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record. The FBI will consider the information it receives from the individual and the response it receives from the POC or the data source. If the record is corrected as a result of the challenge, the FBI shall so notify the individual, correct the erroneous information in the NICS, and give notice of the error to any Federal department or agency or any state that was the source of such erroneous records.

(e) Upon receipt of notice of the correction of a contested record from the originating agency, the FBI or the agency that contributed the record shall correct the data in the NICS and the denying agency shall provide a written confirmation of the correction of the erroneous data to the individual for presentation to the FFL. If the appeal of a contested record is successful and thirty (30) days or less have transpired since the initial check, and there are no other disqualifying records upon which the denial was based, the NICS will communicate a "Proceed" response to the FFL. If the appeal is successful and more than thirty (30) days have transpired since the initial check, the FFL must recheck the NICS before allowing the sale to continue. In cases where multiple disqualifying records are the basis for the denial, the individual must pursue a correction for each record.

(f) An individual may also contest the accuracy or validity of a disqualifying record by bringing an action against the state or political subdivision responsible for providing the contested information, or responsible for denying the transfer, or against the United States, as the case may be, for an order directing that the contested information be corrected or that the firearm transfer be approved.

§ 25.11 Prohibited activities and penalties.

(a) State or local agencies, FFLs, or individuals violating this subpart A shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000 and subject to cancellation of NICS inquiry privileges.

(b) Misuse or unauthorized access includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) State or local agencies', FFLs', or individuals' purposefully furnishing in-

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correct information to the system to obtain a "Proceed" response, thereby allowing a firearm transfer;

(2) State or local agencies', FFLs', or individuals' purposefully using the system to perform a check for unauthorized purposes; and

(3) Any unauthorized person's accessing the NICS.

PART 26—IMPLEMENTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES IN FEDERAL CASES

Sec.

26.1 Applicability.

26.2 Proposed Judgment and Order.

26.3 Date, time, place, and method of execution.

26.4 Other execution procedures.

26.5 Attendance at or participation in executions by Department of Justice personnel.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 4001(b), 4002; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510.

SOURCE: Order No. 1655-93, 57 FR 4901, Jan. 19, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 26.1 Applicability.

The regulations of this part apply whenever a sentencing hearing conducted in a United States District Court has resulted in a recommendation or determination that a criminal defendant be sentenced to death for commission of an offense described in any federal statute.

§ 26.2 Proposed Judgment and Order.

(a) Whenever this part becomes applicable, the attorney for the government shall promptly file with the sentencing court a proposed Judgment and Order. The proposed Judgment and Order shall state, in addition to any other matters required by law or otherwise appropriate, that:

(1) The sentence shall be executed by a United States Marshal designated by the Director of the United States Marshals Service;

(2) The sentence shall be executed by intravenous injection of a lethal substance or substances in a quantity sufficient to cause death;

(3) The sentence shall be executed on a date and at a place designated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; and

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(4) The prisoner under sentence of death shall be committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative for appropriate detention pending execution of the sentence.

(b) The attorney for the government shall append to the proposed Judgment and Order a Return by which the designated United States Marshal may inform the court that the sentence of death has been executed.

§ 26.3 Date, time, place, and method of execution.

(a) Except to the extent a court orders otherwise, a sentence of death shall be executed:

(1) On a date and at a time designated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which date shall be no sooner than 60 days from the entry of the judgment of death. If the date designated for execution passes by reason of a stay of execution, then a new date shall be designated promptly by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons when the stay is lifted;

(2) At a federal penal or correctional institution designated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons;

(3) By a United States Marshal designated by the Director of the United States Marshals Service, assisted by additional personnel selected by the Marshal and the Warden of the designated institution and acting at the direction of the Marshal; and

(4) By intravenous injection of a lethal substance or substances in a quantity sufficient to cause death, such substance or substances to be determined by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and to be administered by qualified personnel selected by the Warden and acting at the direction of the Marshal.

(b) Unless the President interposes, the United States Marshal shall not stay execution of the sentence on the basis that the prisoner has filed a petition for executive clemency.

§ 26.4 Other execution procedures.

Except to the extent a court orders otherwise:

(a) The Warden of the designated institution shall notify the prisoner under sentence of death of the date des-

ignated for execution at least 20 days in advance, except when the date follows a postponement of fewer than 20 days of a previously scheduled and noticed date of execution, in which case the Warden shall notify the prisoner as soon as possible.

