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Title 22—Foreign Relations

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SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL

PART 1—INSIGNIA OF RANK

Sec.
1.1 Office of the Secretary of State.
1.2 Office of the Deputy Secretary of State.
1.3 Office of the Under Secretaries of State.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

§ 1.1 Office of the Secretary of State.

The official flag indicative of the office of Secretary of State shall be as follows: On a blue rectangular field a white disk bearing the official coat of arms of the United States adopted by the act of June 20, 1782, in proper colors. In each of the four corners a white five-pointed star with one point upward. The colors and automobile flag to be the same design, adding a white fringe. For the colors a cord and tassel of blue and white to be added. The sizes to be in accordance with military and naval customs.

[22 FR 10788, Dec. 27, 1957]

§ 1.2 Office of the Deputy Secretary of State.

The official flag indicative of the office of the Deputy Secretary of State shall be as follows: On a white rectangular field a blue disk bearing the official coat of arms of the United States adopted by act of June 20, 1782, in proper colors. In each of the four corners a five-pointed star with one point upward. The colors and automobile flag to be the same design, adding a blue fringe. For the colors a cord and tassel of white in accordance with military and naval customs.

[38 FR 30258, Nov. 2, 1973]

§ 1.3 Office of the Under Secretaries of State.

The official flag indicative of the office of the Under Secretaries of State shall be as follows: On a red rectangular field a white disk bearing the official coat of arms of the United States adopted by act of June 20, 1782, in proper colors. In each of the four corners a white five-pointed star with one point upward. The colors and automobile flag to be the same design, adding a white fringe. For the colors a cord and tassel of white and red to be added. The sizes to be in accordance with military and naval customs.

[38 FR 30258, Nov. 2, 1973]

PART 2—PROTECTION OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES AND OTHER OFFICIAL PERSONNEL

Sec.
2.1 Designation of personnel to carry firearms and exercise appropriate power of arrest.
2.2 Purpose.
2.3 Notification of foreign officials.
2.4 Designation of official guests.
2.5 Records.

§ 2.1 Designation of personnel to carry firearms and exercise appropriate power of arrest.

(a) The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Security is authorized to designate certain employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, as well as employees of other departments and agencies detailed to and under the supervision and control of the Department of State, as Security Officers, as follows.

(1) Persons so designated shall be authorized to carry firearms when engaged in the performance of the duties prescribed in section (1) of the act of June 28, 1955, 69 Stat. 188, as amended. No person shall be so designated unless he has either qualified in the use of firearms in accordance with standards established by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Security, or in accordance with standards established by the department or agency from which he is detailed.

(2) Persons so designated shall also be authorized, when engaged in the performance of duties prescribed in section (1) of the act of June 28, 1955, 69 Stat. 188, as amended, to arrest without warrant and deliver into custody any person violating the provisions of section 111 or 112 of title 18, United States Code, in their presence or if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has

committed or is committing such felony.

(b) When the Under Secretary of State for Management determines that it is necessary, persons designated under paragraph (a) of this section shall be authorized to provide protection to an individual who has been designated by the President to serve as Secretary of State, prior to his appointment, or to a departing Secretary of State. In providing such protection, they are authorized to exercise the authorities described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of section. Such protection shall be for the period or periods determined necessary by the Under Secretary of State for Management, except that in the case of a departing Secretary of State, the period of protection under this paragraph shall in no event exceed 30 calendar days from the date of termination of that individual's incumbency as Secretary of State.

(c) When the Under Secretary of State for Management determines that it is necessary, persons designated under paragraph (a) of this section shall be authorized to provide protection to a departing United States Representative to the United Nations. In providing such protection, they are authorized to exercise the authorities described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section. Such protection shall be for the period or periods determined necessary by the Under Secretary of State for Management, except that the period of protection under this paragraph shall in no event exceed 30 calendar days from the date of termination of that individual's incumbency as United States Representative to the United Nations.

(Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended, sec. 1, 69 Stat. 188; 22 U.S.C. 2658, 2666)

[29 FR 15571, Nov. 20, 1964, as amended at 47 FR 30480, July 14, 1982; 50 FR 14379, Apr. 12, 1985]

§ 2.2 Purpose.

Section 1116(b)(2) of title 18 of the United States Code, as added by Pub. L. 92–539, An Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States (86 Stat. 1071), defines the term ''foreign official'' for purposes of that Act as ''any person of a foreign nationality who is duly notified to the United States as an officer or employee of a foreign government or international organization, and who is in the United States on official business, and any member of his family whose presence in the United States is in connection with the presence of such officer or employee.'' Section 1116(c)(4) of the same Act defines the term ''official guest'' for the purposes of that Act as ''a citizen or national of a foreign country present in the United States as an official guest of the Government of the United States pursuant to designation as such by the Secretary of State.'' It is the purpose of this regulation to specify the officer of the Department of State who shall be responsible for receiving notification of foreign officials under the Act and determining whether persons are ''duly notified'' to the United States and who shall be responsible for processing official guest designations by the Secretary of State.

(18 U.S.C. 1116(b)(2), 1116(c)(4); sec. 4 of the Act of May 26, 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658))

[37 FR 24817, Nov. 22, 1972]

§ 2.3 Notification of foreign officials.

(a) Any notification of a foreign official for purposes of section 1116(b)(2) of Title 18 of the United States Code shall be directed by the foreign government or international organization concerned to the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. For persons normally accredited to the United States in diplomatic or consular capacities and also for persons normally accredited to the United Nations and other international organizations and in turn notified to the Department of State, the procedure for placing a person in the statutory category of being ''duly notified to the United States'' shall be the current procedure for accreditation, with notification in turn when applicable. The Chief of the Office of Protocol will place on the roster of persons ''duly notified to the United States'' the names of all persons currently accredited and, when applicable, notified in turn, and will maintain the roster as part of the official files of the Department of State adding to and deleting therefrom as changes in accreditations occur.

(b) For those persons not normally accredited, the Chief of Protocol shall determine upon receipt of notification, by letter from the foreign government or international organization concerned, whether any person who is the subject of such a notification has been duly notified under the Act. Any inquiries by law enforcement officers or other persons as to whether a person has been duly notified shall be directed to the Chief of Protocol. The determination of the Chief of Protocol that a person has been duly notified is final.

(18 U.S.C. 1116(b)(2), 1116(c)(4); sec. 4 of the Act of May 26, 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658))

[37 FR 24818, Nov. 22, 1972]

§ 2.4 Designation of official guests.

The Chief of Protocol shall also maintain a roster of persons designated by the Secretary of State as official guests. Any inquiries by law enforcement officers or other persons as to whether a person has been so designated shall be directed to the Chief of Protocol. The designation of a person as an official guest is final. Pursuant to section 2658 of title 22 of the U.S.C., the authority of the Secretary of State to perform the function of designation of official guests is hereby delegated to the Chief of Protocol.

(22 U.S.C. 2658)

[45 FR 55716, Aug. 21, 1980]

§ 2.5 Records.

The Chief of Protocol shall maintain as a part of the official files of the Department of State a cumulative roster of all persons who have been duly notified as foreign officials or designated as official guests under this part. The roster will reflect the name, position, nationality, and foreign government or international organization concerned or purpose of visit as an official guest and reflect the date the person was accorded recognition as being ''duly notified to the United States'' or designated as an official guest and the date, if any, of termination of such status.

(18 U.S.C. 1116(b)(2), 1116(c)(4); sec. 4 of the Act of May 26, 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658))

[37 FR 24818, Nov. 22, 1972]

PART 3—GIFTS AND DECORATIONS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Sec.
3.1 Purpose.
3.2 Authority.
3.3 Definitions.
3.4 Restriction on acceptance of gifts and decorations.
3.5 Designation of officials and offices responsible for administration of foreign gifts and decorations.
3.6 Procedure to be followed by employees in depositing gifts of more than minimal value and reporting acceptance of travel or travel expenses.
3.7 Decorations.
3.8 Approval of retention of gifts or decorations with employing agency for official use.
3.9 Disposal of gifts and decorations which become the property of the United States.
3.10 Enforcement.
3.11 Responsibility of chief of mission to inform host government of restrictions on employees' receipt of gifts and decorations.
3.12 Exemption of grants and other foreign government assistance in cultural exchange programs from coverage of foreign gifts and decorations legislation.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 515(a)(1), 91 Stat. 862, amending 5 U.S.C. 7342 (1976).

SOURCE: 45 FR 80819, Dec. 8, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 3.1 Purpose.

These regulations provide basic standards for employees of the Department of State, the United States International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the International Communication Agency (USICA), their spouses (unless separated) and their dependents to accept and retain gifts and decorations from foreign governments.

§ 3.2 Authority.

(a) Section 515(a)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1978 (91 Stat. 862–866), approved August 17, 1977,

(hereafter referred to as ''the Act'') amended section 7342 of title 5, U.S. Code (1976), making substantial changes in the law relating to the acceptance and retention of gifts and decorations from foreign governments.

(b) 5 U.S.C. 7342(g) authorizes each employing agency to prescribe regulations as necessary to carry out the new law.

§ 3.3 Definitions.

When used in this part, the following terms have the meanings indicated:

(a) *Employee* means (1) an officer or employee of the Department, AID, IDCA, or USICA, including an expert or consultant, however appointed, and (2) a spouse (unless separated) or a dependent of such a person, as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 152).

(b) *Foreign government* means: (1) Any unit of foreign governmental authority, including any foreign national, State, local, or municipal government; (2) any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of any unit of foreign government as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; (3) any agent or representative of any such unit or organization, while acting as such;

(c) *Gift* means a tangible or intangible present (other than a decoration) tendered by, or received from, a foreign government;

(d) *Decoration* means an order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem or award tendered by, or received from, a foreign government;

(e) *Minimal value* means retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance of $100 or less, except that on January 1, 1981, and at 3-year intervals thereafter, ''minimal value'' is to be redefined in regulations prescribed by the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to reflect changes in the consumer price index for the immediately preceding 3-year period.

§ 3.4 Restriction on acceptance of gifts and decorations.

(a) An employee is prohibited from requesting or otherwise encouraging the tender of a gift or decoration from a foreign government. An employee is also prohibited from accepting a gift or decoration from a foreign government, except in accordance with these regulations.

(b) An employee may accept and retain a gift of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy, subject, however, to the following restrictions—

(1) Where more than one tangible item is included in a single presentation, the entire presentation shall be considered as one gift, and the aggregate value of all items taken together must not exceed ''minimal value''.

(2) The donee is responsible for determining that a gift is of minimal value in the United States at the time of acceptance. However, should any dispute result from a difference of opinion concerning the value of a gift, the employing agency will secure the services of an outside appraiser to establish whether the gift is one of ''minimal value''. If, after an appraisal has been made, it is established that the value of the gift in question is $200 or more at retail in the United States, the donee will bear the costs of the appraisal. If, however, the appraised value is established to be less than $200, the employing agency will bear the costs.

(c) An employee may accept a gift of more than minimal value when (1) such gift is in the nature of an educational scholarship or medical treatment, or (2) it appears that to refuse the gift would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States, except that a tangible gift of more than minimal value is deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States and, upon acceptance, shall become the property of the United States.

(d) An employee may accept gifts of travel or expenses for travel taking place entirely outside the United States (such as transportation, food, and lodging) of more than minimal value if such acceptance is appropriate, consistent with the interests of the United States, and permitted by the employing agency. Except where the employing agency has specific interests which may be favorably affected by employee travel wholly outside the

United States, even though it would not normally authorize its employees to engage in such travel, the standards normally applied to determine when proposed travel will be in the best interests of the employing agency and of the United States Government shall be applied in approving acceptance of travel or travel expenses offered by a foreign government.

(1) There are two circumstances under which employees may accept gifts of travel or expenses:

(i) When the employee is issued official travel orders placing him or her in the position of accepting travel or travel expenses offered by a foreign government which are directly related to the authorized purpose of the travel; or

(ii) When the employee's travel orders specifically anticipate the acceptance of additional travel and travel expenses incident to the authorized travel.

(2) When an employee is traveling under circumstances described in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, that is, without specific instructions authorizing acceptance of additional travel expenses from a foreign government, the employee must file a report with the employing angency under the procedures prescribed in §3.6.

(e) Since tangible gifts of more than minimal value may not lawfully become the personal property of the donee, all supervisory officials shall, in advising employees of their responsibilities under the regulations, impress upon them their obligation to decline acceptance of such gifts, whenever possible, at the time they are offered, or to return them if they have been sent or delivered without a prior offer. All practical measures, such as periodic briefings, shall be taken to minimize the number of gifts which employees must deposit and which thus become subject to disposal as provided by law and regulation. Employees should not accept gifts of more than minimal value on the assumption that refusal would be likely to ''cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States''. In many instances it should be possible, by explanation of the prohibition against an employee's retention of such gifts, to avoid consequences of acceptance, including possible return of the gift to the donor. Refusal of the gift at the inception should typically be regarded as in the interest both of the foreign government donor and the U.S. Government.

§3.5 Designation of officials and offices responsible for administration of foreign gifts and decorations.

(a) The Act effects a significant degree of decentralization of administration relative to the disposal of foreign gifts and decorations which become U.S. Government property. Each agency is now responsible for receiving from its employees deposits of foreign gifts of more than minimal value, as well as of foreign decorations not meeting the statutory criteria for retention by the recipient. The agency is also responsible for disposing of this property by return to the donor, for retaining it in the agency if official use of it is approved, for reporting to the General Services Administration within 30 calendar days after deposit items neither disposed of nor retained, and for assuming custody, proper care and handling of such property pending removal from that custody pursuant to disposal arrangements by the General Services Administration. The Secretary of State, however, is made responsible for providing guidance to other executive agencies in the development of their own regulations to implement the Act, as well as for the annual publication of lists of all gifts of more than minimal value deposited by Federal employees during the preceding year. [See §3.5(c).] Authority for the discharge of the Secretary's responsibilities is delegated by these regulations to the Chief of Protocol.

(b) The Office of the Chief of Protocol retains primary responsibility for administration of the Act within the Department of State. That Office will, however, serve as the depository only for those foreign gifts and decorations which are turned in by State Department employees. The Director of Personnel Services of the USICA will have responsibility for administration of the Act within that agency and will serve as the depository of foreign gifts and decorations. Employees of the other

foreign affairs agencies must deposit with their respective agencies any gifts or decorations deposit of which is required by law.

(c) Any questions concerning the implementation of these regulations or interpretation of the law should be directed to the following:

(1) For the Department of State, to the Office of Protocol or to the Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Management, as appropriate;

(2) For IDCA, to the Office of the General Counsel;

(3) For AID, to the Assistant General Counsel for Employee and Public Affairs; and

(4) For USICA, to the General Counsel.

§ 3.6 Procedure to be followed by employees in depositing gifts of more than minimal value and reporting acceptance of travel or travel expenses.

(a) An employee who has accepted a tangible gift of more than minimal value shall, within 60 days after acceptance, relinquish it to the designated depository office for the employing agency for disposal or, with the approval of that office, deposit it for official use at a designated location in the employing agency or at a specified Foreign Service post. The designated depository offices are:

(1) For the Department of State, the Office of Protocol;

(2) For IDCA, the General Services Division of the Office of Management Planning in AID;

(3) For AID, the General Services Division of the Office of Management Planning; and

(4) For USICA, the Office of Personnel Services.

(b) At the time that an employee deposits gifts of more than minimal value for disposal or for official use pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or within 30 days after accepting a gift of travel or travel expenses as provided in § 3.4(d) (unless the gift of such travel or travel expenses has been accepted in accordance with specific instructions from the Department or agency), the employee shall file a statement with the designated depository office with the following information:

(1) For each tangible gift reported:

(i) The name and position of the employee;

(ii) A brief description of the gift and the circumstances justifying acceptance;

(iii) The identity of the foreign government and the name and position of the individual who presented the gift;

(iv) The date of acceptance of the gift;

(v) The donee's best estimate in specific dollar terms of the value of the gift in the United States at the time of acceptance; and

(vi) Disposition or current location of the gift. (For State Department employees, forms for this purpose are available in the Office of Protocol.)

(2) For each gift of travel or travel expenses:

(i) The name and position of the employee;

(ii) A brief description of the gift and the circumstances justifying acceptance; and

(iii) The identity of the foregign government and the name and position of the individual who presented the gift.

(c) The information contained in the statements called for in paragraph (b) of this section is needed to comply with the statutory requirement that, not later than Janaury 31 of each year, the Secretary of State publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a comprehensive listing of all such statements filed by Federal employees concerning gifts of more than minimal value received by them during the preceding year.

§ 3.7 Decorations.

(a) Decorations tendered in recognition of active field service in time of combat operations or awarded for other outstanding or unusually meritorious performance may be accepted, retained, and worn by an employee, subject to the approval of the employing agency. Without such approval, the decoration is deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States and, like tangible gifts of more than minimal value, must be deposited by the employee with the designated depository office for the employing agency within sixty days after acceptance, for retention for official use or for disposal in accordance with § 3.9.

(b) The decision as to whether a decoration has been awarded for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance will be made:

(1) For the Department of State, by the supervising Assistant Secretary of State or comparable official, except that, in the case of a decoration awarded to an Assistant Secretary or other officer of comparable or higher rank, the decision shall be made by the Office of Protocol;

(2) For IDCA, by the Assistant Director for Administration;

(3) For AID, by the Director of Personnel Management; and

(4) For USICA, by the Supervising Associate Director, the General Counsel, or the Director of the Office of Congressional and Public Liaison (for domestic employees), and by the Director of Area Offices (for overseas employees).

(c) To justify an affirmative decision, a statement from the foreign government, preferably in the form of a citation which shows the specific basis for the tender of the award, should be supplied. An employee who has received or been tendered a decoration should forward to the designated depository office of the employing agency a request for review of the case. This request should contain a statement of circumstances of the award and such documentation from the foreign government as has accompanied it. The depository office will obtain the decision of the cognizant office as to whether the award meets the statutory criteria and thus whether the decoration may be retained and worn. Pending receipt of that decision, the decoration should remain in the custody of the recipient.

§3.8 Approval of retention of gifts or decorations with employing agency for official use.

(a) At the request of an overseas post or an office within the employing agency, a gift or decoration deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States may be retained for official use. Such retention should be approved:

(1) For the Department of State, by the Chief of Protocol;

(2) For IDCA, by AID's Director of Management Operations;

(3) For AID, by the Director of Management Operations; and

(4) For USICA, by the Associate Director for Management.

However, to qualify for such approval, the gift or decoration should be an item which can be used in the normal conduct of agency business, such as a rug or a tea service, or an art object meriting display, such as a painting or sculpture. Personal gift items, such as wristwatches, jewelry, or wearing apparel, should not be regarded as suitable for ''official use''. Only under unusual circumstances will retention of a decoration for official use be authorized. Every effort should be made to place each ''official use'' item in a location that will afford the largest number of employees, and, if feasible, members of the public, the maximum opportunity to receive the benefit of its display, provided the security of the location is adequate.

(b) Items approved for official use must be accounted for and safeguarded as Federal property at all times under standard Federal property management procedures. Within 30 days after the official use of a gift has been terminated, the gift or decoration shall be deposited with the designated depository office of the employing agency to be held pending completion of disposal arrangements by the General Services Administration.

