 2004]

§ 1580.401 Subsequent qualifying year eligibility.

(a) Prior to the anniversary of a certification date,

(1) groups and authorized representatives that provided national average prices to justify their initial certifications shall provide the Administrator national average prices for the most recent marketing year, and

(2) the Administrator shall determine whether or not—

(i) The national average price for the agricultural commodity produced by the group for the most recent marketing year is equal to or less than 80 percent of the average of national average prices for the 5 marketing years used to make the first certification under § 1580.203(a)(1), and

(ii) Further increases in imports are contributing importantly to the decline in price.

(b) The Administrator shall promptly publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER the determination with supporting justification statement.

(c) In the case of a re-certification, FSA shall notify producers that they may be eligible to receive trade adjustment assistance for a subsequent qualifying year.

(d) To qualify for assistance in subsequent qualifying years, producers shall—

(1) Submit an application pursuant to § 1580.301, and

(2) Contact the Extension Service for technical adjustment assistance.

(e) The amount of an adjustment assistance payment during a qualifying year shall be determined in the same manner as in the originating year, except that the average national price shall be determined by using the 5-marketing-year period used to determine the amount of cash benefits for the first certification.

(f) An eligible producer who did not apply for adjustment assistance in the initial year may apply pursuant to § 1580.301.

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§ 1580.501 Administration.

(a) The application process shall be carried out in the field by FSA county committees.

(b) FSA county committees and representatives do not have the authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of this part.

(c) The Administrator, may, by timely and appropriate public notification, modify non-statutory opening dates and deadlines for submitting petitions.

(d) The Administrator may authorize the FSA county committees to waive or modify non-statutory application deadlines or other program requirements in cases where lateness or failure to meet such other requirements by applicants does not adversely affect the operation of the program.

[69 FR 63318, Nov. 1, 2004]

§ 1580.502 Maintenance of records, audits and compliance.

(a) Persons making application for benefits under this program must maintain accurate records and accounts that will document that they meet all eligibility requirements specified herein, as may be requested by FSA. Such records and accounts must be retained for 2 years after the date of the final payment to the producer under this program.

(1) Acceptable production documentation may include copies of receipts, ledgers, income statements, deposit slips, register tapes, invoices for custom harvesting, records to verify production costs, contemporaneous measurements, truck scale tickets, fish tickets, landing reports, and contemporaneous diaries that are determined acceptable by the county committee.

(2) Acceptable income documentation shall include, as appropriate, copies of Internal Revenue Service Form 990-C, Farmers' Cooperative Association Income Tax Return; Form 1040, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return; Schedule C (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Business; Schedule F (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Farming; Form 1065, U.S. Return of Partnership Income; Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return; or Form 4835, Farm Rental Income and Expenses.

(b) At all times during regular business hours, authorized representatives of FSA, the United States Department of Agriculture, or the Comptroller General of the United States shall have access to the premises of the producer in order to inspect, examine, and make copies of the books, records, and accounts, and other written data as specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Audits of certifications of average adjusted gross income may be conducted as necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of this subpart. As a part of this audit, income tax forms may be requested and if requested, must be supplied. If a producer has submitted information to FSA, including a certification from a certified public accountant or attorney, that relied upon information from a form previously filed with the Internal Revenue Service, such producer shall provide FSA a copy of any amended form filed with the Internal Revenue Service with 30 days of the filing.

(d) If requested in writing by the United States Department of Agriculture or the Comptroller General of the United States, the producer shall provide all information and documentation the reviewing authority determines necessary to verify any information or certification provided under this subpart, including all documents referred to in §1580.301(c), within 30 days. Documentation may be submitted by facsimile, in person, or by mail. Failure to provide necessary and accurate information to verify compliance, or failure to comply with the subpart's requirements, will result in ineligibility for all program benefits subject to this subpart for the year or years subject to the request.

[68 FR 50049, Aug. 20, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 63318, Nov. 1, 2004]

§ 1580.503 Debarment and suspension.

The Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) regulations and Government Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants), 7 CFR part 3017—subparts A through E, apply to this part.

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§ 1580.504 Fraud and recovery of overpayments.

(a) If the Administrator, FSA, or a court of competent jurisdiction, determines that any person has received any payment under this program to which the person was not entitled, such person will be liable to repay such amount to the Administrator, FSA. The Administrator, FSA, may waive such repayment if it is determined that:

(1) The payment was made without fault on the part of the person; and

(2) Requiring such repayment would be contrary to equity and good conscience.

(b) Unless an overpayment is otherwise recovered, or waived under paragraph (a), the Administrator, FSA, shall recover the overpayment by deductions from any sums payable to such person.

(c) If the Administrator, FSA, or a court of competent jurisdiction, determines that a person:

(1) Knowingly has made, or caused another to make, a false statement or representation of a material fact, or

(2) Knowingly has failed, or caused another to fail, to disclose a material fact, and, as a result of such false statement or representation, or of such nondisclosure, such person has received any payment under this program to which the person was not entitled, such person shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, be ineligible for any further payment under this program.