(b) Beginning seven days before the designated date of execution, the prisoner shall have access only to his spiritual advisers (not to exceed two), his defense attorneys, members of his family, and the officers and employees of the institution. Upon approval of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Warden may grant access to such other proper persons as the prisoner may request.

(c) In addition to the Marshal and Warden, the following persons shall be present at the execution:

(1) Necessary personnel selected by the Marshal and Warden;

(2) Those attorneys of the Department of Justice whom the Deputy Attorney General determines are necessary;

(3) Not more than the following numbers of person selected by the prisoner:

(i) One spiritual adviser;

(ii) Two defense attorneys; and

(iii) Three adult friends or relatives; and

(4) Not more than the following numbers of persons selected by the Warden:

(i) Eight citizens; and

(ii) Ten representatives of the press.

(d) No other person shall be present at the execution, unless leave for such person's presence is granted by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. No person younger than 18 years of age shall witness the execution.

(e) The Warden should notify those individuals described in paragraph (c) of this section as soon as practicable before the designated time of execution.

(f) No photographic or other visual or audio recording of the execution shall be permitted.

(g) After the execution has been carried out, qualified personnel selected by the Warden shall conduct an examination of the body of the prisoner to determine that death has occurred and shall inform the Marshal and Warden of his determination. Upon notification of prisoner's death, the Marshal shall

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complete and sign the Return described in § 26.2(b) or any similar document and shall file such document with the sentencing court.

(h) The remains of the prisoner shall be disposed of according to procedures established by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

§ 26.5 Attendance at or participation in executions by Department of Justice personnel.

No officer or employee of the Department of Justice shall be required to be in attendance at or to participate in any execution if such attendance or participation is contrary to the moral or religious convictions of the officer or employee, or if the employee is a medical professional who considers such participation or attendance contrary to medical ethics. For purposes of this section, the term "participation" includes personal preparation of the condemned individual and the apparatus used for execution and supervision of the activities of other personnel in carrying out such activities.

PART 27—WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION FOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION EMPLOYEES

Subpart A—Protected Disclosures of Information

Sec.

27.1 Making a protected disclosure.

27.2 Prohibition against reprisal for making a protected disclosure.

Subpart B—Investigating Reprisal Allegations and Ordering Corrective Action

27.3 Investigations: The Department of Justice's Office of Professional Responsibility and Office of the Inspector General.

27.4 Corrective action and other relief: Director, Office of Attorney Personnel Management.

27.5 Review.

27.6 Extensions of time.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, 3151; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 515-519; 5 U.S.C. 2303; President's Memorandum to the Attorney General, Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning FBI Employees Under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, 3 CFR p. 284 (1997).

SOURCE: Order No. 2264-99, 64 FR 58786, Nov. 1, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

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Subpart A—Protected Disclosures of Information

§ 27.1 Making a protected disclosure.

(a) When an employee of, or applicant for employment with, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (FBI employee) makes a disclosure of information to the Department of Justice's (Department's) Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), the Department's Office of Inspector General (OIG), the FBI Office of Professional Responsibility (FBI OPR) (collectively, Receiving Offices), the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Director of the FBI, the Deputy Director of the FBI, or to the highest ranking official in any FBI field office, the disclosure will be a "protected disclosure" if the person making it reasonably believes that it evidences:

(1) A violation of any law, rule or regulation; or

(2) Mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety.

(b) When a Receiving Office receives a protected disclosure, it shall proceed in accordance with existing procedures establishing jurisdiction among the respective Receiving Offices. OPR and OIG shall refer such allegations to FBI OPR for investigation unless the Deputy Attorney General determines that such referral shall not be made.

§ 27.2 Prohibition against reprisal for making a protected disclosure.

(a) Any employee of the FBI, or of any other component of the Department, who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action shall not, with respect to such authority, take or fail to take, or threaten to take or fail to take, a personnel action, as defined below, with respect to any FBI employee as a reprisal for a protected disclosure.

(b) Personnel action means any action described in clauses (i) through (xi) of 5 U.S.C. 2302(a)(2)(A) taken with respect to an FBI employee other than one in a position which the Attorney General has designated in advance of encumbrance as being a position of a