§3.9 Disposal of gifts and decorations which become the property of the United States.

(a) Gifts and decorations which have been reported to an employing agency shall either be returned to the donor or kept in safe storage pending receipt of instructions from the General Services Administration for transfer, donation or other disposal under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended, and the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR part 101–49). The employing agency shall examine each gift or decoration and the circumstances surrounding its donation and assess whether any adverse effect upon the foreign relations of the United States might result from a return of the gift (or decoration) to the donor, which shall be the preferred

means of disposal. If this is not deemed feasible, the employing agency is required by GSA regulations to report deposit of the gift or decoration within 30 calendar days, using Standard Form 120, Report of Excess Personal Property and, as necessary, Standard Form 120A, Continuation Sheet, and citing section 7342 of title 5, U.S. Code (1976), on the reporting document. Such reports shall be submitted to the General Services Administration, Washington National Capital Region (WDPO), Attention: Federal Property Resources Service, Seventh and D Streets, SW., Washington, DC 20407.

(b) No gift or decoration deposited with the General Services Administration for disposal may be sold without the approval of the Secretary of State, upon a determination that the sale will not adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. When depositing gifts or decorations with the designated depository office of their employing agency, employees may indicate their interest in participating in any subsequent sale of the items by the Government. Before gifts and decorations may be considered for sale by the General Services Administration, however, they must first have been offered for transfer to Federal agencies and for donation to the States. Consequently, employees should understand that there is no assurance that an item will be offered for sale, or, if so offered, that it will be feasible for an employee to participate in the sale. Employees are reminded in this connection that the primary aim of the Act is to discourage employees' acceptance of gifts of more than minimal value.

§ 3.10 Enforcement.

(a) Each employing agency is responsible under the Act for reporting to the Attorney General cases in which there is reason to believe that one of its employees has violated the Act. The Attorney General in turn may file a civil action in any United States District Court against any Federal employee who has knowingly solicited or accepted a gift from a foreign government in violation of the Act, or who has failed to deposit or report such gift, as an Act required by the Act. In such case, the court may assess a maximum penality of the retail value of a gift improperly solicited or received, plus $5,000.

(b) Supervisory officials at all levels within employing agencies shall be responsible for providing periodic reorientation of all employees under their supervision on the basic features of the Act and these regulations, and for ensuring that those employees observe the requirements for timely reporting and deposit of any gifts of more than minimal value they may have accepted.

(c) Employees are advised of the following actions which may result from failure to comply with the requirements of the Act and these regulations:

(1) Any supervisor who has substantial reason to believe that an employee under his or her supervision has violated the reporting or other compliance provisions of the Act shall report the facts and circumstances in writing to the senior official in charge of administration within the cognizant bureau or office or at the post abroad. If that official upon investigation decides that an employee who is the donee of a gift or is the recipient of travel or travel expenses has, through actions within the employee's control, failed to comply with the procedures established by the Act and these regulations, the case shall be referred to the Attorney General for appropriate action.

(2) In cases of confirmed evidence of a violation, whether or not such violation results in the taking of action by the Attorney General, the senior administrative official referred to in paragraph (c)(1) of this section as responsible for forwarding a violation report to the Attorney General shall institute appropriate disciplinary action against an employee who has failed to (i) Deposit tangible gifts within 60 days after acceptance, (ii) account properly for the acceptance of travel expenses or (iii) comply with the Act's requirements respecting disposal of gifts and decorations retained for official use.

(3) In cases where there is confirmed evidence of a violation, but no evidence that the violation was willful on the part of the employee, the senior administrative official referred to in paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall institute appropriate disciplinary action of a lesser degree than that called for in

paragraph (c)(2) of this section in order to deter future violations by the same or another employee.

§3.11 Responsibility of chief of mission to inform host government of restrictions on employees' receipt of gifts and decorations.

A special provision of the Act requires the President to direct every chief of a United States diplomatic mission to inform the host government that it is a general policy of the United States Government to prohibit its employees from receiving gifts of more than minimal value or decorations that have not been tendered ''in recognition of active field service in time of combat operations or awarded for other outstanding or unusually meritorious performance.'' Accordingly, all Chiefs of Mission shall in January of each year conduct a thorough and explicit program of orientation aimed at appropriate officials of the host government concerning the operation of the Act.

§3.12 Exemption of grants and other foreign government assistance in cultural exchange programs from coverage of foreign gifts and decorations legislation.

The Act specifically excludes from its application grants and other forms of assistance ''to which section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 applies''. See 22 U.S.C. 2558 (a) and (b) for the terms and conditions under which Congress consents to the acceptance by a Federal employee of grants and other forms of assistance provided by a foreign government to facilitate the participation of such employee in a cultural exchange.

PART 3a—ACCEPTANCE OF EMPLOYMENT FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

Sec.

3a.1 Definitions.
3a.2 Requirement for approval of foreign government employment.
3a.3 Authority to approve or disapprove proposed foreign government employment.
3a.4 Procedure for requesting approval.
3a.5 Basis for approval or disapproval.
3a.6 Notification of approval.
3a.7 Notification of disapproval and reconsideration.
3a.8 Change in status.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 509, 91 Stat. 859 (37 U.S.C. 801 Note); sec. 4, as amended, 63 Stat. 111 (22 U.S.C. 2658).

SOURCE: 43 FR 55393, Nov. 28, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§3a.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part—

(a) *Applicant* means any person who requests approval under this part to accept any civil employment (and compensation therefor) from a foreign government and who is: (1) Any retired member of the uniformed services;

(2) Any member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces; or

(3) Any member of the commissioned Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

The term ''applicant'' also includes persons described in paragraph (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, who have already accepted foreign government employment and are requesting approval under this part to continue such employment.

(b) *Uniformed services* means the Armed Forces, the commissioned Regular and Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(c) *Armed Forces* means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

(d) *Secretary concerned* means: (1) The Secretary of the Army, with respect to retired members of the Army and members of the Army Reserve;

(2) The Secretary of the Navy, with respect to retired members of the Navy and the Marine Corps, members of the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves, and retired members of the Coast Guard and members of the Coast Guard Reserve when the Coast Guard is operating as a service in the Navy;

(3) The Secretary of the Air Force, with respect to retired members of the Air Force and members of the Air Force Reserve;

(4) The Secretary of Transportation, with respect to retired members of the Coast Guard and members of the Coast

Guard Reserve when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy;

(5) The Secretary of Commerce, with respect to retired members of the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(6) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with respect to retired members of the commissioned Regular Corps of the Public Health Service and members of the commissioned Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

§ 3a.2 Requirement for approval of foreign government employment.

(a) The United States Constitution (Article I, section 9, clause 8) prohibits the acceptance of civil employment with a foreign government by an officer of the United States without the consent of Congress. Congress has consented to the acceptance of civil employment (and compensation therefor) by any person described in § 3a.1(b) subject to the approval of the Secretary concerned and the Secretary of State (37 U.S.C. 801, Note). Civil employment with a foreign government may not be accepted without such approval by any person so described.

(b) The Secretary of State has no authority to approve employment with a foreign government by any officer of the United States other than a person described in § 3a.1(a). The acceptance of employment with a foreign government by any other officer of the United States remains subject to the constitutional prohibition described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Any person described in § 3a.1(a) who accepts employment with a foreign government without the approval required by this section or otherwise obtaining the consent of Congress is subject to forfeiture of retired pay to the extent of his or her compensation from the foreign government, according to the Comptroller General of the United States (44 Comp. Gen. 139 (1964)). This forfeiture is in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed under law or regulation.[1]

§ 3a.3 Authority to approve or disapprove proposed foreign government employment.

The Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, is authorized to approve or disapprove any request by an applicant for approval under this part to accept civil employment (and compensation therefor) from a foreign government. The Director may delegate this authority within the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State.

§ 3a.4 Procedure for requesting approval.

(a) An applicant must submit a request for approval of foreign government employment to the Secretary concerned, whose approval is also required by law for the applicant's acceptance of civil employment from a foreign government. The request must contain information concerning the applicant's status, the nature of the proposed employment in as much detail as possible, the identity of and relationship to the foreign government concerned, and other matters as may be required by the Secretary concerned.

(b) Requests approved by the Secretary concerned will be referred to the Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, for approval. Requests received by the Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, directly from an applicant will be initially forwarded to the Secretary concerned, or his designee, for approval of disapproval.

§ 3a.5 Basis for approval or disapproval.

Decisions by the Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, under this part shall be based on whether the applicant's proposed employment with a foreign government would adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States, in light of the applicant's official status as a retiree or reservist.

[1] Approval under this part does not constitute an exception to the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act concerning loss of United States citizenship, for example, by becoming a citizen of or taking an oath of allegiance to another country. See 8 U.S.C. 1481 *et seq*.

§3a.6 Notification of approval.

The Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, will notify the Secretary concerned when an applicant's proposed foreign government employment is approved. Notification of approval to the applicant will be made by the Secretary concerned or his designee.

§3a.7 Notification of disapproval and reconsideration.

(a) The Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, will notify the applicant directly when an applicant's proposed foreign employment is disapproved, and will inform the Secretary concerned.

(b) Each notification of disapproval under this section must include a statement of the reasons for the disapproval, with as much specificity as security and foreign policy considerations permit, together with a notice of the applicant's right to seek reconsideration of the disapproval under paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Within 60 days after receipt of the notice of disapproval, an applicant whose request has been disapproved may submit a request for reconsideration by the Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. A request for reconsideration should provide information relevant to the reasons set forth in the notice of disapproval.

(d) The disapproval of a request by the Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, will be final, unless a timely request for reconsideration is received. In the event of a request for reconsideration, the Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, will make a final decision after reviewing the record of the request. A final decision after reconsideration to approve the applicant's proposed employment with a foreign government will be communicated to the Secretary concerned as provided in §3a.6. A final decision after reconsideration to disapprove the applicant's proposed employment with a foreign government will be communicated directly to the applicant as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and the Secretary concerned will be informed. The Director's authority to make a final decision after reconsideration may not be redelegated.

§3a.8 Change in status.

In the event that an applicant's foreign government employment approved under this part is to be materially changed, either by a substantial change in duties from those described in the request upon which the original approval was based, or by a change of employer, the applicant must obtain further approval in accordance with this part for such changed employment.

PART 4—NOTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OFFICIAL STATUS

Sec.
4.1 General.
4.2 Procedure.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2651a(a)(4).

SOURCE: 61 FR 32328, June 24, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§4.1 General.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Article 24 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, diplomatic missions must notify the Office of Protocol immediately upon the arrival, in the United States, of any foreign government officer or employee (including domestics and family members), who are serving at diplomatic missions, consular posts, or miscellaneous foreign government offices. If the employee is already in the United States in some other capacity, the notification should be made upon assumption of duties. This initial notification requirement also includes all U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens who are employed by foreign missions.

§4.2 Procedure.

Notification and subsequent changes are made as follows:

(a) Diplomatic and career consular officers and their dependents: Form DSP–110, *Notification of Appointment of Foreign Diplomatic Officer and Career Consular Officer*;

(b) All other foreign government employees who are serving at diplomatic missions, consular posts, or miscellaneous foreign government offices and

their dependents: Form DSP–111, *Notification of Appointment of Foreign Government Employee*.

(c) Honorary consular officers: Form DSP–112, *Notification of Appointment of Honorary Consular Officer*.

(d) Missions should use Form DSP–113, *Notification of Change—Identification Card Request*, to promptly inform the Department of State of any change in the status of officers or employees of the missions and their family members originally reported to Protocol, or to apply for an identification card.

(e) Upon termination of employment of any diplomatic or consular officer, honorary consular officer, embassy or consular employee, or miscellaneous foreign government staff member, a Form DSP–115, *Notice of Termination of Diplomatic, Consular, or Foreign Government Employment*, must be submitted to the Office of Protocol.

PART 5—ORGANIZATION

Sec.

5.1 Introduction.
5.2 Central and field organization, established places at which, the officers from whom, and the methods whereby the public may secure information, make submittals, or request, or obtain decisions; and statements of the general course and method by which its functions are channeled and determined.
5.3 Rules of procedure, description of forms available or the places at which forms may be obtained, and instructions as to the scope and content of all papers, reports, or examinations.
5.4 Substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general policy or interpretation of general applicability formulated and adopted by the agency.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290; 22 U.S.C. 2658, 31 U.S.C. 483a, 5 U.S.C. 552, E.O. 10501; 18 FR 7049; 3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp., page 979.

SOURCE: 33 FR 7078, May 11, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

§ 5.1 Introduction.

The sections in this part 5 are issued pursuant to section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, effective July 4, 1967.

§ 5.2 Central and field organization, established places at which, the officers from whom, and the methods whereby the public may secure information, make submittals, or request, or obtain decisions; and statements of the general course and method by which its functions are channeled and determined.

(a) The following statements of the central and field organization of the Department of State and its Foreign Service posts are hereby prescribed:

(1) The central organization of the Department of State was issued as Public Notice No. 267, 32 FR 8923, June 22, 1967.

(2) The foreign field organization of the Department of State was issued as Public Notice No. 254, 32 FR 3712, March 3, 1967.

(3) The domestic field organization of the Department of State was issued as Public Notice No. 268, 32 FR 8925, June 22, 1967.

(b) As used in the following sections, the term ''Department of State'' includes all offices within the Department in Washington, its domestic field offices in the United States, all Foreign Service posts throughout the world, and U.S. missions to international organizations unless otherwise specified.

(c) Any person desiring information concerning a matter handled by the Department of State, or any person desiring to make a submittal or request in connection with such a matter, should communicate either orally or in writing with the appropriate office. If the office receiving the communication does not have jurisdiction to handle the matter, the communication, if written, will be forwarded to the proper office, or, if oral, the person will be advised how to proceed. When the submittal or request consists of a formal application for one of the documents, privileges, or other benefits provided for in the laws administered by the Department of State, or in the regulations implementing these laws, the instructions on the form as to preparation and place of submission should be followed. In such cases, the provisions of this part referring to the particular regulation concerned should be consulted.

§ 5.3 Rules of procedure, description of forms available or the places at which forms may be obtained, and instructions as to the scope and content of all papers, reports, or examinations.

Rules of procedure regarding the following listed matters may be consulted under the corresponding regulations referenced in § 5.4, or obtained upon application to the offices listed below. Forms pertaining to the following listed matters, and instructions relating thereto may also be obtained at the offices indicated below:

Subject matter	Office	Address
Appointment of Foreign Service Officers.	Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.	Department of State, Room 7314, 1800 N. Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209.
Authentication and other services	Document and Reference Division.	Department of State, Room 2815, 22d and D Sts. NW., Washington, DC 20520.
Claims and stolen property	Legal Adviser	Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520.
International educational and cultural exchange program.	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.	Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520.
International traffic in arms	Office of Munitions Control	Department of State, Room 800, 1700 N. Lynn St., Arlington, Va. 22209.
Nationality and passports	Passport Office	Department of State, Room 362, 1425 K St., NW., Washington, DC 20524.
Protection and welfare of U.S. citizens, shipping and seamen, and other consular services abroad.	Office of Special Consular Services.	Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520.
Visa issuance	Visa Office	Department of State, Annex 2, 515 22d Street NW., Washington, DC 20520.

§ 5.4 Substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general policy or interpretation of general applicability formulated and adopted by the agency.

(a) The regulations of the Department of State required to be published under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act are found in the Code of Federal Regulations and the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any person desiring information with respect to a particular procedure should examine the pertinent regulation cited hereafter.

(b) The following are citations to regulations within the scope of this section.

(1) Acceptance of Gifts and Decorations from Foreign Governments. 22 CFR part 3 *et seq*.

(2) Employee Responsibility and Conduct. 22 CFR part 10 *et seq*.

(3) Appointment of Foreign Service Officers. 22 CFR part 11 *et seq*.

(4) Fees for Services in the United States, fees and Charges, Foreign service. 22 CFR part 21 *et seq*.; 22 CFR part 22 *et seq*.

(5) Claims and Stolen Property. 22 CFR part 31 *et seq*.

(6) Issuance of Visas. 22 CFR parts 41–42 *et seq*.

(7) Nationality and Passports. 22 CFR part 50 *et seq*.

(8) International Educational and Cultural Exchanges. 22 CFR part 61 *et seq*.

(9) Protection and Welfare of Americans Abroad. 22 CFR part 71 *et seq*.

(10) Shipping and Seamen Abroad. 22 CFR part 81 *et seq*.

(11) Other Consular Services Abroad. 22 CFR part 91 *et seq*.

(12) Economic, Commercial and Civil Air Functions Abroad. 22 CFR part 101 *et seq*.

(13) International Traffic in Arms. 22 CFR part 121 *et seq*.

(14) Certificates of Authentication. 22 CFR part 131 *et seq*.

(15) Civil Rights. 22 CFR part 141 *et seq*.

(16) Department of State Procurement. 41 CFR part 6–1 *et seq*.

(c) These regulations are supplemented from time to time by amendments appearing initially in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

PART 7—BOARD OF APPELLATE REVIEW

Sec.
7.1 Definitions.

7.2 Establishment of Board of Appellate Review; purpose.
7.3 Jurisdiction.
7.4 Membership and organization.
7.5 Procedures.
7.6 Hearings.
7.7 Passport cases.
7.8 South African Fair Labor Standards cases.
7.9 Decisions.
7.10 Motion for reconsideration.
7.11 Computation of time.
7.12 Attorneys.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887, sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 211a, 2658; secs. 104, 360, 66 Stat. 174, 273, 8 U.S.C. 1104, 1503; E.O. 11295, 36 FR 10603; 3 CFR 1966–1970 Comp., page 507; 22 CFR 60–65; E.O. 12532, 50 FR 36861 7.4 also issued under 22 U.S.C. 3926.

SOURCE: 44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 7.1 Definitions.

(a) *Board* means the Board of Appellate Review or the panel of three members considering an appeal.

(b) *Department* means the Department of State.

(c) *Party* means the appellant or the Department of State.

§ 7.2 Establishment of Board of Appellate Review; purpose.

(a) There is hereby established the Board of Appellate Review of the Department of State to consider and determine appeals within the purview of § 7.3. The Board shall take any action it considers appropriate and necessary to the disposition of cases appealed to it.

(b) For administrative purposes, the Board shall be part of the Office of the Legal Adviser. The merits of appeals or decisions of the Board shall not be subject to review by the Legal Adviser or any other Department official, except that the Department may administratively vacate a Certificate of Loss of Nationality on its own initiative at any time, notwithstanding an intervening decision by the Board sustaining the Department's original determination.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, as amended at 56 FR 55457, Oct. 28, 1991]

§ 7.3 Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Board shall include appeals from decisions in the following cases:

(a) Appeals from administrative determinations of loss of nationality or expatriation under subpart C of part 50 of this chapter.

(b) Appeals from administrative decisions denying, revoking, restricting or invalidating a passport under §§ 51.70 and 51.71 of this chapter.

(c) Appeals from final decisions of contracting officers arising under contracts or grants of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for in the Department of State contract appeal regulations (part 6–60 of title 41).

(d) Appeals from administrative determinations under § 64.1(a) of this chapter, denying U.S. Government assistance to U.S. nationals who do not comply with the Fair Labor Standards in § 61.2 of this chapter.