(d) Except for overpayments determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, no repayment may be required, and no deduction may be made, under this section until a determination and an opportunity for a fair hearing has been given to the person concerned, and the determination has become final.

(e) Whoever makes a false statement of a material fact knowing it to be false, or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, for the purpose of obtaining or increasing for himself or for any other person any payments authorized to be furnished under this program shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

§ 1580.505 Appeals

Any person aggrieved by a final determination made with respect to an application for program benefits under this part may appeal to the United States Court of International Trade for a review of such determination, in accordance with its rules and procedures.

[69 FR 63318, Nov. 1, 2004]

§ 1580.601 Implementation.

Trade adjustment assistance is available for the most recent marketing year for which prices were available on February 3, 2003.

§ 1580.602 Paperwork Reduction Act assigned number.

FAS is committed to compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which requires Government agencies, in general, to provide the public the option of submitting information or transacting business electronically to maximum extent possible. The information collection requirements contained in these regulations (7 CFR part 1580) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and been assigned OMB control number 0551-0040.

PART 1599—McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

- Sec.
- 1599.1 General statement.
- 1599.2 Definitions.
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1599.17 Paperwork Reduction Act.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1736o-1.

SOURCE: 74 FR 13072, Mar. 26, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1599.1 General statement.

(a) This part sets forth the general terms and conditions governing the donation of commodities by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to participants in the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole Program). Under the McGovern-Dole Program, participants use the donated commodities, proceeds from the sale of such commodities, or funds provided by FAS to implement activities in a foreign country pursuant to an agreement with FAS. FAS administers the McGovern-Dole Program and acts on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) in cases where the agreement is funded with CCC resources.

(b) In addition to the provisions of this part, other regulations of general application issued by the Department, including the regulations set forth in Chapter 30 of this title, are applicable to the McGovern-Dole Program. In cases where an agreement is funded with CCC resources, provisions of the CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) and any other statutory provisions that are generally applicable to CCC are applicable to McGovern-Dole Program and the regulations set forth in this part.

(c) This part shall not apply to a donation by FAS to a foreign government or an intergovernmental agency or organization (such as the United Nations' World Food Program) under the McGovern-Dole Program.

§ 1599.2 Definitions.

The following definitions are applicable to this part:

Activity means a project to be carried out by a participant, directly or through a subrecipient, to fulfill the objectives of an agreement.

Agreement means a legally binding agreement entered into between FAS and a participant to implement activities under the McGovern-Dole Program.

CCC means the Commodity Credit Corporation and includes any official of the United States delegated the responsibility to act on behalf of CCC.

Commodities mean U.S. agricultural commodities or products of U.S. agricultural commodities.

Donated commodities mean the commodities donated by FAS to a participant under an agreement. The term may include donated commodities that are used to produce a further processed product for use under the agreement.

FAS means the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

FAS-provided funds means U.S. dollars provided under an agreement to a participant for expenses for the internal transportation, storage and handling of the donated commodities, expenses involved in the administration and monitoring of the activities under the agreement, and the costs of activities conducted in the targeted country that would enhance the effectiveness of the activities implemented by the participant under the McGovern-Dole Program.

Force majeure is a common clause in contracts, exempting the parties for non-fulfillment of their obligations as a result of conditions beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods or war.

Income means interest earned on sale proceeds and other resources received by a participant, other than sale proceeds, as a result of carrying out an agreement. The term may include resources from VAT refunds, activity fees, interest on loans, and other sources.

McGovern-Dole Program means the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

Participant means an entity with which FAS has entered into an agreement.

Subrecipient means a legal entity that receives donated commodities, income, sale proceeds or other resources from a participant for the purpose of implementing in the targeted country activities described in a McGovern-Dole Program agreement and that is accountable to such participant for the use of such commodities, funds, or resources.

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The term may include foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations) at the discretion of FAS.

Sale proceeds mean funds received by a participant from the sale of donated commodities.

Targeted country means the country in which activities are implemented under an agreement.

§ 1599.3 Eligibility determination.

(a) An entity will be eligible to become a participant only after FAS determines that the entity has:

(1) Organizational experience in implementing and managing awards, and the capability and personnel to develop, implement, monitor, report on, and provide accountability for activities in accordance with this part;

(2) Experience working in the proposed targeted country;

(3) An adequate financial framework to implement the activities the entity proposes to carry out under McGovern-Dole Program. In order to determine whether the entity is financially responsible, FAS may require it to submit corporate policies and financial materials that have been audited or otherwise reviewed by a third party;

(4) A person or agent located in the United States with respect to which service of judicial process may be obtained by FAS on behalf of the entity; and

(5) An operating financial account in the proposed targeted country, or a satisfactory explanation for not having such an account and a description of how a McGovern-Dole Program agreement would be administered without such an account.

