

by the appropriate State or host-nation civilian health authority. Such notification shall comply with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Anonymity of the HIV-1 index case shall be maintained, unless reporting is required by civil authorities.

4. Blood donors who demonstrate repeatedly reactive ELISA tests for HIV-1, but for whom WB or other confirmatory test is negative or indeterminate, and who cannot be reentered into the blood donor pool shall be appropriately counseled.

B. Epidemiological Investigation

1. Epidemiological investigation shall attempt to determine potential contacts of patients who have serologic or other laboratory or clinical evidence of HIV-1 infection. The patient shall be informed of the importance of case-contact notification to interrupt disease transmission and shall be informed that contacts shall be advised or their potential exposure to HIV-1. Individuals at risk of infection include sexual contacts (male and female); children born to infected mothers; recipients of blood, blood products, organs, tissues, or sperm; and users of contaminated intravenous drug paraphernalia. Those individuals determined to be at risk who are identified and who are eligible for healthcare in the military medical system shall be notified. Additionally, the Secretaries of the Military Departments shall provide for the notification, either through local public health authorities or by DoD healthcare professionals, of the spouses of Reserve component members found to be HIV-1-infected. Such notifications shall comply with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall designate all spouses (regardless of the Service affiliation of the HIV-1-infected Reservist) who are notified under this provision to receive serologic testing and counseling on a voluntary basis from MTFs under the Secretaries' of the Military Departments jurisdiction.

2. Communicable disease reporting procedures of civil authorities shall be followed to the extent consistent with this Directive through liaison between the military public health authorities and the appropriate local, State, territorial, Federal, or host-nation health jurisdiction.

PART 59—VOLUNTARY MILITARY PAY ALLOTMENTS

Sec.

59.1 Purpose.

59.2 Applicability.

59.3 Policy.

59.4 Responsibilities.

AUTHORITY: 37 U.S.C. chapter 13.

SOURCE: 52 FR 34215, Sept. 10, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 59.1 Purpose.

This part updates the policies that implement title 37 U.S. Code, chapter 13 and govern voluntary allotments of pay and allowances for active and retired members.

§ 59.2 Applicability.

This part applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Military Departments. The term "Military Service," as used herein, refers to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

§ 59.3 Policy.

(a) *General.* (1) The voluntary allotment system is provided primarily as a means to assist military members in accommodating their personal and family financial responsibilities to the exigencies of military service. It is a convenience and privilege not to be exploited or abused. To avoid unjustifiable expense to the government, its use shall be limited to the purposes outlined in the following paragraphs.

(2) All existing approved registered allotments of military pay and allowances for active duty and retired members that were authorized previously by this part at the time registered may be continued as approved allotments. However, if any such allotments are discontinued, they may not be reestablished except as a new allotment in accordance with the requirements of this part. Any change in the allotment that is initiated by the service member is considered a discontinuance, except those that are beyond the control of the service member.

(3) Changes beyond the control of the service member are changes that are of an administrative nature dictated by events incidental to the purpose of the allotment. Examples of administrative changes that are beyond the control of the service member are: name and address changes by the payee or amount changes due to contractual obligation existing at the time the allotment was executed, such as a mortgage payment change because of a variable rate mortgage or changing escrow requirements. Although the changes given above do