(e) Appeals from administrative decisions of the Department of State in such other cases and under such terms of reference as the Secretary of State may authorize.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, as amended at 51 FR 15319, Apr. 23, 1986]

§ 7.4 Membership and organization.

(a) *Membership.* The Board shall consist of regular and ad hoc members as the Legal Adviser may designate. Regular members shall serve on a fulltime basis. Ad hoc members may be designated from among senior officers of the Department of State or from among persons not employed by the Department. Regular and ad hoc members shall be attorneys in good standing admitted to practice in any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any Territory or possession of the United States.

(b) *Chairperson.* The Legal Adviser shall designate a regular member of the Board as chairperson. A member designated by the chairperson shall act in the absence of the chairperson. The chairperson or designee shall preside at all proceedings before the Board, regulate the conduct of such proceedings, and pass on all issues relating thereto.

(c) *Composition.* In considering an appeal, the Board shall act through a panel of three members, not more than two of whom shall be ad hoc members.

(d) *Rules of procedure.* The Board may adopt and promulgate rules of procedure approved by the Secretary of

State as may be necessary to govern its proceedings.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§7.5 Procedures.

(a) *Filing of appeal.* A person who has been the subject of an adverse decision in a case falling within the purview of §7.3 shall be entitled upon written request made within the prescribed time to appeal the decision to the Board. The appeal shall be in writing and shall state with particularity reasons for the appeal. The appeal may by accompanied by a legal brief. An appeal filed after the prescribed time shall be denied unless the Board determines for good cause shown that the appeal could not have been filed within the prescribed time.

(b) *Time limit on appeal.* (1) A person who contends that the Department's administrative determination of loss of nationality or expatriation under subpart C of part 50 of this chapter is contrary to law or fact, shall be entitled to appeal such determination to the Board upon written request made within one year after approval by the Department of the certificate of loss of nationality or a certificate of expatriation.

(2) A person who has been subject of an adverse decision under §51.89, of this Chapter shall be entitled to appeal the decision to the Board upon written request made within 60 days after receipt of notice of such decision.

(3) A national who has been subject of an adverse decision under §64.1(a) of this chapter shall be entitled to appeal the decision to the Board within 30 days after receipt of notice of such decision.

(4) Time limits for other appeals shall be established by the Board as appropriate.

(c) *Department case record.* Upon the written request of the Board, the office or bureau in the Department of State responsible for the decision from which the appeal was taken shall assemble and transmit to the Board within 45 days the record on which the Department's decision in the case was based. The case record may be accompanied by a memorandum setting forth the position of the Department on the case.

(d) *Briefs.* Briefs in support of or in opposition to an appeal shall be submitted in triplicate to the Board. The appellant shall submit his or her brief within 60 days after filing of the appeal. The Department shall then file a brief within 60 days after receipt of a copy of appellant's brief. Reply briefs, if any, shall be filed within 30 days after the date the Department's brief is filed with the Board. Extension of time for submission of a reply brief may be granted by the Board for good cause shown. Posthearing briefs may be submitted upon such terms as may be agreed to by the parties and the presiding member of the Board at the conclusion of a hearing.

(e) *Hearing.* An appellant shall be entitled to a hearing upon written request to the Board. An appellant may elect to waive a hearing and submit his or her appeal for decision on the basis of the record before the Board.

(f) *Pre-hearing conference.* Whether there is a hearing before the Board on an appeal or whether an appeal is submitted for decision on the record without a hearing the Board may call upon the parties to appear before a member of the Board for a conference to consider the simplification or clarification of issues and other matters as may aid in the disposition of the appeal. The results of the conference shall be reduced to writing by the presiding Board member, and this writing shall constitute a part of the record.

(g) *Admissibility of evidence.* Except as otherwise provided in §7.7 and §7.8, the parties may introduce such evidence as the Board deems proper. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply, but reasonable restrictions shall be imposed as to the relevancy, competency and materiality of evidence presented.

(h) *Depositions.* The Board may, upon the written request of either party or upon agreement by the parties, permit the taking of the testimony of any person by deposition upon oral examination or written interrogatories for use as evidence in the appeal proceedings. The deponent shall be subject to cross-examination either by oral examination or by written interrogatories by the opposing party or by the Board.

Leave to take a deposition shall not be granted unless it appears impracticable to require the deponent's testimony at the hearing on the appeal, or unless the taking of a deposition is deemed to be warranted for other valid reasons.

(i) *Record of proceedings.* The record of proceedings before the Board shall consist of the Department's case record, briefs and other written submissions of the parties, the stipulation of facts, if any, the evidence admitted, and the transcript of the hearing if there is a hearing. The record shall be available for inspection by the parties at the Office of the Board.

(j) *Scope of review.* Except as otherwise provided in §§7.7 and 7.8, the Board shall review the record in the case before it. The Board shall not consider argument challenging the constitutionality of any law or of any regulation of the Department of State or take into consideration any classified or administratively controlled material.

(k) *Appearance before the Board.* Any party to any proceeding before the Board is entitled to appear in person or by or with his or her attorney, who must possess the requisite qualifications, set forth in §7.12, to practice before the Board.

(l) *Failure to prosecute an appeal.* Whenever the record discloses the failure of an appellant to file documents required by these regulations, respond to notices or correspondence from the Board, or otherwise indicates an intention not to continue the prosecution of an appeal, the Board may in its discretion terminate the proceedings without prejudice to the later reinstatement of the appeal for good cause shown.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, as amended at 51 FR 15319, Apr. 23, 1986; 52 FR 41560, Oct. 29, 1987]

§ 7.6 Hearings.

(a) *Notice and place of hearing.* The parties shall be given at least 15 days notice in writing of the scheduled date and place of a hearing on an appeal. The Board shall have final authority to fix or change any hearing date giving consideration to the convenience of the parties. Hearings shall be held at the Department of State, Washington, DC, unless the Board determines otherwise.

(b) *Conduct of hearing.* The appellant may appear and testify on his own behalf. The parties may present witnesses, offer evidence and make argument. The appellant and witnesses may be examined by any member of the Board, by the Department, and by the appellant's attorney, if any. If any witness whom the appellant or the Department wishes to call is unable to appear personally, the Board in its discretion, may accept an affidavit by the witness or grant leave to take the deposition of such witness. Any such witness will be subject to cross examination by means of sworn responses to interrogatories posed by the opposing party. The appellant and the Department shall be entitled to be informed of all evidence before the Board and of the source of such evidence, and to confront and cross-examine any adverse witness. The Board may require a stipulation of facts prior to or at the beginning of the hearing and may require supplemental statements on issues presented to it, or confirmation, verification or authentication of any evidence submitted by the parties. The parties shall be entitled to reasonable continuances upon request for good cause shown.

(c) *Privacy of hearing.* The hearing shall be private unless an appellant requests in writing that the hearing be open to the public. Attendance at the hearing shall be limited to the appellant, attorneys of the parties, the members of the Board, Department personnel who are directly involved in the presentation of the case, official stenographers, and the witnesses. Witnesses shall be present at the hearing only while they are giving testimony or when otherwise directed by the Board.

(d) *Transcript of hearing.* A complete verbatim transcript shall be made of the hearing by a qualified reporter, and the transcript shall constitute a permanent part of the record. Upon request, the appellant shall have the right to inspect the complete transcript and to purchase a copy thereof.

(e) *Nonappearance of a party.* The unexcused absence of a party at the time and place set for a hearing shall not be occasion for delay. In the event of such absence, the case will be regarded as

having been submitted by the absent party on the record before the Board.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 39589, Oct. 11, 1988]

§7.7 Passport cases.

(a) *Scope of review.* With respect to appeals taken from decisions of the Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs denying, revoking, restricting, or invalidating a passport under §§51.70 and 51.71 of this chapter, the Board's review, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, shall be limited to the record on which the Assistant Secretary's decision was based.

(b) *Admissibility of evidence.* The Board shall not receive or consider evidence or testimony not presented at the hearing held under §§51.81–51.89 of this chapter unless it is satisfied that such evidence or testimony was not available or could not have been discovered by the exercise of reasonable diligence prior to such hearing.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 39589, Oct. 11, 1988]

§7.8 South African Fair Labor Standards cases.

(a) *Scope of review.* With respect to appeals taken from decisions of the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs denying assistance to U.S. nationals operating in South Africa which do not comply with the Fair Labor Standards outlined in §61.2 of the chapter, the Board's review except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section shall be limited to the record on which the Assistant Secretary's decision was based.

(b) *Admissibility of evidence.* The Board shall not receive or consider evidence or testimony not presented pursuant to §63.3(a) or §63.3(b) of this chapter unless it is satisfied that such evidence was not available or could not have been discovered by the exercise of reasonable diligence prior to entry of the decision of the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

[51 FR 15319, Apr. 23, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 41560, Oct. 29, 1987; 53 FR 39589, Oct. 11, 1988]

§7.9 Decisions.

The Board shall decide the appeal on the basis of the record of the proceedings. The decision shall be by majority vote in writing and shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law on which it is based. The decision of the Board shall be final, subject to §§7.2(b) and 7.10. Copies of the Board's decision shall be forwarded promptly to the parties.

[56 FR 55457, Oct. 28, 1991]

§7.10 Motion for reconsideration.

The Board may entertain a motion for reconsideration of a Board's decision, if filed by either party. The motion shall state with particularity the grounds for the motion, including any facts or points of law which the filing party claims the Board has overlooked or misapprehended, and shall be filed within 30 days from the date of receipt of a copy of the decision of the Board by the party filing the motion. Oral argument on the motion shall not be permitted. However, the party in opposition to the motion will be given opportunity to file a memorandum in opposition to the motion within 30 days of the date the Board forwards a copy of the motion to the party in opposition. If the motion to reconsider is granted, the Board shall review the record, and, upon such further reconsideration, shall affirm, modify, or reverse the original decision of the Board in the case.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979. Redesignated at 51 FR 15319, Apr. 23, 1986]

§7.11 Computation of time.

In computing the period of time for taking any action under this part, the day of the act, event, or notice from which the specified period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period shall be included, unless it falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, in which event the period shall extend to the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday. The Board for good cause shown may in its discretion enlarge the time prescribed by this part for the taking of any action.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979. Redesignated at 51 FR 15319, Apr. 23, 1986]

§ 7.12 Attorneys.

(a) Attorneys at law who are admitted to practice in any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any Territory or possession of the United States, and who are members of the Bar in good standing, may practice before the Board unless disqualified under paragraph (b) of this section or for some other valid reason.

(b) No attorney shall be permitted to appear before the Board as attorney representing an appellant if he or she is subject to the conflict of interest provisions of chapter 11 of title 18 of the United States Code.

[44 FR 68825, Nov. 30, 1979. Redesignated at 51 FR 15319, Apr. 23, 1986]

PART 8—ADVISORY COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT

Sec.
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AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658; sec. 8(a) Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463); E.O. 11769; and OMB Circular A–63, Rev.

SOURCE: 40 FR 28606, July 8, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 8.1 Authorities.

(a) *Regulatory authorities.* (1) These regulations are issued to implement the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92–463, which became effective January 5, 1973, and Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A–63 of March 27, 1974. These regulations also are in accordance with Executive Order 11769 of February 21, 1974, and the responsibilities of the Secretary of State under 22 U.S.C. 2656.

(2) These regulations apply to any advisory committee which provides advice to the Department of State or any officer of the Department. However, to the extent that an advisory committee is subject to particular statutory provisions, which are inconsistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, these regulations do not apply.

(b) *Delegated authority.* (1) The Deputy Under Secretary for Management has been designated by the Secretary (Delegation of Authority No. 125 signed November 7, 1972) to have full responsibility for the Committee Management function.

(2) The Advisory Committee Management Officer in the Management Systems Staff administers the Committee Management Program for the Deputy Under Secretary for Management.

§ 8.2 Policy.

(a) Advisory Committees are to be used for obtaining advice and recommendations on matters for which they were established, and may be utilized only when the information sought is not otherwise efficiently and economically available.

(b) Unless provided otherwise by statute or Presidential directive, advisory committees shall be utilized solely for advisory functions and any decision taken pursuant to the advice or recommendation of an advisory committee is the responsibility of the appropriate Department officer. For the purposes of this provision, ''Presidential directive'' includes an executive order or executive memorandum.

(c) Meetings of advisory committees will be open to the public unless there is a compelling reason which requires nondisclosure of the subject matter in accordance with public law (5 U.S.C. 552 (b)).

§ 8.3 Scope.

(a) The Federal Advisory Committee Act applies to committees ''established'' by the Government and to committees ''utilized'' though not established by the Government.

(1) The President and the Congress, or the Department in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, may *establish* a group which shall be known as an advisory committee for the purpose of obtaining advice or recommendations and which

shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act throughout its existence.

(2) Though not established by the President or the Department, a group *utilized* for the purpose of obtaining advice or recommendations must file a charter prior to a meeting, and otherwise conform to the requirements of the Act during any meetings or other contacts with the Department.

(b) One requisite for coverage of either type (established or utilized) under the Federal Advisory Committee Act is that the group can be defined as a committee as set forth in the definition of a committee, as contained in §8.4 of these regulations, and have all or most of the following characteristics:

(1) The purpose, objective or intent is that of providing advice to any officer or organizational component of the Department;

(2) Has regular or periodic meetings;

(3) Has fixed membership (membership may include more than one full time Federal officer or employee but is not comprised wholly of Government personnel);

(4) Has an organizational structure (e.g., officers) and a staff.

(c) Where a group provides some advice to an agency, but the group's advisory function is incidental to and inseparable from other operational functions such as making or implementing decisions, the Federal Advisory Committee Act does not apply.

(d) Where the advisory function of a group is separable from its operational function, the group is subject to the Act to the extent that it operates as an advisory committee.

§8.4 Definitions.

(a) The Federal Advisory Committee Act defines advisory committee as any committee, board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, or other similar group, or any subcommittee or other subgroup thereof, which is—

(1) Established by statute or reorganization plan, or

(2) Established or utilized by the President, or

(3) Established or utilized by one or more agencies, in the interest of obtaining advice or recommendations for the President or one or more agencies or officers of the Federal Government, except a committee composed wholly of full-time officers and employees of the Government.

(b) A formal subgroup or subcommittee independently possesses significant requisites of an advisory committee, *i.e.*, fixed membership, periodic meetings, et cetera.

(c) An informal subgroup or subcommittee is one that facilitates the activities of its advisory committee. For example, during a particular meeting, the advisory committee may divide itself into subgroups to permit simultaneous discussion of different topics.

§8.5 Creation of a committee.

(a) A bureau or an office designated or desiring to sponsor an advisory committee will prepare a memorandum to the Advisory Committee Management Officer setting forth the purpose, organization (including subgroups), proposed balanced membership (see §8.6), and a justification for the need of the particular committee.

(b) The Advisory Committee Management Officer will review the request and will make an action recommendation to the Deputy Under Secretary for Management through the Director of the Management Systems Staff.

(c) If the Deputy Under Secretary for Management approves the request, it will be submitted to the Committee Management Secretariat of the Office of Management and Budget for approval. The OMB Secretariat will usually take action within 15 days.

(d) The Advisory Committee Management Officer will advise the sponsoring bureau or office of the approval for or rejection of the request to establish the advisory committee.

(e) After OMB approval the intent to establish an advisory committee, containing a description of the committee and a statement of why it is in the public interest to create it, will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least 15 days prior to filing the committee charter.

§ 8.6 Membership.

(a) The act requires a balanced membership in terms of the points of view represented. Members are selected for their expertise in the committee's functions and should be chosen from different vocations having knowledge in the subject.

(b) It is Department policy that members will be selected without regard to national origin, religion, race, sex, or color.

(c) The committee office will keep the Advisory Committee Management Officer currently advised of a committee's membership including vacancies.

§ 8.7 Security.

(a) All officers and members of a committee must have a security clearance for the subject matter level of security at which the committee functions.

(b) The responsible committee office will provide the Advisory Committee Management Officer with each member's security clearance level and date of issue.

(c) The substantive office sponsoring an advisory committee is responsible for access to and removal from official premises of classified material in accordance with the Department's security regulations (5 FAM 940 and 973). Any questions arising involving security procedures are to be presented to the Office of Security for guidance and resolution.

§ 8.8 Chartering of committees.

(a) *Requirements.* (1) Each advisory committee, whether established or utilized, must have a charter approved by the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management and filed with the Advisory Committee Management Officer, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on International Relations, and in the case of a Presidential advisory committee only with the Committee Management Secretariat of OMB before it can hold a meeting.

(2) Formal subgroups may be chartered separately or the requisite information set forth in the charter of the parent committee.

(3) Informal subgroups may not require a charter; however, the charter of the parent committee must cover this aspect of its organization.

(4) The Advisory Committee Management Officer will, at the time a charter is filed, furnish a copy of the filed charter to the Library of Congress.

(b) *Contents.* Each committee charter shall contain: The official name and acronym, if any; the objectives, scope of activity, and full description of duties; the authority for such functions; the Department official (by title) to whom the committee reports; the relationship to or with other committees; the committee organization, composition of membership and officers' responsibilities; a description of the type of minutes, with their certification of accuracy, and records to be maintained; the estimated annual operating costs in dollars and man-years, and the source and authority for these resources; the period of time that will be required by the committee to accomplish its stated purpose; the estimated number and frequency of meetings; the termination date; and the filing date of the charter.

(c) *Termination and Renewal.* (1) An existing advisory committee will be automatically terminated at the end of a 2-year period (*i.e.*, date specified in charter) unless its charter is renewed, except for a statutory committee which has provisions providing to the contrary.

(2) The Deputy Under Secretary for Management will make a determination, based on a comprehensive review, whether or not a committee will be continued.

(3) The OMB Secretariat will be advised of the determination and reasons therefore 60 days prior to the charter expiration date of the committee. If the Secretariat concurs, the Advisory Committee Management Officer will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER the Department's intent to continue those advisory committees so designated by the Deputy Under Secretary for Management.

(4) Each office responsible for an advisory committee it wishes to continue will prepare a new charter and submit it to the Advisory Committee Management Officer before October 1 biennially.

(5) No advisory committee shall meet, advise or make recommendations between the expiration date of its charter and the date its new charter is filed.

(d) *Amendments*. (1) The charter of a committee may be amended, as necessary, to reflect current information on organization, composition, activities, et cetera.

(2) A proposed amendment must be approved prior to any committee activity to which the proposed amendment relates.

§ 8.9 Meetings of advisory committees.

(a) *Applicability*. The term ''meeting'' covers any situation in which all or some of the members of an advisory committee convene with a representative of the Department to transact committee business or to discuss matters related to the committee. This is applicable to an advisory committee and to its subordinate components.

(b) *Designated Department Official*. (1) No advisory committee may hold a meeting in the absence of the designated full-time Department or other U.S. Government officer.

(2) The designated Department or other U.S. Government officer has the following responsibilities:

(i) Prepares or approves the agenda for all meetings;

(ii) Calls or approves in advance the calling of the meetings;

(iii) Adjourns any meeting whenever he or she determines that adjournment is in the public interest.