(b) In determining whether an entity will be eligible to be a participant, FAS may consider the entity's previous compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this part and part 1499 of this title. FAS may consider matters such as whether the entity corrected deficiencies in the implementation of an agreement in a timely manner and whether the entity has timely and accurately filed reports and other submissions that are required to be filed with FAS and other agencies of the United States.

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§ 1599.4 Application process.

(a) An entity seeking to enter into an agreement with FAS shall submit an application, in accordance with this section, that sets forth its proposal to carry out activities under the McGovern-Dole Program in the proposed targeted country. An application shall contain the items specified in paragraph (b) of this section and shall be submitted electronically to FAS at the address set forth at <http://www.fas.usda.gov>. An entity that has not yet met the eligibility requirements in § 1599.3 may submit an application, but FAS will not enter into an agreement with an entity until FAS had made a determination of eligibility under § 1599.3.

(b) An applicant shall include the following items in its application:

(1) A completed Form SF-424, which is a standard application for Federal assistance;

(2) An introduction that contains the elements specified in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(3) A plan of operation that contains the elements specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) The introduction shall include:

(1) An explanation of the need for food aid in the targeted country and how the applicant's proposed activities would address that need;

(2) An explanation of the need for a school feeding program in the targeted country and information regarding:

(i) The country's current school feeding operations, if they exist, the length and sessions of a typical school year, and current funding resources; and

(ii) Teacher training, parent-teacher associations, community infrastructure, and health, nutrition, water and sanitation conditions;

(3) Information regarding the applicant's ability to become registered and operate in the targeted country;

(4) Information about the applicant's past food aid projects;

(5) Methods that the applicant proposes to use to involve indigenous institutions as well as local communities and governments in the development and implementation of the activities in order to foster local capacity building and leadership;

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(6) A budget that details the amount of any sale proceeds, income, and FAS-provided funds that the applicant proposes to use to fund:

- (i) Administrative costs;
- (ii) Inland transportation, storage and handling costs; and
- (iii) Activity costs;

(7) A statement verifying the commitment of the government of the targeted country to work toward, through a national action plan, the goals of the World Declaration on Education for All convened in 1990 in Jomtien, Thailand, and the follow-up Dakar Framework for Action of the World Education Forum, convened in 2000; and

(8) A description of:

(i) How the benefits of education, enrollment, and attendance of children in schools in the targeted communities will be sustained when the assistance under the McGovern-Dole Program terminates; and

(ii) The estimated period of time required until the targeted country or the applicant would be able to sustain the program without additional assistance under the McGovern-Dole Program.

(d) A plan of operation shall include:

(1) The name of the targeted country where the proposed activities would be implemented;

(2) The kind, quantity, and proposed use of the commodities requested, and any commodities that would be acceptable substitutions therefor, and the proposed delivery schedule;

(3) If monetization or barter is proposed:

(i) The quantity of the requested commodities that would be sold or bartered;

(ii) The amount of sale proceeds anticipated;

(iii) The amount of income expected to be generated;

(iv) The anticipated monetization completion date;

(v) The goods or services to be generated from the barter of the requested commodities;

(vi) The value of the goods or services anticipated to be generated from the barter of the requested commodities; and

(vii) A justification for monetizing the requested commodities that dis-

cusses why monetization would provide a greater benefit than the receipt of FAS-provided funds to carry out activities.

(4) A list of each of the activities that would be implemented, with a brief statement of the objectives to be accomplished under each activity;

(5) For each proposed activity, the targeted geographic area, anticipated beneficiaries, and methods that the applicant would use to choose such beneficiaries, including obtaining and considering statistics on poverty levels, food deficits, literacy rates, and any other required items set forth on the FAS Web site at <http://www.fas.usda.gov>.

(6) For each proposed activity:

(i) An explanation of whether the activity would be carried out through the distribution or barter of the requested commodities or funded by FAS-provided funds, sale proceeds, income, or a combination thereof; and

(ii) The amount of commodities and FAS-provided funds requested, and of any sale proceeds and income expected to be generated, to carry out such activity; and

(iii) A detailed description of the activity, including the steps involved in its implementation and the anticipated completion date;

(7) Any cash or non-cash contributions that the applicant expects to receive from non-FAS sources that:

(i) Are critical to the implementation of the proposed activities; or

(ii) Enhance the implementation of the activities;

(8) Any subrecipient that would be involved and a description of each subrecipient's responsibilities and its capability to perform responsibilities;

(9) Any governmental or nongovernmental entities that would be involved and the extent to which the McGovern-Dole Program will strengthen or increase the capabilities of such entities to further educational and economic development in the targeted country;

(10) The method by which the applicant intends to inform beneficiaries of an activity about the source of the requested commodities or funding for the activity and, where the beneficiaries

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will be receiving the commodities directly, how to prepare and use them properly;

(11) Established baselines, a timeline, and proposed outcomes that would enable FAS to measure the applicant's progress towards achieving the objectives of the proposed activities and the McGovern-Dole Program, which include:

- (i) Increased enrollment and attendance rates, especially for girls;
- (ii) Improved student achievement levels through improvements in the learning environment;
- (iii) Improved maternal, child and student health and nutrition;
- (iv) Attracting non-FAS contributions to development activities;
- (v) Enabling community support for infrastructure development; and
- (vi) Increased government and community support in education;

(12) If the proposed activities would involve the use of sale proceeds or income:

- (i) The process that the applicant would use to sell the requested commodities, including steps the applicant would take to use, to the extent possible, the private sector in the monetization process; and
- (ii) The procedures that the applicant would use to assure that sale proceeds and income are received and deposited into a separate, interest-bearing account and disbursed from such account for use only in accordance with the agreement;

(13) A description of any port, transportation, storage, and warehouse facilities that would be used with sufficient detail to demonstrate that they would be adequate to handle the requested commodities without undue spoilage or waste, and, in cases where the applicant proposes to distribute some or all of the requested commodities, a description of how they would be transported from the receiving port to the point at which distribution is made to the beneficiaries;

(14) Any reprocessing or repackaging of the requested commodities that would take place prior to the distribution, sale or barter by the applicant;

(15) The action the applicant would take to ensure that any commodities to be distributed to beneficiaries, rath-

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er than sold, would be imported and distributed free from all customs, duties, tolls, and taxes;

(16) A plan that shows how the requested commodities could be imported and distributed without a disruptive impact upon production, prices and marketing of the same or like products in the country where they will be delivered, and the extent to which any sale or barter of the requested commodities would displace or interfere with any sales that may otherwise be made by the applicant or any other entity in the country where they will be delivered; and

(17) Any additional required items set forth on the FAS Web site at <http://www.fas.usda.gov>.

§ 1599.5 Agreements.

(a) After FAS approves an applicant's proposal, FAS will develop an agreement in consultation with the applicant. The agreement will set forth the obligations of FAS and the participant. A participant must comply with the terms of the agreement to receive assistance.

(b) A participant shall not use donated commodities, sale proceeds, income or FAS-provided funds for any activity or any expenses incurred by the participant prior to the date of the agreement or after the agreement is suspended or terminated, except as approved by FAS.

(c) The agreement will include a budget that sets forth the maximum amounts of sale proceeds and FAS-provided funds that may be expended for various purposes under the agreement. A participant may make adjustments to this budget without prior approval from FAS only as specified in the agreement.

(d) Prior to providing any donated commodities or FAS-provided funds to a participant under an agreement, FAS may require the participant to complete a training program administered by FAS that is designed to ensure that the participant is aware of, and has the capacity to complete, all required reporting and audit functions set forth in this part.

(e) A participant will be prohibited from using FAS-provided funds to acquire goods and services, either directly or indirectly through another party, from certain countries that will be specified in the agreement. Any violation of this provision of the agreement will be a basis for immediate termination by FAS of the agreement in addition to the imposition of any other applicable civil and criminal penalties.

(f) The agreement will prohibit the sale or transshipment of the donated commodities to a country not specified in the agreement for as long as such donated commodities are controlled by the participant.

(g) FAS may enter into a multi-country agreement in which donated commodities are delivered to one country and activities are carried out in another.

(h) FAS may provide donated commodities and FAS-provided funds under a multiyear agreement contingent upon the availability of commodities and funds.

§ 1599.6 Payments.

(a) If the participant arranges for transportation in accordance with § 1599.7(b)(2), and the participant seeks payment directly, the participant shall, as specified in the agreement, either submit to FAS, or maintain on file and make available to FAS, the following documents:

(1) A signed copy of the completed Form CCC-512;

(2) The original, or a true copy of, each on-board bill of lading indicating the freight rate and signed by the originating carrier;

(3) For all non-containerized cargoes:

(i) A signed copy of the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) Official Stowage Examination Certificate (Vessel Hold Certificate);

(ii) A signed copy of the National Cargo Bureau Certificate of Readiness (Vessel Hold Inspection Certificate); and

(iii) A signed copy of the National Cargo Bureau Certificate of Loading;

(4) For all containerized cargoes, a copy of the FGIS Container Condition Inspection Certificate;

(5) A signed copy of the liner booking note or charter party covering ocean transportation of the cargo;

(6) In the case of charter shipments, a signed notice of arrival at the first discharge port, unless FAS has determined that circumstances of force majeure have prevented the vessel's arrival at the first port of discharge;

(7) A request by the participant for reimbursement of freight, survey costs other than at load port, and other expenses approved by FAS indicating the amount due and accompanied by a certification from the carrier or other parties that payments have been received from the participant; and

(8) A document on letterhead and signed by an officer or agent of the participant specifying the name of the entity to receive payment; the bank ABA number to which payment is to be made; the account number for the deposit at the bank; the participant's taxpayer identification number; and the type of the account into which the payment will be deposited.

(b) If the participant arranges for transportation in accordance with § 1599.7(b)(2), and the participant has used a freight forwarder, the participant shall cause the freight forwarder to submit the documents specified in § 1599.6(a) in order to receive payment from FAS.