(c) *Notice of Meetings*. (1) All advisory committee meetings, open or closed, will be publicly announced except when the President of the United States determines otherwise for reasons of national security.

(2) Notice of each such meeting shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in a Department of State Press Release at least 15 days prior to the meeting date.

(3) The responsible committee office will prepare the notice and press release, obtaining clearances as set forth in paragraphs (c)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section, and deliver to the Advisory Committee Management Officer for action:

(i) *Open meeting*—clearance within initiating office/bureau;

(ii) *Closed meeting*—clearance within initiating office/bureau including its legal adviser, and the Bureau of Public Affairs at the Bureau level.

(4) The Deputy Under Secretary for Management will determine if an advisory committee may hold a closed meeting, after a request for a meeting not open to the public is cleared by the Advisory Committee Management Officer and the Office of the Legal Adviser.

(5) After the clearances set forth in paragraphs (c) (3) and (4) of this section, a notification of meeting may also be provided by the office/bureau to any persons or organizations known to be interested in the activities of the committee.

(6) The office sponsoring the committee is responsible for meeting publishing date requirements. Overall normal processing time prior to a meeting date is 25 days for an open meeting and 47 days for a closed meeting.

(d) *Contents of Notice*. (1) The content of the FEDERAL REGISTER public notice and the Department of State press release will be identical.

(2) An *open meeting* announcement will state the name of the committee; the date, time, and place of the meeting; the agenda or summary thereof; that the meeting will be open to the public; the extent to which the public may participate in the meeting, either orally or in writing; seating space available; and the name and telephone number of a committee officer to whom inquiries may be directed, including arrangments for those attending if the meeting is in a secure building.

(3) A *closed meeting* announcement will state the name of the committee, the date of meeting and the reason or reasons which justify the closing of the meeting in the public interest.

(e) *Closed Meetings*. (1) An advisory committee meeting may be closed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act when the President or Department determines that the meeting is concerned with matters listed in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Any determination to close all or a part of a meeting must be based upon

specific reasons. If a meeting is to cover separable matters, not all of which are within the exemptions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b), only the portion of the meeting dealing with exempt matters may be closed.

(3) When a meeting or portion of a meeting is to be closed to the public, the notice should state the reasons for the closing.

(4) The written request in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) of this section, for a determination by the Deputy Under Secretary for Management that a committee may hold a closed meeting must be submitted at least 47 days before the scheduled date of the meeting unless the Deputy Under Secretary for Management determines that a shorter period of time is necessary.

(f) *Cancelled Meetings.* (1) The cancellation of a scheduled committee meeting must be publicized without delay.

(2) The responsible committee office will prepare a public notice and press release and hand-carry them to the Advisory Committee Management Officer as soon as the decision to cancel the meeting is made.

(3) The notice and press release will state the name of the advisory committee, identify the meeting that is cancelled, and state why it is cancelled. The FEDERAL REGISTER data, if known, concerning the announcement should be cited.

(g) *Rescheduled Meetings.* When it is not feasible to hold an advisory committee meeting on the date that has been announced such meeting may be rescheduled for a later date by utilizing the same procedure as set forth in paragraph (f) of this section except the word rescheduled is substituted for cancelled.

(h) *Minutes.* (1) *Detailed minutes* of each advisory committee meeting, including subgroups, shall be kept.

(2) The minutes for an *open meeting* shall as a minimum cover the folllowing items: The time and place of the meeting; a listing of advisory committee members and staff and agency employees present at the meeting; a complete summary of matters discussed and conclusions reached; copies of all reports received, issued, or approved by the advisory committee; a description of the extent to which the meeting was open to the public; an explanation of the extent of public participation, including a list of members of the public who presented oral or written statements; and an estimate of the number of members of the public who attended the meeting.

(3) The minutes for a *closed meeting* shall include all that is required for an open meeting except those items relating to the presence of the public.

(4) The chairperson of each advisory committee shall certify the accuracy of the committee minutes.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[40 FR 28606, July 8, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 8.10 Reports.

(a) There are two categories of reports on advisory committees. One category is concerned with management and the other with advisory activities.

(b) Management reports include:

(1) *Comprehensive Review.* An annual review shall be conducted on a calendar year basis to determine the essentiality of the committee. The results of that Review are included in the Annual Report. The due date is *October 1.*

(2) *Annual Report.* A calendar year report which covers the status of the committee. It is a component report for the President's annual report to the Congress. The due date is *December 31.*

(3) *Report of Closed Meeting(s).* A summary of the activities and related matters discussed by a committee during a closed meeting shall be prepared annually. It is to be as informative as possible for the public consistent with section 552(b) policy of the Freedom of Information Act.

(4) *Other Reports.* Other management reports that may be required, such as requests from the Office of Management and Budget, Congressional Committees, et cetera, will be submitted in accordance with the requested due date.

(c) Advisory activities reports are reports issued by the committee. They are to be submitted, when prepared in final as a committee document or published, on a current basis.

(d) All reports are submitted to the Advisory Committee Management Officer.

(1) The Comprehensive Review is signed by the responsible committee officer and approved by the bureau/office policy making officer. It is submitted in original only.

(2) The Annual Report will be prepared on Standard Forms 248 and 249 in original and one copy. (Instructions for preparation are printed on the back of the forms.)

(3) The Report of Closed Meeting(s) is signed by the committee chairman and submitted in original and 8 copies.

(4) The Advisory activities reports are submitted in 9 copies each, except Presidential advisory committee reports are submitted in 12 copies.

§8.11 Records.

(a) The records of an advisory committee consist of all papers and documents which are prepared for or by and/or made available to the committee, and are maintained by the office responsible for the committee. Such records are *inter alia* agenda, drafts, minutes, notices, press releases, reports, studies, transcripts, and working papers.

(b) The Advisory Committee Management Officer maintains the Department's official records relating to the management of all committees.

§8.12 Financial records.

Accurate records will be kept by the responsible committee office of all operating and salary costs of a committee. (See instruction item 17 on SF–248.)

§8.13 Availability of records.

The records of a committee are to be made available upon request in accordance with the Department's regulations promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (40 FEDERAL REGISTER 7256–7529, February 19, 1975).

§8.14 Public inquiries.

Public inquiries concerning the implementation of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and the management of the advisory committees of the Department should be addressed to the Advisory Committee Management Officer, Management Systems Staff, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

PART 9—SECURITY INFORMATION REGULATIONS

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APPENDIX A TO PART 9—DEFINITIONS

AUTHORITY: E.O. 12356, National Security Regulations of April 2, 1982 (47 FR 14874, April 6, 1982): Information Security Oversight Office Directive No. 1 (47 FR 27836, June 25, 1982).

SOURCE: 47 FR 55594, Dec. 10, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§9.1 General policy.

(a) E.O. 12356 (hereinafter called ''the Order'') recognizes that it is essential that the public be informed concerning the activities of its government, but that the interests of the United States and its citizens require that certain information concerning the national defense and foreign relations be protected against unauthorized disclosure. With this object, the Order prescribes a uniform system for classifying, declassifying, and safeguarding national security information.

(b) The purpose of these regulations is to assist in the implementation of the Order and Information Security Oversight Office (hereinafter referred to as ISOO), Directive No. 1, (hereinafter called ''the Directive''), and users of these regulations may refer to the Order and Directive for additional guidance.

§ 9.2 Implementation and oversight responsibilities.

The Order requires each agency that originates or handles classified information to promulgate implementing regulations. The Order further requires that each agency originating or handling classified material shall designate a senior official to direct and administer its information security program. This official shall be responsible for actively overseeing the agency's program, including a security education program, to ensure effective implementation of the Order.

(a) In addition, this official shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) To establish and monitor agency policies and procedures to prevent over or under classification, to ensure the protection from unauthorized disclosure of properly classified information, including intelligence information, and to ensure orderly and effective declassification of agency documents which no longer require protection, in accordance with the terms of the Order.

(2) To review proposed classified disclosures of an exceptional nature bearing upon issues of concern to the Congress and the public.

(3) To issue any needed guidelines for classification or declassification.

(4) To recommend to the agency head the following:

(i) Proposals for reclassification in accordance with section 1.6(c) of the Order;

(ii) Other categories of information, as defined in section 1.3(a)(10) of the Order, which require protection against unauthorized disclosure but which are not specifically protected by sections 1.3(a) (1) through (9) of the Order;

(iii) Waivers, for specified classes of documents or information of the requirement to indicate which portions of documents are classified and which are not, as provided by section 1.5(b) of the Order; and

(iv) Waivers for specified classes of documents or information, of the requirement to prepare derivative classification guides, as provided by section 2.2(c) of the Order.

(5) To prepare a list of officials, by name or position, delegated Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential classification authority.

(6) To receive, and if necessary act on, suggestions and complaints with respect to that agency's administration of its information security program.

(7) To provide guidance concerning corrective or disciplinary action in unusually important cases involving unauthorized disclosure or refusal to declassify.

(8) To maintain liaison with the Director of ISOO and to furnish reports and information as required by section 5.2 of the Order.

(b) *Department of State*. Within the Department of State, the senior official is the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Classification/Declassification Center, hereinafter referred to as (DAS/CDC).

(c) *AID*. Within AID (a component of the International Development Cooperation Agency), the senior official is the Inspector General.

(d) *USIA*. Within USIA, the senior official is the Director, Office of the Public Liaison.

§ 9.3 Responsibility for safeguarding classified information.

(a) *Primary*. The specific responsibility for the maintenance of the security of classified information rests with each person having knowledge or physical custody thereof, no matter how obtained.

(b) *Individual*. Each employee is responsible for becoming familiar with and adhering to all security regulations.

(c) *Supervisory*. The ultimate responsibility for safeguarding classified information rests upon each supervisor to the same degree that the supervisor is charged with functional responsibility for the organizational unit. While certain employees may be assigned specific security responsibilities, such as Top Secret Control Officer or Unit Security Officer, it is nevertheless the basic responsibility of supervisors to ensure that classified material entrusted to their organizational units is handled in accordance with the procedures prescribed in these regulations. Each supervisor should ensure that no one employee is assigned unreasonable security responsibilities in addition to usual administrative or functional duties.

(d) *Organizational.* The Offices of Security in State, AID, and USIA are responsible for physical, procedural, and personnel security in their respective agencies. In the Department of State, the Office of Communications (COMSEC) is responsible for communications security.

§9.4 Classification.

(a) When there is reasonable doubt about the need to classify information, the information shall be safeguarded as if it were ''Confidential'' pending a determination about its classification by an original classification authority. When there is reasonable doubt about the appropriate classification level, the information shall be safeguarded at the higher level pending the determination of its classification level by an original classification authority. Determinations hereunder shall be made within 30 days.

(b) Information may not be classified unless its disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security. Information may not be classified to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error; to prevent embarrassment to a person, organization, or agency; to restrain competition; or to prevent or delay the release of information that does not require protection in the interest of national security.

(c) The President or an agency head or official designated under section 1.2 (a)(2), 1.2 (b)(1), or 1.2 (c)(1) of the Order may reclassify information previously declassified and disclosed if it is determined in writing that (1) the information requires protection in the interest of national security, and (2) the information may reasonably be recovered. These reclassification actions shall be reported promptly to the Director of ISOO.

(d) It is permitted to classify or reclassify information after an agency has received a request for it under the Freedom of Information Act or the Privacy Act, or the mandatory review provisions of the Order, provided that such classification meets the requirements of the Order and is accomplished personally and on a document-by-document basis by the agency head, the deputy agency head, the senior official, or an official with original Top Secret classification authority. Every effort should be made to classify properly at the time of origin. When a determination is made that a document requires classification or reclassification, however, all holders of the document should be notified and, in the Department of State, a copy of the classification or reclassification memorandum should be sent to the Foreign Affairs Information Management Center (FAIM). In addition, if the classification or reclassification was done in any office other than the DAS/CDC, that office should send a copy of the pertinent memorandum to the CDC.

(e) For the Department of State, these functions will be performed by the DAS/CDC.

(f) For AID, the function will be performed by the Administrator.

(g) For USIA, the function will be performed by the Director of Public Liaison.

(h) Information classified in accordance with these regulations shall not be declassified automatically as a result of any unofficial publication or inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure in the United States or abroad of identical or similar information.

§9.5 Classification designations.

(a) Only three (3) designations of classification are authorized: ''Top Secret,'' ''Secret,'' and ''Confidential.''

(1) *Top Secret.* Information may be classified ''Top Secret'' if its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. This classification should be used with the utmost restraint. Examples of ''exceptionally grave damage'' include armed hostilities against the United States or its allies; disruption of foreign relations vitally affecting the national security; the compromise of vital national defense plans or complex cryptologic and communications intelligence systems; the revelation of sensitive intelligence operations; and the disclosure of scientific or technological developments vital to national security.

(2) *Secret.* Information may be classified ''Secret'' if its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to

cause serious damage to the national security. This classification should be used sparingly. Examples of ''serious damage'' include disruption of foreign relations significantly affecting the national security; significant impairment of a program or policy directly related to the national security; revelation of significant military plans or intelligence operations; and compromise of significant scientific or technological developments relating to national security.

(3) *Confidential.* Information may be classified ''Confidential'' if its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security. Except as otherwise provided by statute, no other terms shall be used to identify classified information. Terms or phrases such as ''For Official Use Only'' or ''Limited Official Use'' shall not be used to identify national security information. No other term or phrase shall be used in conjunction with these national security information designations, such as ''Secret Sensitive'' or ''Agency Confidential'' to identify national security information.

(b) *Foreign government information.* If classified by the foreign government, the information shall either retain its original classification or be assigned a U.S. classification designation which will ensure a degree of protection at least equivalent to that required by the entity that furnished the information. If not given a specific classification by the foreign government, the information will be assigned an appropriate classification dependent on the sensitivity of the subject matter and the degree of damage its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause to the national security. Classification designations assigned by the U.S. agency shall be marked on the foreign government information in accordance with the provisions of § 9.12.

§ 9.6 Requirements for classification.

With the exception of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, these regulations are the only basis for classifying information in the agencies named herein. To be eligible for classification, information must meet the two following requirements:

(a) First, it must deal with one of the following criteria:

(1) Military plans, weapons, or operations;

(2) The vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, projects, or plans relating to the national security;

(3) Foreign government information;

(4) Intelligence activities (including special activities), or intelligence sources or methods;

(5) Foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States;

(6) Scientific, technological, or economic matters relating to the national security;

(7) U.S. Government programs for safeguarding nuclear materials or facilities;

(8) Cryptology;

(9) Confidential sources; or

(10) Other categories of information that are related to the national security and that require protection against unauthorized disclosure as determined by the President or by agency heads or other officials who have been delegated original classification authority by the President. In the Department of State, the DAS/CDC, as the senior official, shall recommend such other categories of information to the Secretary. Any determination made under this subsection shall be reported promptly to the Director of ISOO.

(b) Second, an official with original classification authority must determine that the unauthorized disclosure of the information, either by itself or in the context of other information, reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security. Unauthorized disclosure of foreign government information, the identity of a confidential foreign source, or intelligence sources or methods is presumed to cause damage to the national security.

(c) Certain information which would otherwise be unclassified may require classification when combined or associated with other classified or unclassified information. Classification on this basis shall be supported by a written explanation that, at a minimum, shall be maintained with the file or record copy of the information.

§9.7 Classification authority.

(a) In the Department of State authority for original classification of information as ''Top Secret'' may be exercised only by the Secretary of State and those officials delegated this authority in writing, by position or by name, by the Secretary or the DAS/CDC, as the senior official, on the basis of their frequent need to exercise such authority. Normally these will not be below the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Department; or Chief of Mission, Charge d'Affairs, or principal officer at an autonomous consular post overseas.

(b) Authority for original classification of information as ''Secret'' may be exercised by officials with Top Secret authority, the Administrator of AID, and the Director of USIA. This authority may be delegated to such subordinate officials as the senior official in the Department, the administrator of AID or the Director of USIA may designate in writing, by position or by name, on the basis of their frequent need to exercise such authority. Normally, these will not be below the level of office director, section head (in a mission abroad), country public affairs officer, or equivalent.

(c) Authority for original classification of information as ''Confidential'' may be exercised by officials with Top Secret or Secret classification authority, and the President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and may be delegated to such subordinate officials as the senior official in the Department, the Administrator of AID, the Director of USIA, or the President of OPIC may designate in writing, by position or by name, on the basis of their frequent need to exercise such authority.

(d) Delegated original classification authority at any level may not be redelegated.

(e) In the absence of an authorized classifier, the person designated to act for that official may exercise the classifying authority.

(f) In the Department of State the Classification/Declassification Center, and in AID and USIA the Office of Security, shall maintain a current listing, by classification designation, of the positions or officials carrying original classification authority. The listing shall be reviewed as needed to ensure that such delegations have been held to a minimum, and that officials so designated have a continuing need to exercise such authority.

§9.8 Limitations on classification.

A reference to classified documents which does not directly or indirectly disclose classified information may not be classified or used as a basis for classification.

§9.9 Duration of classification.

(a) Information shall be classified for as long as is required by national security considerations. When it can be determined, a specific date or event for declassification shall be set by the original classification authority at the time the information is originally classified.

(b) Information classified under predecessor orders that is not subject to automatic declassification or that is marked for review before declassification shall remain classified until reviewed for declassification.

(c) Automatic declassification determinations under predecessor orders shall remain valid unless the classification is extended by an authorized official of the originating agency. These extensions may be by individual documents or categories of information. The agency shall be responsible for notifying holders of the information of such extensions as soon as possible. The authority to extend the classification of information subject to automatic declassification under predecessor orders is limited to those officials who have classification authority over the information and are designated in writing to have original classification authority at the level of the information to remain classified. Any decision to extend this classification on other than a document-by-document basis shall be reported to the Director of the ISOO.

§9.10 Derivative classification.

(a) Derivative classification is made by a person, not necessarily having original classification authority, based on an originally classified document or as directed by a classification guide.

The derivative classifier may be one who reproduces, extracts, restates, paraphrases, or summarizes classified materials, or applies markings in accordance with source material or a classification guide.

(b) Derivative classifiers must respect original classification markings. Only if the derived document, by means of paraphrasing, excising, etc., has clearly lost the original grounds for classification, may its original classification be removed or lowered.

(c) Subject to paragraph (b) of this section, markings on derivatively classified material, including declassification instructions, shall be carried forward from the original material, or shall be as directed by the classification guide.

§ 9.11 Derivative classification guides.

(a) Agencies with original classification authority shall prepare classification guides to facilitate the proper and uniform derivative classification of information, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) Each guide shall be approved personally and in writing by an official who:

(1) Has program or supervisory responsibility over the information or is the senior agency official who directs and administers the information security program; and

(2) Is authorized to classify information originally at the highest level of classification prescribed in the guide.

(c) Classification guides shall, at a minimum:

(1) Identify or categorize the elements of information to be protected;

(2) State which classification level applies to each element or category of information; and

(3) Prescribe declassification instructions for each element or category of information in terms of (i) a period of time, (ii) the occurrence of an event, or (iii) a notation that the information shall not be automatically declassified without the approval of the originating agency.

(d) Classification guides shall be reviewed at least every two years and updated as necessary. Each agency shall maintain a list of its classification guides in current use.