(c) In no case will FAS reimburse a participant for demurrage costs or pay demurrage to any other entity.

(d) If FAS has agreed to pay the costs of transporting, storing, and distributing the donated commodities from the designated port or point of entry, the participant will be reimbursed in the manner set forth in the agreement.

(e) If the agreement authorizes the payment of FAS-provided funds, FAS will pay these funds to the participant on a reimbursement for expenses basis, except as provided in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. The participant shall request the payment of FAS-provided funds to reimburse it for authorized expenses in the manner set forth in the agreement.

(f)(1) A participant may request an advance of the amount of funds specified in the agreement. FAS will not approve any request for an advance if:

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(i) It is received earlier than 60 days after the date of a previous advance made in connection with the same agreement; or

(ii) Any required reports, as specified in §1499.13 and in the agreement, are more than six months in arrears.

(2) Except as may otherwise be provided in the agreement, the participant shall deposit and maintain in a bank account located in the United States all funds advanced by FAS. The account shall be interest-bearing, unless the exceptions in §3019.22(k) of this title apply, or FAS determines that this requirement would constitute an undue burden. The participant shall remit semi-annually to FAS any interest earned on the advanced funds. The participant shall, no later than 10 days after the end of each calendar quarter, submit a financial statement to FAS accounting for all funds advanced and all interest earned.

(3) The participant shall return to FAS any funds that are advanced by FAS if such funds have not been obligated as of the 180th day after the advance was made. Such funds and interest shall be transferred to FAS within 30 days of such date.

(g) If a participant is required to pay funds to FAS in connection with an agreement, the participant shall make such payment in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise approved in advance by FAS.

(h) Suppliers of commodities shall seek payment according to the purchase contract.

§ 1599.7 Transportation of goods.

(a) Shipments of donated commodities are subject to the requirements of 46 U.S.C. 55305 and 55314, regarding carriage on U.S.-flag vessels.

(b) Transportation of donated commodities and other goods such as bags that may be provided by FAS under the McGovern-Dole Program will be acquired under a specific agreement in the manner determined by FAS. Such transportation will be acquired by:

(1) FAS in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), the Department's procurement regulations set forth in chapter 4 of title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the AGAR) and directives issued by the Director, Office of Procurement and

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Property Management, U.S. Department of Agriculture; or

(2) The participant, with reimbursement by FAS, in the manner specified in the agreement.

(c) A participant that acquires transportation in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section may only use the services of a freight forwarder that is licensed by the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) and that would not have a conflict of interest in carrying out the freight forwarder duties. To assist FAS in determining whether there is a potential conflict of interest, the participant must submit to FAS a certification indicating that the freight forwarder:

(1) Is not engaged, and will not engage, in supplying commodities or furnishing ocean transportation or ocean transportation-related services for commodities provided under any McGovern-Dole Program agreement to which the participant is a party; and

(2) Is not affiliated with the participant and has not made arrangements to give or receive any payment, kick-back, or illegal benefit in connection with its selection as an agent of the participant.

(d) A participant that is responsible for transportation under paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall declare in the transportation contract the point at which the ocean carrier will take custody of commodities to be transported.

§ 1599.8 Entry and handling of commodities.

(a) The participant shall make all necessary arrangements for receiving the donated commodities in the targeted country, including obtaining appropriate approvals for entry and transit. The participant shall store and maintain the donated commodities in good condition from the time of delivery at the port of entry or the point of receipt from the originating carrier until their distribution, sale or barter.

(b) The participant shall, as provided in the agreement, arrange for transporting, storing, and distributing the donated commodities from the designated point and time where title to

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the commodity passes to the participant by contracting directly with suppliers of services, as set forth in the agreement.

(c)(1) If a participant arranges for the packaging or repackaging of donated commodities that are to be distributed, the participant shall ensure that the packaging:

(i) Is plainly labeled in the language of the targeted country;

(ii) Contains the name of the donated commodities;

(iii) Includes a statement indicating that the donated commodities are furnished by the people of the United States of America; and

(iv) Includes a statement indicating that the donated commodities shall not be sold, exchanged or bartered.

(2) If a participant arranges for the reprocessing and repackaging of donated commodities that are to be distributed, the participant shall ensure that the packaging:

(i) Is plainly labeled in the language of the targeted country;

(ii) Contains the name of the reprocessed product;

(iii) Includes a statement indicating that the reprocessed product was made with commodities furnished by the people of the United States of America; and

(iv) Includes a statement indicating that the reprocessed product shall not be sold, exchanged or bartered;

(3) If a participant distributes donated commodities that are not packaged, the participant shall, to the extent practicable, display:

(i) Banners, posters or other media informing the public of the name and source of the donated commodities; and

(ii) A statement that the donated commodities may not be sold, exchanged, or bartered.

(d) A participant shall arrange with the government of the targeted country that all donated commodities to be distributed free will be imported and distributed free from all customs, duties, tolls, and taxes. A participant is encouraged to make similar arrangements, where possible, with the government of the country where donated commodities to be sold or bartered are delivered.