(e) Agency heads may, for good cause, grant and revoke waivers of the requirement to prepare classification guides for specified classes of documents or information. In the Department of State, the DAS/CDC, as senior official, shall make recommendations to the Secretary concerning such waivers. In AID, the Inspector General shall make recommendations to the Administrator concerning such waivers. In USIA, the Director of the Office of Public Liaison shall make recommendations to the Director concerning such waivers. The Director of ISOO shall be notified of any waivers. The decision to waive the requirement to issue classification guides for specific classes of documents or information should be based, at a minimum, on an evaluation of the following factors:

(1) The ability to segregate and describe the elements of information;

(2) The practicality of producing or disseminating the guide because of the nature of the information;

(3) The anticipated usage of the guide as a basis for derivative classification; and

(4) The availability of alternative sources for derivatively classifying the information in a uniform manner.

§ 9.12 Identification and markings.

Except in extraordinary circumstances as as provided in section 1.5(a) of the Order, or as indicated herein, the marking of paper documents shall not deviate from the following prescribed formats. These markings shall also be affixed to material other than paper documents, or the originator shall provide holders or recipients of the information with written instructions for protecting the information. These markings include one of the three (3) classification levels defined in § 9.5, the identity of the original classification authority (except as noted under paragraph (b)(ii) of this section) the agency and office of origin (except as noted under paragraph (b)(ii) of this section) and the date or event for declassification or the notation ''Originating Agency's Determination Required'' (OADR).

(a) *Classification level*. The markings ''Top Secret,'' ''Secret,'' and ''Confidential'' are used to indicate: That information requires protection as national security information under the Order; the highest level of classification contained in a document; and the classification level of each page and, in abbreviated form, each portion of a document.

(1) *Overall marking*. The highest level of classification of information in a document shall be marked in such a way as to distinguish it clearly from the informational text. These markings shall appear at the top and bottom of the outside of the front cover (if any), on the title page (if any), on the first page, and on the outside of the back cover (if any).

(2) *Page marking*. Each interior page of a classified document shall be marked at the top and bottom either according to the highest classification of the content of the page, including the designation ''UNCLASSIFIED'' when it is applicable, or with the highest overall classification of the document.

(3) *Portion-marking*. Agency heads may waive the portion marking requirement for specified classes of documents or information only upon a written determination that (i) there will be minimal circulation of the specified documents or information and minimal potential usage of these documents or information as a source for derivative classification determination; or (ii) there is some other basis to conclude that the potential benefits of portion marking are clearly outweighed by the increased administrative burdens. Unless this requirement has been waived, each portion of a document, including subjects and titles, shall be marked by placing a parenthetical designation immediately preceding or following the text to which it applies. The symbols ''(TS)'' for Top Secret, ''(S)'' for Secret, ''(C)'' for Confidential, and ''(U)'' for Unclassified shall be used for this purpose. If the application of these symbols is not practicable, the document shall contain a statement sufficient to identify the information that is classified and the level of such classification, and the information that is not classified. If all portions of a document are classified at the same level, it may be marked with a statement to that effect, e.g., ''Confidential—Entire Text.'' If a subject or title requires classification, an unclassified identifier may be assigned to facilitate reference.

(A) For the Department of State, the Secretary has waived the portion marking requirement for the following classes of documents under section 2001.5(a)(3)(i) of the Directive—documents which will have minimal circulation and minimal potential usage as a source for derivative classification:

(*1*) Documents containing Top Secret information;

(*2*) Action/informational memoranda prepared for Assistant Secretaries and above;

(*3*) Instructions to posts and negotiating delegations;

(*4*) In-house research studies; and

(*5*) Inter and intra-office memoranda.

(B) The Secretary has also waived the portion marking requirement for documents, both telegraphic and non-telegraphic, containing foreign government information, under section 2001.5(a)(3)(ii) of the Directive.

(4) *Omitted markings*. Information assigned a level of classification under predecessor orders shall be considered as classified at the level of classification despite the omission of other required markings. Omitted markings may be inserted on a document by the officials specified in section 3.1(b) of the Order.

(b) *Classification authority*. If the original classifier is other than the signer or approver of the document, the identity shall be shown as ''CLASSIFIED BY'' (''identification of original classification authority'').

(c) *Agency and office of origin*. If the identity of the originating agency and office is not apparent on the face of the document, it shall be placed below the ''CLASSIFIED BY'' line.

(d) *Declassification and downgrading instructions*. Declassification and, as applicable, downgrading instructions shall be shown as follows:

(1) For information to be declassified automatically on a specific date or event: ''DECLASSIFY ON: (date)'' or ''DECLASSIFY ON: (description of event)''.

(2) For information not to be automatically declassified: ''DECLASSIFY ON: Originating Agency Determination Required or OADR''.

(3) For information to be downgraded automatically on a specific date or upon occurrence of a specific event: ''DOWNGRADE TO (classification level) ON (date or description of event)''.

(e) *Special markings*—(1) *Transmittal documents*. A transmittal document shall indicate on its face the highest classification of any information transmitted by it. It shall also include the following or similar instructions:

(i) For an unclassified transmittal document: ''Unclassified When Classified Enclosure is Removed;'' or

(ii) For classified transmittal document: ''Upon Removal of Attachments This Document Is (classification level of the transmittal document standing alone).''

(2) *Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data*. Restricted Data and Formerly Restricted Data information shall be marked in accordance with regulations issued under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

(3) *Intelligence sources or methods*. Documents that contain information relating to intelligence sources or methods shall include the following markings unless otherwise prescribed by the Director of Central Intelligence: ''WARNING NOTICE—INTELLIGENCE SOURCES OR METHODS INVOLVED.''

(4) *Foreign government information (FGI)*. Documents that contain FGI shall include either the marking ''FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION'', or a marking that otherwise indicates that the information is foreign government information. If the fact that information is foreign government information must be concealed, the marking shall not be used and the document shall be marked as if it were wholly of U.S. origin.

(5) *Electrically transmitted information (messages, cables)*. National security information that is transmitted electrically shall be marked as follows:

(i) The highest level of classification shall appear before the first line of text;

(ii) A ''Classified By'' line is not required; *i.e.*, name and office of classifier may be omitted; and

(iii) The duration of classification shall appear as follows:

(A) For information to be declassified automatically on a specific date or event: ''DECL: (date)'' or ''DECL: (description of event).''

(B) For information not to be automatically declassified which requires the originating agency's determination: ''DECL: OADR.''

(C) For information to be automatically downgraded: ''DNG (abbreviation of classification level to which the information is to be downgraded and date or description of event on which downgrading is to occur).''

(iv) Portion marking shall be as prescribed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(v) Special markings as prescribed in section 2001.5(e) 2, 3, & 4 of the Directive shall appear after the marking for the highest level of classification. These include:

(A) Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data: Electrically transmitted information containing Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data shall be marked in accordance with regulations issued under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

(B) Information concerning intelligence sources and methods; ''WNINTEL,'' unless proscribed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

(C) Foreign government information: ''FGI'' or a marking that otherwise indicates that the information is foreign government information. If the fact must be concealed, the marking shall not be used and the message shall be marked as if it were wholly of U.S. origin.

(vi) Paper copies of electrically transmitted messages shall be marked as provided in paragraph (a) through (e) of this section.

(6) *Changes in classification markings*. When a change is made in the level or the duration of classified information, all holders of record shall be promptly notified. Holders shall alter the markings to conform to the change, citing the authority for it. If the remarking of large quantities of information is

unduly burdensome, the holder may attach a change of classification notice to the storage unit in lieu of the marking action otherwise required. Items withdrawn from the collection for purposes other than transfer for storage shall be marked promptly in accordance with the change notice.

§9.13 Transferred material.

(a) In the case of classified information transferred in conjunction with a transfer of functions, and not merely for storage purposes, the receiving agency shall be deemed to be the originating agency for purposes of the Order.

(b) In the case of classified information that is not officially transferred as described in section 3.2(a) of the Order, but that originated in an agency that has ceased to exist and for which there is no successor agency, each agency in possession of such information shall be deemed to be the originating agency for purpose of the Order. Such information may be declassified or downgraded by the agency in possession after consultation with any other agency that has an interest in the subject matter of the information.

(c) Classified information accessioned into the National Archives of the United States shall be declassified or downgraded by the Archivist of the United States in accordance with the Order, the Directive, and agency guidelines.

§9.14 Declassification and downgrading.

(a) *General*. Information should be declassified or downgraded as soon as national security considerations permit. Information will be protected in accordance with the provisions of the Order for as long as it meets the classification requirements prescribed by these regulations. Agencies shall coordinate their review of classified information with other agencies or foreign governments that have a direct interest in the subject matter.

(b) *Authority to declassify or downgrade*. Information shall be declassified or downgraded by the official who authorized the original classification, if that official is still serving in the same position; the originator's successor; a supervisory official of either; or officials delegated such authority in writing by the agency head or the senior agency official designated pursuant to section 5.3(a)(1) of the Order. In addition, if the Director of ISOO determines that information is classified in violation of the Order, the Director may require the agency which classified the information to declassify it. Any such decision by the Director may be appealed to the National Security Council. The information shall remain classified until a decision has been made on the appeal.

(c) The agency shall maintain a current, unclassified, listing of officials delegated declassification and downgrading authority.

§9.15 Systematic review for declassification guidelines.

(a) The agency may schedule classified records of permanent historical or other value for bulk review for declassification and may either perform such review itself, or may refer the records, together with guidelines for declassification, to the Archivist of the United States for review.

(b) For records of the Department of State, a sampling of classified records of permanent value for a given period will be selected by the Office of the Historian (PA/HO), and reviewed by the Systematic Review Office of the Classification/Declassification Center. The Systematic Review Office will prepare guidelines, which will be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Archivist of the United States, not later than February 1, 1983, for use in reviewing the remainder of the permanently valuable classified records of the given period when these records are accessioned to the National Archives.

(c) AID will prepare guidelines, and transmit them to the Archivist of the United States not later than February 1, 1983, for use in reviewing permanently valuable classified records that have been accessioned to the National Archives. The Records Management Branch, Communications and Records Management Division, (M/SER/MO), is designated as the office responsible for systematic review matters within the agency. The Branch Staff will provide

assistance to the Archivist in the systematic review process.

(d) For information concerning records of ICA, contact the agency's Declassification Officer, Office of Administration.

(e) The agency guidelines will identify categories of information which cannot be automatically declassified but must be reviewed item-by-item to determine if there is a need for continued protection.

(f) These guidelines may be authorized by the agency head for use by other agencies, in addition to the National Archives, having custody of the originating agency's classified information of the period covered.

(g) These guidelines shall be reviewed and updated every five years, unless earlier review is requested by the Archivist.

(h) For foreign government information, the agency will prepare by February 1, 1983, specific guidelines for systematic review of foreign government information in records accessioned to the National Archives, and will revise such guidelines every five years or earlier as requested by the Archivist.

(i) *Special procedures.* The agency shall be bound by the special procedures for systematic review of classified cryptologic records and classified records pertaining to intelligence activities (including special activities) sources or methods issued by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence, respectively.

§ 9.16 Mandatory review.

Each agency shall review for declassification any classified information requested, under the Mandatory Review provisions of the Order except as noted in paragraph (d) of this section, provided that: The requester is a U.S. citizen, resident alien, Federal agency, or state or local government; the request describes the information with sufficient specificity to enable the agency to locate the records containing the information with a reasonable amount of effort; and the agency receiving the request is the agency that originated the information. When an agency receives a request for information in its custody which was originated by another agency, it shall refer the information and request to the originating agency for its review and direct response to the requester.

(a) *Foreign government information.* Except as provided in this paragraph, agencies shall process mandatory review requests for classified records containing foreign government information in accordance with § 2001.32(a) of the ISOO Directive. The agency that initially received or classified the foreign government information shall be responsible for making a declassification determination after consultation with concerned agencies. If the agency receiving the request is not the agency that received or classified the foreign government information, it shall refer the request to the appropriate agency for action. Consultation with the foreign originator through appropriate channels may be necessary prior to final action on the request.

(b) Information requested shall be declassified if it no longer requires protection under the provisions of the Order. It will then be released to the requester unless withholding is otherwise authorized under applicable law, such as the Freedom of Information or Privacy Act. If the information requested cannot be declassified in its entirety, the agency will make reasonable efforts to release those declassified portions that constitute a coherent segment. Upon the denial of an initial request, the agency shall also notify the requester of the right of administrative appeal, which must be filed within 60 days of receipt of the denial, and shall enclose a copy of the agency's regulations governing the appeal process.

(c) Initial requests may be addressed to:

(1) Department of State: The Information and Privacy Coordinator, Room 1239, Bureau of Administration, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, with the envelope clearly marked MANDATORY REVIEW REQUEST;

(2) AID: Director, Office of Public Affairs for AID; Room 4899, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20523; or

(3) USIA: Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Coordinator, Office of Administration, 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20547.

(d) In responding to mandatory review requests, agencies shall either make a prompt declassification determination and notify the requester accordingly, or inform the requester of the additional time needed to process the case. Agencies shall make a final determination in one year from the date of receipt, except in unusual circumstances.

(e) Information originated by a President, the White House Staff, by committees, commissions, or boards appointed by the President, or others specifically providing advice and counsel to a President or acting on behalf of a President is exempted from mandatory review. However, the Archivist of the United States has the authority to review, downgrade, and declassify such information which is under the control of the Administrator of General Services or the Archivist, for example in Presidential Libraries, pursuant to section 2107, 2107 note, or 2203 of title 44, United States Code. The Archivist will consult with agencies having primary subject matter interest concerning the declassification of the requested material. Any decision by the Archivist may be appealed to the Director of ISOO, with the right of further appeal to the National Security Council. The information shall remain classified pending a prompt decision on the appeal.

(f) Requests for classified information not specifically identified as being made under the Mandatory Review provisions of the Order will be processed under the terms of the FOIA, the Privacy Act, or other appropriate procedures.

(g) In considering requests for mandatory review, the agency may decline to review again any request for material which has been recently reviewed and denied, unless the request constitutes an appeal of an initial denial.

(h) Mandatory review requests for cryptologic information and information concerning intelligence activities (including special activities) or intelligence sources or methods shall be processed solely in accordance with special procedures issued by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence, respectively.

(i) In response to a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, or the mandatory review provisions of the Order, an agency shall refuse to confirm or deny the existence or non-existence of requested information whenever the fact of its existence or non-existence is itself classifiable under these regulations.

(j) For detailed regulations for the internal processing of mandatory review initial requests and appeals see:

(1) Department of State: 5 FAM 900, 22 CFR 171.22 and 171.60;

(2) AID: AID Handbook 18, part III, chapter 11; or

(3) USIA: 22 CFR part 503.

§ 9.17 Schedule of fees.

For State, see 22 CFR 171.6 and 171.13; For AID, see 22 CFR 212.35; or For USIA, see 22 CFR 503.6(c).

§ 9.18 Access by presidential appointees.

For procedures of the Department of State, see 22 CFR 171.25; For procedures of AID, see 22 CFR 171.25; or For procedures of USIA, see 22 CFR part 503.

APPENDIX A TO PART 9—DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these security regulations, the following definitions of terms shall apply.

Agency. A Federal agency, including department, agency, commission etc, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552(e).

Original classification. The initial determination that, in the interest of national security, information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with a classification designation signifying the level of protection required.

Original classification authority. The authority vested in an executive branch official to make a determination of original classification. A person having original classification authority may also have the authority to prolong or restore classification.

Originating agency. The agency responsible for the initial determination that particular information is classified.

Information. Any information or material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the U.S. Government.

National security information. Information that has been determined pursuant to this Order or any predecessor Order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and that is so designated.

Foreign government. Includes foreign governments and international organizations of governments.

Foreign government information. Foreign government information is: (1) Information provided by a foreign government or governments, an international organization of governments, or any element thereof with the expectation, expressed or implied, that the information, the source of the information, or both, are to be held in confidence; or (2) Information produced by the United States pursuant to or as a result of a joint arrangement with a foreign government or governments or an international organization of governments, or any element thereof, requiring that the information, the arrangement, or both, are to be held in confidence.

National security. The national defense or foreign relations of the United States.

Confidential source. Any individual or organization that has provided, or that may reasonably be expected to provide, information to the United States on matters pertaining to the national security with the expectation, expressed or implied, that the information or relationship, or both, be held in confidence.

Classification guide. A document issued by an authorized original classifier that prescribes the level of classification and appropriate declassification instructions for specified information to be classified derivatively.

Derivative classification. A determination that information is in substance the same as information currently classified, together with the designation of the level of classification.

Special access program. Any program imposing ''need-to-know'' or access controls beyond those normally provided for access to Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret information. Such a program may include, but is not limited to, special clearance, adjudication, or investigative requirements, special designations of officials authorized to determine ''need-to-know,'' or special lists of persons determined to have a ''need-to-know.'' It does not include special captions such as NODIS, LIMDIS.

Intelligence activity. An activity that an agency within the Intelligence Community is authorized to conduct pursuant to the Order.

Unauthorized disclosure. A communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient.

PART 9a—SECURITY INFORMATION REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMS; RELATED MATERIAL

Sec.
9a.1 Security of certain information and material related to the International Energy Program.
9a.2 General policy.
9a.3 Scope.
9a.4 Classification.
9a.5 Declassification and downgrading.
9a.6 Marking.
9a.7 Access.
9a.8 Physical protection.

AUTHORITY: E.O. 11932 (41 FR 32691), E.O. 11652 (37 FR 5209, National Security Council Directive of May 17, 1972 (37 FR 10053).

SOURCE: 42 FR 46516, Sept. 16, 1977; 42 FR 57687, Nov. 4, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 9a.1 Security of certain information and material related to the International Energy Program.

These regulations implement Executive Order 11932 dated August 4, 1976 (41 FR 32691, August 5, 1976) entitled ''Classification of Certain Information and Material Obtained from Advisory Bodies Created to Implement the International Energy Program.''

§ 9a.2 General policy.

(a) The United States has entered into the Agreement on an International Energy Program of November 18, 1974, which created the International Energy Agency (IEA). This program is a substantial factor in the conduct of our foreign relations and an important element of our national security. The effectiveness of the Agreement depends significantly upon the provision and exchange of information and material by participants in advisory bodies created by the IEA. Confidentiality is essential to assure the free and open discussion necessary to accomplish the tasks assigned to those bodies.

(b) These regulations establish procedures for the classification, declassification, storage, access, and dissemination of certain information related to the International Energy Program.

§9a.3 Scope.

These regulations apply to all information and material classified by the United States under the provisions of E.O. 11932, dated August 4, 1976 entitled ''Classification of Certain Information and Material Obtained From Advisory Bodies Created To Implement The International Energy Program.''

§9a.4 Classification.

(a) Section 1 of E.O. 11932, August 4, 1976 directs that information and material obtained pursuant to the International Energy Program and which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of the national defense or foreign relations of the United States shall be classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652.

(b) Information and material, including transcripts, records, and communications, in the possession of the United States Government which has been obtained pursuant to (1) section 252(c)(3), (d)(2) or (e)(3) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (89 Stat. 871, 42 U.S.C. 6272(c)(3), (d)(2), (e)(3)), or (2) The Voluntary Agreement and Program Relating to the International Energy Program (40 FR 16041, April 8, 1975), or (3) the Voluntary Agreement and Plan of Action to Implement the International Energy Program (41 FR 13998, April 1, 1976), or (4) Any similar Voluntary Agreement and Program entered into under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act shall be reviewed by an officer of the Department of State with classifying authority for the purpose of determining whether such information or material should be classified pursuant to E.O. 11652. If the officer determines that the information or material warrants classification, he shall assign it the appropriate classification. Such information or material may be exempted from the General Declassification Schedule established by section 5 of Executive Order No. 11652 if it was obtained by the United States on the understanding that it be kept in confidence, or if it might otherwise be exempted under section 5(B) of such Order.

(c) In classifying such information or material, officers of the Department of State shall follow the standards in E.O. 11652 and the provisions of 22 CFR 9.5 through 9.8.

§9a.5 Declassification and downgrading.

The provisions of E.O. 11652, 22 CFR 9.9 through 9.15, and 9a.4(b) shall govern declassification and downgrading of such information or material.

§9a.6 Marking.

(a) The provisions of 22 CFR 9.15 through 9.19 shall govern the marking of information or material classified under the provisions of these regulations, except that the following stamp shall be used as appropriate:

(Top Secret, Secret or Confidential)
Classified by: _____
Under Executive Order 11932
Exempt from General Declassification Schedule of E.O. 11652 Exemption Category section 5B (2), (3), or (4); or E.O. 11932
Automatically Declassified on _____
(effective date or event if any)

Exemption category ''E.O. 11932'' shall be used for information and material obtained by the United States on e understanding that it be kept in confidence and classified under E.O. 11932.

(b) If the information or material does not qualify for exemption from the General Declassification Schedule, ordinary stamps and marking may be used.

§9a.7 Access.

(a) Except as set forth in this section, access to information or material classified under the provisions of these regulations shall be governed by the provisions of 22 CFR 9.20 through 9.25.

(b) Classified information and material which was created by or in connection with an advisory body to the IEA may be made available to participants in such advisory body and their colleagues in accordance with the following subsections.

(c) Such information and material classified ''Confidential'' may be made available for review to participants in the meeting of the advisory body in which it was developed or discussed. Where participants are acting as representatives of companies or of the IEA

Secretariat, such information and material may be made available for review to employees or other representatives of, or counsel for, such companies or Secretariat: *Provided,* That such person is determined by an appropriate officer of the Department to be trustworthy and to have a need for access to the particular classified information sought in connection with the performance of duties in furtherance of the purposes of the IEA, including the furnishing of legal advice to such participants.

(d) Such information and material classified ''Confidential'' may be left in the custody of such participants or other persons who may review it for reasonable period of time: *Provided,* That an appropriate officer of the Department determines that it will be protected from unauthorized disclosure by adequate security safeguards. Such information or material may not be reproduced by those permitted to review it pursuant to this section without the written consent of an officer of the Department with classifying authority.

(e) Such information and material classified other than ''Confidential'' under E.O. 11652 may be made available for review only to participants in the meeting in which it was developed or discussed; it must be reviewed in the presence of an official of the United States Government with an appropriate security clearance granted by the Department, and may not be left in the custody of such participants.

§ 9a.8 Physical protection.

Except as provided in § 9a.7, the physical protection of information or material classified under this regulation shall be governed by the appropriate provisions of 22 CFR 9.45 through 9.49.

PART 9b—REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEPARTMENT OF STATE PRESS BUILDING PASSES

Sec.

9b.1 Press access to the Department of State.
9b.2 Press correspondents employed by United States media organizations.
9b.3 Press correspondents employed by foreign media organizations.
9b.4 Department of State building press pass for technical crews.
9b.5 Temporary Department of State press building passes.
9b.6 Grounds for denial, revocation, or non-renewal of Department of State press building passes.
9b.7 Procedures for denial, revocation, or non-renewal of Department of State press building passes.
9b.8 Term and renewal of Department of State press building passes.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 49 FR 4465, Feb. 7, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 9b.1 Press access to the Department of State.

(a) Media correspondents without valid Department of State press building passes shall have access to the Main State building identical to that enjoyed by members of the public.

(b) Media correspondents holding valid Department of State press building passes:

(1) May enter and have access 24 hours a day, during regular working hours, outside regular working hours, on weekends and on holidays, without an appointment, to the reception area of the Diplomatic Lobby, C Street Mezzanine area, press booths (Room 2310), press briefing room (Room 2118), and when in operation, the Office of Press Relations (Room 2109).

(2) May enter and have access without an appointment, on the basement level or on the first and second floors, to the cafeteria, post office, banks, concessionaries, barber shop, dry cleaners and the Foreign Affairs Recreation Association offices for the purposes for which they are established and when they are in operation.

(3) May not escort non-passholders into the Department of State building.

(c) Media correspondents, with or without a Department of State press building pass, may enter areas above the second floor of the Main State building only if the correspondent is invited by a Department employee to attend a specific social or official function in an office located above the second floor. Permission to enter areas above the second floor is strictly limited to direct passage to and from the appointment location of the Department of State employee, or the office or reception room where the function takes place.

(d) Possession of State Department press building pass does not confer access to or other privileges at other Federal buildings. It is not to be construed as official United States Government recognition, approval or accreditation of a correspondent.

[54 FR 1686, Jan. 17, 1989]

§9b.2 Press correspondents employed by United States media organizations.

In order to obtain a Department of State press building pass, press correspondents employed by United States media organizations must:

(a) Present to the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, a letter from his or her organization stating:

(1) That the applicant is a bona fide, full-time media correspondent based permanently and residing in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area;

(2) That the applicant is employed by the certifying organization;

(3) That the organization and the applicant have regular and substantial assignments in connection with the Department of State as evidence by regular attendance at the daily press briefings.

(b) Submit to the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, a signed application and FORM DSP–97 for a press building pass. Applicants must comply with instructions contained in paragraphs 1 and 6 of FORM DSP–97 regarding fingerprinting and prior arrests. FORM DSP–97 requires the following information:

(1) Name;

(2) Affiliation with news media organizations;

(3) Date of birth;

(4) Place of birth;

(5) Sex;

(6) Citizenship;

(7) Social Security or passport number;

(8) Marital status;

(9) Spouse name;

(10) Office address and telephone number;

(11) Length of employment;

(12) Home address and telephone number; and

(13) Length of residence.

[49 FR 4465, Feb. 7, 1984, as amended at 54 FR 1686, Jan. 17, 1989]

§9b.3 Press correspondents employed by foreign media organizations.

In order to obtain a Department of State press building pass, correspondents employed by foreign media organizations must:

(a) Present to the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 a letter from his or her organization stating:

(1) That the applicant is a bona fide, full-time media correspondent based permanently and residing in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area:

(2) That the applicant is employed by the certifying organization;

(3) That the organization and the applicant have regular and substantial assignments in connection with the Department of State as evidence by regular attendance at the daily press briefings.

(b) A letter from the Washington, DC Embassy of the nation where the organization is headquartered or from the Embassy of the United States in the nation where the organization is headquartered attesting to the existence of the news organization and the applicant's employment by that organization. The Director of the Office of Press Relations may accept a letter from another source attesting to the existence of such news organizations and the applicant's employment if, in his or her judgment, a substitute letter is warranted.

(c) Submit to the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 a signed application and FORM DSP–97 for a press building pass. Applicants must comply with instructions contained in paragraphs 1 and 6 of FROM DSP–97 regarding fingerprinting and prior arrests. FORM DSP–97 requires the following information:

(1) Name;

(2) Affiliation with news media organizations;

(3) Date of birth;

(4) Place of birth;

(5) Sex;

(6) Citizenship;

(7) Social Security or passport number;

(8) Marital status;

(9) Spouse name;

(10) Office address and telephone number;

(11) Length of employment;

(12) Home address and telephone number; and

(13) Length of residence.

[49 FR 4465, Feb. 7, 1984, as amended at 54 FR 1687, Jan. 17, 1989]

§ 9b.4 Department of State building press pass for technical crews.

Department of State press building passes are issued to members of television and radio technical crews who provide technical support on a daily basis for media correspondents assigned to the Department of State. Members of technical crews who do not possess press passes, but who provide technical support for media correspondents assigned to the Department of State, may apply to the Office of Press Relations for a visitor's pass valid for one day.

[54 FR 1687, Jan. 17, 1989]

§ 9b.5 Temporary Department of State press building passes.

A media correspondent or technician who meets all the qualifications stated in §§ 9b.2(a)(1) and 9b.2(a)(2) or §§ 9b.3(a) and 9b.3(b), but does not have regular and substantial assignments in connection with the Department of State may make arrangements with the Office of Press Relations for the issuance of a visitor's pass valid for one day.

[54 FR 1687, Jan. 17, 1989]

§ 9b.6 Grounds for denial, revocation, or non-renewal of Department of State press building passes.

In consultation with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Office of the Legal Adviser, the Director of the Office of Press Relations of the Department of State, may deny, revoke, or not renew the Department of State press building pass of any media correspondent or technician who:

(a) Does not meet the qualifications stated in §§ 9b.2(a)(1), 9b.2(a)(2) and 9b.2(a)(3) or §§ 9b.3(a)(1), 9b.3(a)(2), 9b.3(a)(3) and 9b.3(b). (Upon denial, revocation, or non-renewal the correspondent or technician may not reapply for a period of one year unless there are material changes in meeting the qualifications.) or,

(b) Poses a risk of harm to the personal safety of Department of State or other Governmental personnel or to Government property; or

(c) Engages or engaged in conduct which there are reasonable grounds to believe might violate federal or state law or Department of State regulations.

(d) Has been convicted of a felony (or a crime in a foreign country that would be considered a felony if it were committed in the United States).

(e) Fails to claim an approved authorization form for a State Department press building pass after notification by the Office of Press Relations following a period of three (3) months.

[49 FR 4465, Feb. 7, 1984, as amended at 54 FR 1687, Jan. 15, 1989]

§ 9b.7 Procedures for denial, revocation, or non-renewal of Department of State press building passes.

(a) If the Director of the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, anticipates, after consultation with the Office of the Legal Adviser, that in applying the standard set forth in § 9b.6 a Department of State press building pass might be denied, revoked or not renewed, the media correspondent or technician will be notified in writing by the Director of the basis for the proposed denial in as much detail as the security of any confidential source of information will permit. This notification will be sent by registered mail.

(b) The notification of the proposed denial, revocation or non-renewal sent to the correspondent will also contain a statement advising the correspondent of his or her right to respond to the proposed denial and to rebut any factual basis supporting the proposed denial.

(c) The correspondent shall be allowed thirty (30) days from the date of the mailing of the proposed denial, revocation or non-renewal notification to respond in writing. The response shall consist of any explanation or rebuttal deemed appropriate by the correspondent and will be signed by the

correspondent under oath or affirmation.

(d) If the correspondent is unable to prepare a response within 30 days, an extension for one additional 30-day period will be granted upon receipt of the correspondent's written request for such an extension.

(e) At the time of the filing of the media correspondent's or technician's written response to the notification of the proposed denial, revocation or nonrenewal, the correspondent or technician may request, and will be granted, the opportunity to make a personal appearance before the Director of the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, for the purpose of personally supporting his/her eligibility for a press pass and to rebut or explain the factual basis for the proposed denial. The Director shall exercise, in consultation with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Office of the Legal Adviser, final review authority in the matter. The correspondent or technician may be represented by counsel during this appearance.

(f)(1) On the basis of the correspondent's or technician's written and personal response and the factual basis for the proposed denial, revocation or nonrenewal, the Director of the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, will consult with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Office of the Legal Adviser to determine whether or not further inquiry or investigation concerning the issues raised is necessary.

(2) If a decision is made that no such inquiry is necessary, a final decision will be issued in conformity with paragraph (g) of this section.

(3) If a decision is made that such further inquiry is necessary, the Director of the Office of Press Relations of the Department of State, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Office of the Legal Adviser will conduct such further inquiry as is deemed appropriate. At the Director's discretion the inquiry may consist of:

(i) The securing of documentary evidence:

(ii) Personal interviews:

(iii) An informal hearing:

(iv) Any combination of paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (f)(3)(iii) of this section.

(g) On the basis of the correspondent's or technician's written and personal response, the factual basis for the proposed denial and the additional inquiry provided for if such inquiry is conducted, the Director of the Office of Press Relations of the Department of State will consult with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Office of the Legal Adviser and expeditiously reach a final decision in accordance with the standard set forth in §9b.6. If a final adverse decision is reached, the correspondent or technician will be notified of this final decision in writing. This notification will set forth as precisely as possible, and to the extent that security considerations permit, the factual basis for the denial in relation to the standard set forth in §9b.6. This notification will be sent by registered mail and will be signed by the Director of the Office of Press Relations of the Department of State.

[49 FR 4465, Feb. 7, 1984, as amended at 54 FR 1687, Jan. 17, 1989]

§9b.8 Term and renewal of Department of State press building passes.

(a) Department of State press building passes for U.S. citizens are issued with three years' validity. Subject to positive completion of an international background check, passes for non-U.S. citizens are issued with one year's validity and may be renewed for three years. Notwithstanding its initial validity, any press building pass that has not been used for a twelve-month period, as recorded by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's turnstyle entry devices, will become invalid at the end of that twelve-month period.

(b) For any valid passes issued before October 1, 1995, notification shall be sent by the Department of State to the holder of the pass that the pass has become invalid by reason of lack of use for 12-month period. However, failure of the holder for any reason to receive such a notification shall not affect the invalidity of the pass. Anyone whose pass has become invalid may apply for

a new pass in accordance with §§ 9b.2 through 9b.5.

[61 FR 3800, Feb. 2, 1996]

SUBCHAPTER B—PERSONNEL

PART 10—EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONDUCT

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AUTHORITY: EO 11222 of May 8, 1965, as amended; 5 CFR 735.104.

SOURCE: 43 FR 18976, May 2, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 10.735–101 Purpose.

The maintenance of the highest standards of honesty, integrity, impartiality, and conduct by Government employees and special Government employees is essential to assure the proper performance of the Government business and the maintenance of confidence by citizens in their Government. The avoidance of misconduct and conflicts of interest on the part of Government employees and special Government employees through informed judgment is indispensable to the maintenance of these standards. To accord with these concepts the regulations in this part prescribe standards of conduct and responsibilities for employees and special Government employees and require statements reporting employment and financial interests.

NOTE: These regulations are codified in State 3 FAM 620, AID Handbook 24, and ICA MOA V-A 550.

§ 10.735–102 Definitions.

(a) *Agency* means the Department of State (State), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the International Communication Agency (ICA).

(b) *Employee* means an officer or employee at home or abroad, of an agency named in paragraph (a) of this section,

but does not include a special Government employee or a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or Public Health Service.

(c) *Executive order* means Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965, as amended.

(d) *Person* means an individual, a corporation, a company, an association, a firm, a partnership, a society, a joint stock company, or any other organization or institution.

(e) *Special Government employee* means an officer or employee of an agency who is retained, designated, appointed, or employed to perform, with or without compensation, for not to exceed 130 days during any period of 365 consecutive days, temporary duties either on a full-time or intermittent basis.

(f) *Member of an employee's family* means a spouse, minor child, or other member of an employee's immediate household. For the purpose of these regulations ''member of an employee's immediate or in-law household'' means those blood relations who are residents of the employee's household.

(g) *Counselor* means the agency's Counselor on Ethical Conduct and Conflicts of Interest.

§ 10.735–103 Interpretation and advisory service.

(a) Counseling services on employee responsibilities and conduct are available in each agency. These services are to be coordinated by a Counselor appointed by the agency head. The Counselors are for State: The Legal Adviser; for AID: The Deputy General Counsel; and for ICA: The General Counsel. The Counselor serves as the agency's designee to the Civil Service Commission on matters covered by the regulations in this part and is responsible for coordination of the agency's counseling services under paragraph (b) of this section and for assuring that counseling and interpretations on questions of conflicts of interest and other matters covered by these sections are available to deputy counselors designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Each agency head may designate deputy counselors for the agency's employees and special Government employees. Deputy Counselors designated under this section must be qualified and in a position to give authoritative advice and guidance to each employee and special Government employee who seeks advice and guidance on questions of conflicts of interest and on other matters covered by the regulations in this part. A Washington employee or special Government employee should address any inquiries concerning the regulations in this part to the Counselor. At missions abroad the chief of each agency's establishment designates an officer, preferably the legal officer where one is available, to provide counseling services under the guidance of the Counselor; a single officer may serve all agencies. An employee or special Government employee serving abroad should submit inquiries to the officer designated.

(c) Each agency shall periodically notify its employees and special Government employees of the availability of counseling services and how and when these services are available. A new employee or special Government employee shall be notified at the time of entrance on duty.

§ 10.735–104 Applicability to detailed employees.

All the regulations of subparts A, B, and D of this part are applicable to an employee of another U.S. Government agency who may be serving on detail or assignment, formally or informally, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis through a Participating Agency Service Agreement or otherwise, with an agency named in § 10.735–102(a). However, disciplinary action shall be taken against such an employee only by the employing agency.

§ 10.735–105 Disciplinary action.

A violation of the regulations in this part by an employee or special Government employee may be cause for appropriate disciplinary action, including separation for cause, which may be in addition to any penalty prescribed by law.

Subpart B—Ethical and Other Conduct and Responsibilities of Employees

§ 10.735–201 General.

(a) *Proscribed actions.* An employee shall avoid any action, whether or not specifically prohibited by the regulations in this part, which might result in, or create the appearance of:

(1) Using public office for private gain;

(2) Giving preferential treatment to any person;

(3) Impeding Government efficiency or economy;

(4) Losing independence or impartiality;

(5) Making a Government decision outside official channels; or

(6) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government.

(b) *Applicability to members of families of employees.* A U.S. citizen employee shall take care that certain responsibilities placed on the employee are also observed by members of the employee's family. These are the restrictions in regard to: Acceptance of gifts (§§ 10.735–202 and 10.735–203); economic and financial activities abroad (§ 10.735–206); teaching, lecturing, and writing (§ 10.735–204(c)); participation in activities of private organizations (§ 10.735–211(c)); and political activities abroad (§ 10.735–211(g)).

§ 10.735–202 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.

(a) *Acceptance prohibited.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, an employee shall not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan, or any other thing of monetary value, from a person who:

(1) Has, or is seeking to obtain, contractual or other business or financial relations with the employee's agency;

(2) Conducts operations or activities that are regulated by the employee's agency;

(3) Has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the employee's official duty; or

(4) Appears to be offering the gift with the hope or expectation of obtaining advantage or preferment in dealing with the U.S. Government for any purpose.

(b) *Acceptance permitted.* The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to:

(1) Gifts, gratuities, favors, entertainments, loans, or any other thing of monetary value received on account of close family or personal relationships when the circumstances make it clear that it is that relationship rather than the business of the persons concerned which is the motivating factor;

(2) Acceptance of loans from banks or other financial institutions on customary terms to finance proper and usual activities of employees, such as home mortgage loans;

(3) Acceptance of unsolicited advertising or promotional material, such as pens, pencils, note pads, calendars, and other items of nominal intrinsic value;

(4) Acceptance of rates and discounts offered to employees as a class.