§ 1599.9 Damage to or loss of commodities.

(a) FAS will be responsible for the donated commodities prior to the transfer of title to the commodities to the participant. The participant will be responsible for the donated commodities following the transfer of title to the commodities to the participant. The title will transfer as specified in the agreement.

(b) A participant shall inform FAS, in the manner and within the time period set forth in the agreement, of any damage to or loss of the donated commodities that occurs following the transfer of title to the commodities to the participant. The participant shall take all steps necessary to protect its interests and the interests of FAS with respect to any damage to or loss of the donated commodities that occurs after title has been transferred to the participant. The agreement will specify whether the participant is responsible for obtaining a survey in the event that the donated commodities are damaged or lost following the transfer of title to the commodities to the participant.

(c) If the donated commodities are damaged or lost during the time that they are in the care of the carrier:

(1) And either FAS or the participant engages the services of an independent cargo surveyor, the surveyor will provide to FAS and the participant any report, narrative chronology or other commentary that it prepares;

(2) FAS and the participant will provide to each other the names and addresses of any individuals known to be present at the time of discharge or during the survey who can verify the quantity of damaged or lost commodities;

(3) And the participant engages the services of the surveyor, FAS will reimburse the participant for the reasonable costs, as determined by FAS, of the survey, unless:

(i) The participant was required by the agreement to pay for the survey;

(ii) The survey was a delivery survey and the surveyor did not also prepare a discharge survey; or

(iii) The survey was not conducted contemporaneously with the discharge of the vessel, unless FAS determines

that such action was justified under the circumstances;

(4) Any survey obtained by the participant shall, to the extent practicable, be conducted jointly by the surveyor, the participant, and the carrier, and the survey report shall be signed by all parties;

(5) And the damage or loss occurred with respect to a bulk grain shipment, if the agreement provides that the participant is responsible for survey and outturn reports, the participant shall obtain the services of an independent cargo surveyor to:

(i) Observe the discharge of the cargo;

(ii) Report on discharging methods, including scale type, calibrations and any other factor that may affect the accuracy of scale weights, and, if scales are not used, state the reason therefor and describe the actual method used to determine weight;

(iii) Estimate the quantity of cargo, if any, lost during discharge through carrier negligence;

(iv) Advise on the quality of sweepings;

(v) Obtain copies of port or vessel records, if possible, showing the quantity discharged; and

(vi) Notify the participant immediately if the surveyor has reason to believe that the correct quantity was not discharged or if additional services are necessary to protect the cargo; and

(6) And the damage or loss occurred with respect to a container shipment, if the agreement provides that the participant is responsible for survey and outturn reports, the participant shall engage the services of an independent cargo surveyor to list the container numbers and seal numbers shown on the containers, indicate whether the seals were intact at the time the containers were opened, and note whether the containers were in any way damaged.

(d) If the participant has title to the donated commodities, and the value of any damaged donated commodities is in excess of \$1,000, the participant shall immediately arrange for an inspection by a public health official or other competent authority approved by FAS and provide to FAS a certification by such public health official or other

competent authority regarding the exact quantity and condition of the damaged commodities. The value of damaged donated commodities shall be determined on the basis of the commodity acquisition, transportation, and related costs incurred by CCC with respect to such commodities. The participant shall inform FAS of the results of the inspection and indicate whether the damaged commodities are:

(1) Fit for the use authorized in the agreement and, if so, whether there has been a diminution in quality; or

(2) Unfit for the use authorized in the agreement.

(e)(1) If the participant has title to the donated commodities, the participant shall arrange for the recovery of that portion of the donated commodities designated as suitable for the use authorized in the agreement. The participant shall dispose of donated commodities that are unfit for such use in the following order of priority:

(i) Sale for the most appropriate use, i.e., animal feed, fertilizer, industrial use, or another use approved by FAS, at the highest obtainable price;

(ii) Donation to a governmental or charitable organization for use as animal feed or for other non-food use; or

(iii) Destruction of the commodities if they are unfit for any use, in such manner as to prevent their use for any purpose.

(2) The participant shall arrange for all U.S. Government markings to be obliterated or removed before the donated commodities are transferred by sale or donation.

(f) A participant may retain any proceeds generated by the disposal of the donated commodities in accordance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section and shall use the proceeds for expenses related to the disposal of the donated commodities and for activities specified in the agreement.

(g) The participant shall notify FAS immediately and provide detailed information about the actions taken in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, including the quantities, values and dispositions of commodities determined to be unfit.

§ 1599.10 Claims for damage to or loss of commodities.

(a) FAS will be responsible for claims arising out of damage to or loss of a quantity of the donated commodities prior to the transfer of title to the commodities to the participant.

(b) If the participant has title to the donated commodities, and the value of the damaged or lost donated commodities is estimated to be \$20,000 or greater, the participant will be responsible for:

(1) Initiating a claim arising out of such damage or loss, including actions relating to collections pursuant to commercial insurance contracts; and

(2) Notifying FAS immediately and providing detailed information about the circumstances surrounding such damage or loss, the quantity of damaged or lost donated commodities, and the value of the damage or loss.