(c) *Acceptance permitted for State and ICA employees.* For State and ICA employees the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to: Acceptance of food and refreshments of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a luncheon or dinner meeting or other meeting or on an inspection tour where an employee may properly be in attendance.

(d) *Acceptance permitted for AID employees.* For AID employees the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply in the following situations:

(1) Acceptance of food, refreshments, or entertainment of nominal value on infrequent occasions offered in the ordinary course of luncheons, dinners, or other meetings and gatherings hosted by foreign governments or agencies and officials thereof, embassies, and international organizations, where the primary purpose of the function is representational or social, rather than the transaction of business. Where the primary purpose of the function is the transaction of business, acceptance is not permitted, except if there is justification and reporting in accordance with paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(2) Participation in widely attended lunches, dinners, and similar gatherings sponsored by industrial, technical, and professional associations for

the discussion of matters of mutual interest to Government and industry.

(3) Acceptance of food, refreshments, or entertainment in the unusual situation where the employee, by virtue of the location of the person, firm, corporation, or other entity, or the regulations governing its dining facilities, finds it inconvenient or impracticable not to accept the offer. Each case of acceptance shall be reported in accordance with the requirement of paragraph (d)(4) of this section. In no other case shall employees accept food, refreshments, or entertainment from private corporations, entities, firms, or individual contractors at occasions which are other than widely attended functions whose purposes are unrelated to Agency business.

(4) In exceptional circumstances where acceptance of food, refreshments, or entertainment is not authorized by paragraphs (d) (1), (2), and (3) of this section, but where, in the judgment of the individual concerned, the Government's interest would be served by such acceptance directly or indirectly from any foreign government, agency, or official thereof or a private person, firm, corporation, or other entity which is engaged or is endeavoring to engage in business transactions of any sort with AID, an employee may accept the offer: *Provided*, That a report of the circumstances, together with the employee's statement as to how the Government's interests were served, will be made within 48 hours to the employee's supervisor, or, if the employee is serving abroad, or on temporary duty abroad, to the Mission Director.

(e) *Gifts to superiors.* An employee shall for a gift to an official superior, make a donation as a gift to an official superior, or accept a gift from an employee receiving less pay than the employee (5 U.S.C. 7351). However, this paragraph does not prohibit a voluntary gift of nominal value or donation in a nominal amount made on a special occasion such as marriage, illness, or retirement.

(f) *Neither this section nor § 10.735–204* precludes an employee from receipt of bona fide reimbursement, unless prohibited by law, for expenses of travel and such other necessary subsistence as is compatible with this part for which no Government payment or reimbursement is made. However, this paragraph does not allow an employee to be reimbursed, or payment to be made on the employee's behalf, for excessive personal living expenses, gifts, entertainment, or other personal benefits, nor does it allow an employee to be reimbursed by a person for travel on official business under agency orders when reimbursement is proscribed by Decision B–128527 of the Comptroller General dated March 7, 1967.

§ 10.735–203 Gifts from foreign governments.

An employee shall not accept a gift, present, decoration, or other thing from a foreign government unless authorized by Congress as provided by the Constitution and in 5 U.S.C. 7342, and the regulations promulgated thereunder pursuant to E.O. 11320, 31 FR 15789. These regulations are set forth in part 3 of this title (as added, 32 FR 6569, Apr. 28, 1967), and in 3 FAM 621.

§ 10.735–204 Outside employment and other activity.

(a) An employee shall not engage in outside employment or other outside activity not compatible with the full and proper discharge of the duties and responsibilities of Government employment. Incompatible activities include but are not limited to:

(1) Acceptance of a fee, compensation, gift, payment of expense, or any other thing of monetary value in circumstances in which acceptance may result in, or create the appearance of, conflicts of interest; or

(2) Outside employment which tends to impair the employee's mental or physical capacity to perform Government duties and responsibilities in an acceptable manner.

(b) An employee shall not receive any salary or anything of monetary value from a private source as compensation for the employee's services to the Government (18 U.S.C. 209).

(c) Employees are encouraged to engage in teaching, lecturing, and writing that is not prohibited by law, the Executive order, this part, or the agency regulations. However, an employee

shall not, either for or without compensation, engage in teaching, lecturing, or writing including teaching, lecturing, or writing for the purpose of the special preparation of a person or class of persons for an examination of the Civil Service Commission or Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, that is dependent on information obtained as a result of Government employment, except when that information has been made available to the general public or will be made available on request or when the agency head gives written authorization for use of nonpublic information on the basis that the use is in the public interest. In addition, an employee who is a Presidential appointee covered by section 401(a) of the Executive order shall not receive compensation or anything of monetary value for any consultation, lecture, discussion, writing, or appearance the subject matter of which is devoted substantially to the responsibilities, programs, or operations of the employee's agency, or which draws substantially on official data or ideas which have not become part of the body of public information. Employees are referred to the detailed rules of their agency with respect to clearance and acceptance of compensation (3 FAM 628; for AID see Handbook 18).

(d) [Reserved]

(e) An employee shall not render any services, whether or not compensated, to any foreign government, state, province, or semigovernmental agency, or municipality of any foreign government, or to any international organization of states. However, this shall not prevent the rendering of such services by employees acting on behalf of the United States. Nor shall this provision prevent the rendering of services to an international organization of states when otherwise consistent with law and when authorized by the appropriate officer. The appropriate officer for State is the Director General and Director of Personnel; for AID the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services; and for ICA the Director of Personnel Services.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) This section does not preclude an employee from:

(1) Participation in the activities of national or State political parties not proscribed by law.

(2) Participation in the affairs of or acceptance of an award for a meritorious public contribution or achievement given by a charitable, religious, professional, social, fraternal, nonprofit educational and recreational, public service, or civic organization.

§ 10.735–205 Financial interests.

(a) An employee shall not: (1) Have a direct or indirect financial interest that conflicts substantially, or appears to conflict substantially with the employee's Government duties and responsibilities; or

(2) Engage in, directly or indirectly, a financial transaction as a result of, or primarily relying on, information obtained through Government employment.

(b) This section does not preclude an employee from having a financial interest or engaging in financial transactions to the same extent as a private citizen not employed by the Government so long as it is not prohibited by law or the regulations in this part.

(c) Pursuant to the provision of 18 U.S.C. 208(b) the following described financial interests of an employee are hereby exempted from the requirements of 18 U.S.C. 208(a) and 208(b)(1) as being too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the services of an employee. The exemption applies to the financial interests held directly by an employee, by the employee's spouse or minor child whether individually or jointly with the employee, or by an employee and any partner or partners as joint assets of the partnership:

(1) Investments in State and local government bonds; and stocks, bonds, or policies in a mutual fund, investment company, bank or insurance company, provided that in the case of a mutual fund, investment company, or bank, the fair value of such stock or bond holding does not exceed one percent of the value of the reported assets of the mutual fund, investment company, or bank. In the case of a mutual fund or investment company, this exemption applies only where the assets of the fund or company are diversified;

it does not apply where the fund or company specializes in a particular industry or commodity.

(2) Interest in an investment club or other group organized for the purpose of investing in equity or debt securities: *Provided*, That the fair value of the interest involved does not exceed $10,000 and that the interest does not exceed one-fourth of the total assets of the investment club or group. Where an employee covered by this exemption is a member of a group organized for the purpose of investing in equity or debt securities, the interest of the employee in any enterprise in which the group holds securities shall be based upon the employee's equity share of the holdings of the group in that enterprise.

(3) If an employee, or the employee's spouse or minor child has a present beneficial interest or a vested remainder interest under a trust, the ownership of stocks, bonds, or other corporate securities under the trust will be exempt to the same extent as provided in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section for the direct ownership of such securities. The ownership of bonds other than corporate bonds, or of shares in a mutual fund or regulated investment company, under the trust will be equally exempt and to the same extent as under paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) If an employee is an officer, director, trustee, or employee of an educational institution, or if the employee is negotiating for, or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment with such an institution, a direct financial interest which the institution has in any matter will not itself be exempt, but any financial interest that the institution may have in the matter through its holdings of securities issued by business entities will be exempt: *Provided*, The employee is not serving as a member of the investment committee of the institution or is not otherwise advising it on its investment portfolio.

(5) An employee may continue to participate in a bona fide pension, retirement, group life, health or accident insurance plan, or other employee welfare or benefit plan that is maintained by a business or nonprofit organization by which the employee was formerly employed. Such financial interest in that organization will be exempt, except to the extent that the welfare or benefit plan is a profit-sharing or stock-bonus plan and the employee's financial interest thereunder exceeds $10,000. This exemption extends also to any financial interests that the organization may have in other business activities.

(d) Nothing in this part shall be deemed to prohibit an employee from acting, with or without compensation, as agent or attorney for the employee's parents, spouse, child, or any person for whom, or for any estate for which, the employee is serving as guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, or other personal fiduciary, except in those matters in which the employee has participated personally and substantially as a Government employee, through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise, or which are the subject of the employee's official responsibility, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 202(b): *Provided*, The head of the employee's division approves in writing.

§ 10.735–206 Economic and financial activities of employees abroad.

(a) *Prohibitions in any foreign country*. A U.S. citizen employee abroad is specifically prohibited from engaging in the activities listed below in any foreign country.

(1) Speculation in currency exchange.

(2) Transactions at exchange rates differing from local legally available rates, unless such transactions are duly authorized in advance by the agency.

(3) Sales to unauthorized persons (whether at cost or for profit) of currency acquired at preferential rates through diplomatic or other restricted arrangements.

(4) Transactions which entail the use, without official sanction, of the diplomatic pouch.

(5) Transfers of funds on behalf of blocked nationals, or otherwise in violation of U.S. foreign funds and assets control.

(6) Independent and unsanctioned private transactions which involve an employee as an individual in violation of

applicable control regulations of foreign governments.

(7) Acting as a intermediary in the transfer of private funds from persons in one country to persons in another country, including the United States.

(8) Permitting use of one's official title in any private business transactions or in advertisements for business purposes.

(b) *Prohibitions in country of assignment.* (1) A U.S. citizen employee shall not transact or be interested in any business or engage for profit in any profession or undertake other gainful employment in any country or countries to which the employee is assigned or detailed in the employee's own name or through the agency of any other person; exceptions may be made with respect to chiefs of mission only in writing by the Deputy Under Secretary for Management and for all other State employees by the appropriate chief of mission; for AID employees by the assistant administrator of the regional bureau or head of the nonregional organization, as appropriate; and for ICA employees by the Director of Personnel Services, or their designees (see 22 U.S.C. 805).

(2) A U.S. citizen employee shall not invest in real estate or mortgages on properties located in the employee's country of assignment. The purchase of a house and land for personal occupancy is not considered a violation of this paragraph.

(3) A U.S. citizen employee shall not invest money in bonds, shares or stocks of commercial concerns headquartered in the country of assignment or conducting a substantial portion of their business in such country. Such investments, if made prior to knowledge of assignment or detail to such country or countries, may be retained during such assignment or detail when approved in writing by the appropriate official named in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. If retention is authorized, such stocks, shares, or bonds may not be sold while the employee is assigned or detailed to the country or countries, unless the agency approved the sale in writing.

(4) A U.S. citizen employee shall not sell or dispose of personal property, including automobiles, at prices producing profits to the employee which result primarily from import privileges derived from the employee's official status as an employee of the U.S. Government. Employees of State and ICA are referred to Foreign Affairs Manual Circular 378; for AID see Handbook 23, Attachment 1B.

(c) *Acceptance of employment by members of family abroad.* Family members of Foreign Service personnel may accept gainful employment in a foreign country unless such employment (1) would violate any law of such country or of the U.S.; or (2) could damage the interests of the U.S., as certified in writing to the family member by the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission in such country. A copy of such certification will be sent to the Family Liaison Office (M/FLO), Department of State. Family members accepting employment abroad should bear in mind that they may not enjoy immunity from judicial process and would be subject to the payment to taxes derived from their nondiplomatic employment.

(d) *Business activities of non-U.S. citizen employees.* A non-U.S citizen employee abroad may engage in outside business activities with the prior approval of the head of the overseas establishment on the basis of the standards expressed in § 10.735–204(a).

§ 10.735–207 Use of Government property.

An employee shall not directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of Government property of any kind, including property leased to the Government, for other than officially approved activities. An employee has a positive duty to protect and conserve Government property, including equipment, supplies, and other property entrusted or issued to the employee.

§ 10.735–208 Misuse of information.

For the purpose of furthering a private interest, an employee shall not, except as provided in § 10.735–204(c) directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of, official information obtained through or in connection with Government employment which has not been made available to the general public.

§ 10.735–209 Indebtedness.

An employee shall pay each just financial obligation in a proper and timely manner, especially one imposed by law such as Federal, State, or local taxes. For the purpose of this section, a ''just financial obligation'' means one acknowledged by the employee or reduced to judgement by a court or one imposed by law such as Federal, State, or local taxes, and ''in a proper and timely manner'' means in a manner which the agency determines does not, under the circumstances, reflect adversely on the Government as the employer. In the event of dispute between an employee and an alleged creditor, this section does not require an agency to determine the validity or amount of the disputed debt.

§ 10.735–210 Gambling, betting, and lotteries.

An employee shall not participate, while on Government-owned or leased property or while on duty for the Government, in any gambling activity including the operation of a gambling device, in conducting a lottery or pool, in a game for money or property, or in selling or purchasing a numbers slip or ticket. However, this section does not preclude activities:

(a) Necessitated by an employee's law enforcement duties; or

(b) Under section 3 of Executive Order 10927 and similar agency-approved activities.

§ 10.735–211 Activities relating to private organizations and politics.

(a) *Definition*. For the purpose of this section, the term *private organization* denotes any group of persons or associations organized for any purpose whatever, except an organization established by the Government of the United States, or officially participated in by State, AID, or ICA.

(b) *Participation in activities of employee organizations*. An employee may join or refrain from joining employee organizations or associations without interference, coercion, restraint, or fear of discrimination or reprisal.

(c) *Participation in activities of private organizations*. In participating in the program and activities of any private organization, an employee shall make clear that the employee's agency has no official connection with such organization and does not necessarily sponsor or sanction the viewpoints which it may express.

(d) *Legal restrictions on membership in certain organizations*. An employee shall not have membership in any organization that advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of Government in the United States, knowing that such organization so advocates (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U.S.C. 1918).

(e) *Private organizations concerned with foreign policy or other matters of concern to agencies*. (1) Limitation on participation. When a private organization is concerned primarily with foreign policy or international relations or other matters of concern to an employee's agency, an employee shall limit connection therewith as follows: Unless specifically permitted to do so, the employee may not serve as advisor, officer, director, teacher, sponsor, committee chairman, or in any other official capacity or permit the employee's name to be used on a letterhead, in a publication, in an announcement or news story, or at a public meeting, regardless of whether the employee's official title or connection is mentioned. The provisions of this section are not intended to prohibit the normal and active participation of an employee in professional organizations such as the American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, the American Foreign Service Association, and similar organizations, since such participation is in the interest of both the employee and the Government. Employees are expected, however, to exercise discretion in such activities and are held personally accountable for any improper use of their relationship with State, AID, and ICA.

(2) Request for special permission. Special permission to assume or continue a connection prohibited by paragraph (e)(1) of this section may be granted in cases where the public interest will not be adversely affected. To request such permission, or to determine whether the provisions are applicable to a particular case, the employee shall address a memorandum setting forth all of the circumstances

to the appropriate officer. The appropriate officer is for State, the Director General and Director of Personnel; for AID, the Senior Personnel Officer under whose jurisdiction the employee serves; and for ICA, the Director of Personnel Services.

(3) Application to senior officers. Because of the prominence resulting from their official positions, chiefs of mission and other senior officers should recognize the particular bearing of the provisions of paragraph (e)(1) of this section upon their activities. They should restrict association with any organizations involving foreign nations and the United States to simple membership and should not accept even honorary office in such organizations except with the specific prior approval as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(f) *Private organizations not concerned with foreign policy*. When the purpose and program of the organization do not fall primarily within the field of foreign policy or international relations, the employee's activity is limited only to the following extent:

(1) The employee's official title or connection may be used to identify the employee, as in a civic association election, but may not be used on a letterhead, in a publication, or otherwise so as to employ the prestige of the U.S. Government to enhance that of the organization or to imply official sponsorship.

(2) When the employee is a representative of an association consisting of State, AID, or ICA employees, or of a group of such employees, the employee's connection with the agency may be freely used so long as there is no implication of official sponsorship beyond that which may have been officially approved.

(g) *Political activities abroad*. A U.S. citizen employee shall not engage in any form of political activity in any foreign country.

(h) *Activities relating to U.S. politics*. The law (5 U.S.C. 7324, formerly the Hatch Act) provides in summary that it is unlawful for any Federal employee of the executive branch to use the employee's official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof, or to take any active part in political management or in political campaigns. These restrictions do not in any way affect the right of a Federal employee (1) to vote as the employee chooses; (2) to express personal political opinions, except as part of a campaign; (3) to make or refrain from making contributions to political organizations, provided contributions are not made in a Federal building or to another Federal officer or employee (see 18 U.S.C. 602, 603, 607, and 608); (4) to participate in local, nonpartisan activities.

§ 10.735–212 Wearing of uniforms.

(a) An employee of the Foreign Service may not wear any uniform except as may be authorized by law or as a military commander may require civilians to wear in a theater of military operations (22 U.S.C. 803). When an employee is authorized by law or required by a military commander of the United States to wear a uniform, care shall be taken that the uniform is worn only at authorized times and for authorized purposes.

(b) Conventional attire worn by chauffeurs, elevator operators, and other miscellaneous employees are not considered uniforms within the meaning of this section except that, for ICA, MOA VII 917.2b prohibits the purchase from Agency funds of uniforms or any item of personal wearing apparel other than special protective clothing.

§ 10.735–213 Recommendations for employment.

(a) *Making recommendations in official capacity*. In general, an employee shall not, in the employee's official capacity, make any recommendations in connection with the employment of persons unless the position concerned are with the Government of the United States and the recommendations are made in response to an inquiry from a Government official authorized to employ persons or to investigate applicants for employment. A principal officer in answer to a letter of inquiry from outside the U.S. Government concerning a former employee assigned to the post, may state the length of time the person was employed at the post and the fact that the former employee

performed duties in a satisfactory manner, if such is the case. Also, an AID Mission Director may provide names of persons or firms from which a cooperating government may select an employee or firm to be used in some phase of the AID program.

(b) *Making personal recommendations.* An employee may make a personal recommendation in connection with the employment of any person, including present or former employees, their spouses and/or members of their families, except for employment in a position of trust or profit under the government of the country to which the employee is accredited or assigned (22 U.S.C. 806(b)): *Provided,* That the employee does not divulge any information concerning the person derived from official sources. When a letter of introduction or recommendation is written by an employee, precautionary measures should be taken to prevent its being construed as official correspondence and used by an unscrupulous individual to impress American or foreign officials. Accordingly, official stationery should not be used for this purpose. The letter may, however, show the recommending employee's status as an employee of the U. S. Government. Every personal letter of recommendation shall contain a statement clearly indicating that the letter constitutes a personal recommendation and is not to be construed as an official recommendation by the Government of the United States.