(c) If the participant has title to the donated commodities, and the value of the damaged or lost donated commodities is estimated to be less than \$20,000, the participant will be responsible for providing detailed information about the damage or loss in the next report required to be filed under § 1599.13(c)(1) or (2) and shall not be required to initiate a claim collection action.

(d)(1) The value of a claim for lost donated commodities shall be determined on the basis of the commodity acquisition, transportation, and related costs incurred by FAS with respect to such commodities.

(2) The value of a claim for damaged donated commodities shall be determined on the basis of the commodity acquisition, transportation, and related costs incurred by FAS with respect to such commodities, less any funds generated if such commodities are sold in accordance with § 1599.9(e)(1).

(e) If FAS determines that a participant is not exercising due diligence in the pursuit of a claim, FAS may require the participant to assign its rights to pursue the claim to FAS.

(f)(1) The participant may retain any funds obtained as a result of a claims collection action initiated by it in accordance with this section, or recovered pursuant to any insurance policy

or other similar form of indemnification, but such funds shall only be expended for purposes approved in advance by FAS.

(2) FAS will retain any funds obtained as a result of a claims collection action initiated by it under this section; provided, however, that if the participant paid for the freight or a portion thereof, FAS will use a portion of such funds to reimburse the participant for such expense on a prorated basis.

§ 1599.11 Use of commodities and sale proceeds.

(a) A participant must use the donated commodities in accordance with the agreement.

(b) A participant shall not permit the distribution, handling, or allocation of donated commodities on the basis of political affiliation, geographic location, or the ethnic, tribal or religious identity or affiliation of the potential consumers or beneficiaries.

(c) A participant shall not permit the distribution, handling, or allocation of donated commodities by the military forces or any government or insurgent group without the specific authorization of FAS.

(d) A participant may sell or barter donated commodities only if such sale or barter is provided for in the agreement or the participant is disposing of damaged commodities as specified in § 1599.9. The participant shall sell the donated commodities at a reasonable market price in the economy where the sale occurs. The participant shall use any sale proceeds, income, or goods or services derived from the sale or barter of the donated commodities only as provided in the agreement.

(e) The participant shall deposit all sale proceeds and income into a separate, interest-bearing account unless the exceptions in § 3019.22(k) of this title apply, the account is in a country where the laws or customs prohibit the payment of interest, or FAS determines that this requirement would constitute an undue burden.

(f) A participant may use sale proceeds or income to purchase real or personal property only if local law permits the participant to retain title to

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such property. However, the participant shall not use sale proceeds or income to pay for the acquisition, development, construction, alteration or upgrade of real property that is:

(1) Owned or managed by a church or other organization engaged exclusively in religious pursuits; or

(2) Used in whole or in part for sectarian purposes, except that a participant may use sale proceeds or income to pay for repairs to or rehabilitation of a structure located on such real property to the extent necessary to avoid spoilage or loss of donated commodities, but only if such structure is not used in whole or in part for any religious or sectarian purposes while the donated commodities are stored in it. If such use is not specifically provided for in the agreement, such use may only occur after receipt of written approval from FAS.

(g) A participant shall endeavor to comply with §§ 3019.41 through 3019.43 of this title when procuring goods and services and when engaging in construction work to implement the agreement. The participant shall also establish procedures to prevent fraud. As provided for in the agreement, the participant shall enter into a written contract with each provider of goods, services or construction work that requires the provider to maintain adequate records to account for all donated commodities or funds or both provided to the provider by the participant and to submit periodic reports to the participant. The participant shall submit a copy of the signed contracts to FAS.

§ 1599.12 Subrecipients.

(a) If provided for in the agreement, a participant may utilize the services of a subrecipient to implement activities under this agreement. The participant shall enter into a written subagreement with the subrecipient, and provide a copy of such subagreement to FAS, in the manner set forth in the agreement, prior to the transfer of any donated commodities, sale proceeds, income or FAS-provided funds to the subrecipient. Such written subagreement shall require the subrecipient to pay to the participant the value of any donated commodities, sale proceeds,

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income, or FAS-provided cash funds that are not used in accordance with the subagreement or are lost, damaged, or misused as a result of the subrecipient's failure to exercise reasonable care.

(b) If a participant demonstrates to FAS that it is not feasible to enter into a subagreement with a subrecipient, FAS may grant approval to proceed without a subagreement; provided, however, that the participant must obtain such approval from FAS prior to transferring any donated commodities, sale proceeds, income, or FAS-provided funds to the subrecipient.

(c) The participant shall monitor the actions of a subrecipient as necessary to ensure that donated commodities or funds provided to the subrecipient are used for authorized purposes in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the agreement and that performance goals are achieved. The participant shall provide in the subagreement that the subrecipient must comply with applicable provisions of the regulations set forth in Chapter XXX of this title.

§ 1599.13 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) A program participant shall retain records and permit access to records in accordance with the requirements of § 3019.53 of this title. The date of submission of the final expenditure report, as referenced in § 3019.53(b) of this title, shall be the final date of submission of the forms required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section, as prescribed by FAS.

(b) A participant shall, within 30 days after export of all or a portion of the donated commodities, submit evidence of such export to FAS, in the manner set forth in the agreement. The evidence may be submitted through an electronic media approved by FAS or by providing the carrier's on board bill of lading. The evidence of export must show the kind and quantity of commodities exported, the date of export, and the country where commodities were delivered.

(c)(1) A participant shall submit to FAS information, using a form as prescribed by FAS, covering the receipt, handling and disposition of the donated

commodities. Such report shall be submitted to FAS, by the dates and for the reporting periods specified in the program agreement, until all of the donated commodities have been distributed, sold or bartered and such disposition has been reported to FAS.

(2) If the agreement authorizes the sale or barter of donated commodities, the participant shall submit to FAS information, using a form as prescribed by FAS, covering the receipt and use of sale proceeds and income, and, in the case of bartered commodities, covering the services and goods derived from the barter of donated commodities. Such reports shall be submitted to FAS, by the dates and for the reporting periods specified in the agreement, until all of the sale proceeds and income have been disbursed and reported to FAS. When reporting financial information, the participant shall include the amounts in U.S. dollars and the exchange rate.

(3) The participant shall report, in the manner specified in the agreement, its progress, measured against established baselines, towards achieving the objectives of the activities under the agreement.

(4) The participant shall retain copies of and make available to FAS all barter receipts, contracts or other documents related to the barter of the donated commodities and the services or goods derived from such barter, for a minimum of two years after the agreement has been closed out.

(5) The participant shall provide to FAS additional information or reports relating to the agreement if requested by FAS.

(d) A participant shall submit to FAS, in the manner specified in the agreement, an annual audit in accordance with §3019.26 of this title. If FAS requires an annual financial audit with respect to a particular agreement, and FAS provides funds for this purpose, the participant shall arrange for such audit and submit to FAS, in the manner specified in the agreement.

(e)(1) A participant shall, as provided in the agreement, submit to FAS interim and final evaluations of the implementation of the agreement. Unless otherwise provided in the agreement, the evaluations shall be submitted at the mid-point and end-point of the im-

plementation period. The participant shall arrange for the evaluations to be conducted by an independent third party that:

(i) Is financially and legally separate from the participant's organization;

(ii) Has staff with demonstrated knowledge, analytical capability, language skills and experience in conducting evaluations of development programs involving agriculture, education, and nutrition;

(iii) Uses acceptable analytical frameworks such as comparison with non-project areas, surveys, involvement of stakeholders in the evaluation, and statistical analyses;

(iv) Uses local consultants, as appropriate, to conduct portions of the evaluation; and

(v) Provides a detailed outline of the evaluation, major tasks, and specific schedules prior to initiating the evaluation.

(2) Receipt by FAS of the evaluations referred to in paragraph (e)(1) of this section is a condition for the participant to retain any funds provided by FAS to carry out the evaluations.

(f) A participant shall submit to FAS the financial reports and information outlined in §3019.52 of this title. The agreement will specify the acceptable forms and time requirements for submission.

§ 1599.14 Noncompliance with an agreement.

If a participant fails to comply with a term of an agreement, FAS may take one or more of the enforcement actions set forth in §3019.62 of this title and, if appropriate, initiate a claim against the participant. FAS may also initiate a claim against a participant if the donated commodities are damaged or lost or the sale proceeds, income, or FAS-provided funds are lost due to an action or omission of the participant.

§ 1599.15 Suspension, termination, and closeouts of agreements.

(a) An agreement may be suspended or terminated by FAS if it determines that:

(1) The continuation of the assistance provided under the agreement is no longer necessary or desirable; or

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(2) Storage facilities are inadequate to prevent spoilage or waste, or distribution of the donated commodities will result in substantial disincentive to, or interference with, domestic production or marketing in the targeted country.

(b) An agreement may be terminated in accordance with §3019.61 of this title. If an agreement is terminated, the participant shall:

(1) Be responsible for the safety of any undistributed donated commodities and dispose of such commodities only as agreed to by FAS; and

(2) Follow the closeout procedures in §§ 3019.71 through 3019.73 of this title.

(c) An agreement will be considered completed when FAS and the participant have fulfilled their responsibilities under the agreement or the agreement has been terminated. The proce-

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dures in §§ 3019.71 through 3019.73 of this title will apply to the closeout of a completed agreement.

§ 1599.16 Appeals.

A participant may appeal a determination arising under this part to FAS. Such appeal will be in writing and submitted to the FAS official and in the manner set forth in the agreement. The participant will be given an opportunity to have a hearing before a final decision is made regarding its appeal.

§ 1599.17 Paperwork Reduction Act.

The information collection requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by OMB under provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB Number 0551-0035.