§ 10.735–214 Transmitting communications and gifts.

(a) *Correspondence.* In corresponding with anyone other than the proper official of the United States with regard to the public affairs of a foreign government, an employee shall use discretion and judgment to ensure that neither the United States nor the employee will be embarrassed or placed in a compromising position (22 U.S.C. 806(a)).

(b) *Communications.* An employee shall not act as an agent for the transmission of communications from private persons or organizations in foreign countries to the President or to Federal, State, or municipal officials in the United States. A chief of mission may, however, accept communications of this nature and forward them to the Department of State for such further action as may be appropriate, whenever the chief of mission determines it to be clearly in the public interest to do so.

(c) *Gifts.* An employee shall not act as an agent for the transmission of gifts from persons or organizations in foreign countries to the President or to Federal, State, or municipal officials of the United States. However, principal officers may, according to regulations prescribed by the President, accept, and forward to the Office of Protocol of the Department of State, gifts made to the United States or to any political subdivision thereof by the Government to which they are accredited or from which they hold exequaturs. Employees shall not, without the approval of the Secretary of State, transmit gifts from persons or organizations in the United States to heads or other officials of foreign states.

§ 10.735–215 General conduct prejudicial to the Government.

(a) An employee shall not engage in criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or other conduct prejudicial to the Government.

(b) An employee abroad is also obligated to obey the laws of the country in which the employee is present.

(c) An employee shall observe the requirements of courtesy, consideration, and promptness in dealing with or serving the public.

§ 10.735–216 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Each employee shall become acquainted with each statute that relates to the employee's ethical and other conduct as an agency employee of and of the Government.

(a) The attention of employees is directed to the following statutory provisions:

(1) House Concurrent Resolution 175, 85th Congress, 2d session, 72 Stat. B12, the ''Code of Ethics for Government Service.''

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

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

(4) The prohibitions against disloyalty and striking (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U.S.C. 1918).[1]

(5) The prohibitions against (i) the disclosure of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798, 50 U.S.C. 783); and (ii) the disclosure of confidential information (18 U.S.C. 1905).

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

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

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

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

(10) The prohibition against fraud or false statements in a Government matter (18 U.S.C. 1001).

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

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

(13) The prohibition against (i) embezzlement of Government money or property (18 U.S.C. 641); (ii) failing to account for public money (18 U.S.C. 643); and (iii) embezzlement of the money or property of another person in the possession of an employee by reason of the employee's employment (18 U.S.C. 654).

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

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

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

(17) The prohibition against discrimination because of politics, race, religion, or color (22 U.S.C. 807).

(18) The prohibition against officers or employees accepting any honorarium in excess of $2,000 or honoraria aggregating more than $25,000 in any calendar year (sec. 112, Pub. L. 94–283, 90 Stat. 494 (2 U.S.C. 441i)).

(b) The attention of consular officers is directed to the following statutory provisions:

(1) The provisions relating to the duty to account for fees received (22 U.S.C. 9, 812, 1194), liability for exaction of excessive fees (22 U.S.C. 1182, 1189), and liability for failure to collect proper fees (22 U.S.C. 1190).

(2) The provisions relating to liability for failure to give bond and for embezzlement (22 U.S.C. 1179), liability for embezzlement of fees or effects of American citizens (22 U.S.C. 1198), and liability for falsely certifying as to the ownership of property (22 U.S.C. 1200).

(3) The prohibition against profiting from dealings with discharged seamen (22 U.S.C. 1187).

(4) The provision relating to liability for failure to collect the wages of discharged seamen (46 U.S.C. 683).

§ 10.735–217 Requesting exceptions from certain statutory prohibitions.

(a) Any employee desiring a written advance determination that the prohibitions of 18 U.S.C. 208(a) do not apply will prepare a written request addressed to an appropriate agency official. For purposes of this section, the appropriate agency official is: The Deputy Under Secretary for Management for State, the Administrator for AID, and the Director for ICA. The request will describe the particular matter giving rise to the conflict of interest, the nature and extent of the employee's anticipated participation in the particular matter, and the exact nature and amount of the financial interest related to the particular matter.

(b) The employee will forward the request to the appropriate agency official through the immediate supervisor and the assistant agency head in charge of the organizational agency component to which the employee is assigned, or will be assigned in the case of a new employee. The assistant agency head

[1] The Courts have stricken from the Code any prohibition against assertion of the right to strike on the basis that such an assertion is a protected right under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

will forward the written request to the appropriate agency official through the agency's Counselor. The Counselor shall attach a written opinion to the request, prepare a recommended written determination in final form for signature by the appropriate agency official, and shall forward all documents to that official.

(c) The determination of the appropriate agency official will be sent to the employee by the Counselor. If the appropriate agency official grants the requested exception, the original written advance determination will be sent to the employee. A duplicate original shall be retained among the appropriate agency records under the control of the Counselor.

Subpart C—Ethical and Other Conduct and Responsibilities of Special Government Employees

§ 10.735–301 Conflicts of interest.

Special Government employees are subject to the conflicts of interest statutes (18 U.S.C. 202). An explanation of these conflicts of interest statutes their effects upon special Government employees and guidelines for obtaining and utilizing the services of special Government employees are in appendix C of chapter 735 of the Federal Personnel Manual. A special Government employee shall not have a direct or indirect financial interest that conflicts substantially, or appears to conflict substantially, with Government duties and responsibilities.

§ 10.735–302 Use of Government employment.

A special Government employee shall not use Government employment for a purpose that is, or gives the appearance of being, motivated by the desire for private gain for the employee or another person, particularly one with whom the employee has family, business, or financial ties.

§ 10.735–303 Use of inside information.

(a) A special Government employee shall not use inside information obtained as a result of Government employment for private gain for the employee or another person either by direct action on the employee's part or by counsel, recommendation, or suggestion to another person, particularly one with whom the employee has family, business, or financial ties. For the purpose of this section, ''inside information'' means information obtained under Government authority which has not become part of the body of public information.

(b) A special Government employee may engage in teaching, lecturing, or writing that is not prohibited by law, Executive Order 11222 or the restrictions in this part; however, a special Government employee shall not, either for or without compensation, engage in teaching, lecturing, or writing that is dependent on information obtained as a result of his Government employment, except when that information has been made available to the general public or will be made available, or when the head of the agency gives written authoritzation for the use of nonpublic information on the basis that the use is in the public interest. A special Government employee who wishes to request the agency head to authorize the use of nonpublic information should submit such request through the Counselor. The request should contain complete information concerning the nonpublic information which the employee wishes to disclose and should contain in addition an indication of the intended use of such information and how disclosure of it would be in the public interest.

§ 10.735–304 Coercion.

A special Government employee shall not use Government employment to coerce, or give the appearance of coercing, a person to provide financial benefit to the employee or another person, particularly one with whom the employee has family, business, or financial ties.

§ 10.735–305 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a special Government employee, while so employed or in connection with Government employment, shall not receive or solicit from a person having business with the

employee's agency anything of value as a gift, gratuity, loan, entertainment, or favor for the employee or another person, particularly one with whom the employee has family, business or financial ties.

(b) The exceptions to the prohibition against the acceptance of gifts which have been granted to employees in § 10.735–202 (b), (c), and (d) are also applicable to special Government employees.

(c) A special Government employee shall not accept a gift, present, decoration, or other thing from a foreign government unless authorized by Congress as provided by the Constitution and in 5 U.S.C. 7342, and the regulations promulgated thereunder pursuant to E.O. 11320; 31 FR 15789. These regulations are set forth in part 3 of this title (as added, 32 FR 6569, April 28, 1967), and in 3 FAM 621.

(d) A special Government employee shall avoid any action, whether or not specifically prohibited by these sections on special Government employees, which might result in, or create the appearance of:

(1) Using public office for private gain;

(2) Giving preferential treatment to any person;

(3) Impeding Government efficiency or economy;

(4) Losing independence or impartiality;

(5) Making a Government decision outside official channels; or

(6) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government.

§ 10.735–306 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Each special Government employee shall become acquainted with each statute that relates to the employee's ethical and other conduct as a special Government employee of an agency and of the Government. The attention of special Government employees is directed to the statutes listed in § 10.735–216.

Subpart D—Statements of Employment and Financial Interests

§ 10.735–401 Employees required to submit statements.

The following employees of State, AID, and ICA shall submit statements of employment and financial interests:

(a) All special Government employees including experts or consultants serving on a full-time or intermittent basis, except when waived under § 10.735–402(c).

(b) Employees paid at a level of the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, except as provided in § 10.735–402(b).

(c) Except as provided in § 10.735–402, employees classified at GS–13, FSO–4, FSR–5, FSS–2, AD–13, FC–5, or above, who are in positions hereby identified either as positions the basic duties of which impose upon the incumbent the responsibility for a Government decision or taking a Government action in regard to:

(1) Contracting or procurement;

(2) Administering or monitoring grants or subsidies;

(3) Regulating or auditing private or other non-Federal enterprise;

(4) Other activities where the decision or action has an economic impact on the interests of any non-Federal enterprise, or as positions which have duties and responsibilities which require the incumbent to report employment and financial interests in order to avoid involvement in a possible conflict of interest situation and carry out the purpose of law, Executive order, and the agency's regulations:

STATE

Director General of the Foreign Service and the Director of Personnel; Director of the Policy Planning Staff; Inspector General; Director, FSI; Special Assistant to Secretary; Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, or Deputy Under Secretary; Deputy Assistant Secretary and others at this level or above; Assistant Legal Adviser for Management; Director, Office of Operations; Office Director; Country Director; Division Chief in Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, in the Office of Operations, (O/OPR), or in the

Office of Foreign Buildings; Executive Director; Deputy Chief of Mission; Principal Officer; Economic Counselor; Commercial Counselor; Administrative Counselor; Civil Air Attache; Petroleum Officer; Minerals Officer; Contracting Specialist; Procurement Specialist; Despatch Agent; Traffic Manager; and Traffic Management Specialist.

ICA

Deputy Director, Associate Directors, Directors and Deputy Directors of Offices or Services, Executive or Special Assistants to the Director; Chief Inspector; Associate Chief Inspector; Commissioner General, Deputy Commissioner General, Staff Director (Advisory Commission), Director of Engineering and Technical Operations; Director of Audio-Visual Procurement and Production; Country Public Affairs Officer, Deputy Country Public Affairs Officer, Public Affairs Counselor, Deputy Public Affairs Counselor, Director or Manager of Regional Service Center, Radio Relay Station, Radio Program Center or Radio Relay Station Construction Site, Administrative Officer or Executive Officer at a post abroad, Administrative Officer, Executive Officer and Business Manager (occupational codes 301, 340, 341, and 1101, or FAS code 200); Contracting Specialist and Procurement Specialist (occupational code 1102, or FAS codes 210 and 211); Auditor and Accountant (occupational code 510, or FAS code 207); General Counsel, Deputy General Counsel, or Attorney (occupational code 905, or FAS code 512).

AID

(1) AID/W: Deputy Assistant Administrators, Associate Assistant Administrators, Deputy Associate Assistant Administrators; Heads and Deputy Heads of Offices, Staffs, and Divisions; Desk Officers and Deputy Desk Officers.

(2) Overseas: Mission Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, AID Representatives, Aid Affairs Officers, Chairman, Development Assistance Committee; U.S. Representative to Development Assistance Committee; Development Coordination Officer.

(3) Any person serving as chief of an operational branch responsible for housing, loans, guarantees, or other commercial type transactions with the public.

(4) In addition, employees in AID/W or overseas whose positions fall within the following series or position titles (occupational code given in parenthesis): Economist Series (0110); International Cooperation Series (0136); Auditor General (0301.21); Supervisory Housing Development Officer (0301.31); Chief, Housing and Urban Development (0301.35); Contract Compliance Specialist (0301.48); Director for Regional Activities (0340.08); Development Officer (0340.09); Regional Development Officer (0340.10); Executive Officer (0341.01); Deputy Executive Officer (0341.02); Regional Executive Officer (0341.03); Administrative Officer (0341.05); Executive Officer—Administrative Support (0341.15); Executive Officer, Operations (0341.16); Executive Officer, Real Property (0341.18); Executive Officer, Personnel (0341.19); General Services Officer (0342.01); Assistant General Services Officer (0342.03); Assistant General Services Officer, Property and Supply (0342.20); Assistant General Services Officer, Procurement (0342.23); Assistant General Services Officer, Housing (0342.25); Program Officer (0345.01); Deputy Program Officer (0345.02); Food and Agriculture Officer (0401.01); Deputy Food and Agriculture Officer (0401.02); Budget and Accounting Series (0504); Financial Management Series (0505); Accounting Series (0510); Budget Administration Series (0560); General Attorney Series (0905); General Business and Industry Series (1101); Contract and Procurement Series (1102); Property Disposal Series (1104); Purchasing Series (1105); Trade Specialist Series (1140); Private Resources Development Series (1150); Financial Analysis Series (1160); General Investigating Series (1810); Criminal Investigating Series (1811); Import Specialist Series (1889); General Supply Series (2001); Supply Program Management Series (2003).

§ 10.735–402 Employees not required to submit statements.

(a) Employees in positions that meet the criteria in paragraph (c) of § 10.735–401 may be excluded from the reporting requirement when the agency head or designee determines that:

(1) The duties of the position are such that the likelihood of the incumbent's involvement in a conflict-of-interest situation is remote;

(2) The duties of the position are at such a level of responsibility that the submission of a statement of employment and financial interests is not necessary because of the degree of supervision and review over incumbent or the inconsequential effect on the integrity of the Government.

(b) A statement of employment and financial interests is not required by the regulations in this part from an agency head, or a full-time member of a committee, board, or commission appointed by the President. These employees are subject to separate reporting requirements under section 401 of Executive Order 11222.

(c) Special Government employees not required to submit statements. An agency head may waive the requirement of this section for the submission

of a statement of employment and financial interest in the case of a special Government employee who is not a consultant or an expert when the agency finds that the duties of the position held by that special Government employee are of a nature and at such a level of responsibility that the submission of the statement by the incumbent is not necessary to protect the integrity of the Government. For the purpose of this paragraph, ''consultant'' and ''expert'' have the meanings given those terms by chapter 304 of the Federal Personnel Manual, but do not include a physician, dentist, or allied medical specialist whose services are procured to provide care and service to patients.

§ 10.735–403 Employee's complaint on filing requirement.

Each employee shall have the opportunity for review through agency grievance procedure of the employee's complaint that the employee's position has been improperly included within § 10.735–401 as one requiring the submission of a statement of employment and financial interests. Employees are reminded that they may obtain counseling pursuant to § 10.735–103 prior to filing a complaint.

§ 10.735–404 Time and place of submission, and forms.

(a) An employee or special Government employee shall submit a statement to the Counselor (in the case of a State employee, through the employee's Bureau) no later than:

(1) Ninety days after the effective date of this part if the employee has entered on duty on or before that effective date; or

(2) At least 10 days prior to entrance on duty, if the employee enters on duty after that effective date; except that an employee or special Government employee who enters on duty within 90 days of the effective date of this part may submit such statement within 90 days after entrance on duty.

(b) Only the original of the statement or supplement thereto required by this part shall be submitted. The individual submitting a statement should retain a copy for the individual's own records.

§ 10.735–405 Information required.

(a) *Employees.* Employees' statement of employment and financial interests required by the regulations in this part shall be submitted on the form, ''Confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interests (for use by Government Employees)'', Form OF–106, and shall contain all the information therein required.

(b) *Special Government employees.* All special Government employees shall submit statements of employment and financial interest on the form, ''Confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interests (for use by Special Government Employees)'', Form OF–107 for State and ICA, Form AID 4–450 for AID, and shall contain all the information therein required.

(c) *Interests of employee's relatives.* The interest of a member of an employee's family is considered to be an interest of the employee. The term ''member of an employee's family'' is defined in § 10.735–102(f).

(d) *Information not known by employees.* If any information required to be included on a statement of employment and financial interests or supplementary statement, including holdings placed in trust, is not known to the employee but is known to another person, the employee shall request that other person to submit information in the employee's behalf.

(e) *Interests not required to be reported.* An employee need not disclose those financial interests described in § 10.735–205(c) as being too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of employees' services.

(f) *Information not required.* The regulations in this part do not require an employee to submit on a statement of employment and financial interests or supplementary statement any information relating to the employee's connection with, or interest in, a professional society or a charitable, religious, social, fraternal, recreational, public service, civic, or political organization or a similar organization not conducted as a business enterprise. For the purpose of this section, educational and other institutions doing research and development or related work involving grants or money from or contracts with the Government are

deemed ''business enterprises'' and are required to be included in an employee's statement of employment and financial interests.

§ 10.735–406 Submission of position description.

Each Statement of Employment and Financial Interests or annual supplement thereto must be accompanied by a full description of the employee's principal governmental duties. The description should be particularly detailed in regard to those duties which might possibly be an element in a conflict of interest. If the statement indicates that the employee has no outside employment or financial interests, the employee need not submit a description of duties. For a special Government employee, the employing office shall submit the description.

§ 10.735–407 Supplementary statements.

(a) Employees, as defined in paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 10.735–401, shall report changes in, or additions to, the information contained in their statements of employment and financial interests in supplementary statements as of June 30 each year. If no changes or additions occur, a negative report is required.

(b) All special Government employees, as defined in paragraph (a) of § 10.735–401, shall submit a current statement at the time their appointments are extended. A supplementary report indicating any changes in, or additions to the information already submitted will be accepted in lieu of a full submission. If there are no changes or additions, a negative report is required. For AID, no action to extend an appointment will be taken unless such supplementary report is submitted not later than 10 days prior to the expiration of said appointment.

(c) Notwithstanding the filing of reports required by this section, each employee shall at all times avoid acquiring a financial interest that could result, or taking an action that would result, in a violation of the conflicts-of-interest provisions of section 208 of title 18, United States Code, or subpart B of this part.

(d) An employee is also to keep current the employee's description of principal duties as to changes or additions which might possibly be an element in a conflict of interest. The employing office shall submit descriptions of changes in the principal duties of a special Government employee as they occur.

§ 10.735–408 Review of statements and determination as to conflicts of interest.

(a) On the basis of the Statement of Employment and Financial Interests submitted by each employee or special Government employee, or on the basis of information received from other sources, the Counselor shall determine, in the light of the duties which that employee or special Government employee is or will be performing, whether any conflicts of interest, real or apparent, are indicated. The Counselor shall make this determination based on the applicable statutes, the Executive order, and the applicable regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and of the agency.

(b) Where the Counselor's determination in a particular case is that a conflict of interest, real or apparent, is indicated, the Counselor shall initiate informal discussions with the employee or special Government employee concerned. These discussions shall have as their objectives:

(1) Providing the individual with a full opportunity to explain the conflict or appearance of conflict; and

(2) Arriving at an agreement (acceptable to the Counselor, the individual and the individual's immediate superior) whereby the conflict of interest may be removed or avoided. Such an agreement may include, but is not limited to: (i) Changes in assigned duties; (ii) divestiture of the financial or employment interest creating the conflict or apparent conflict; or (iii) disqualification for a particular assignment.

(c) Where an acceptable agreement cannot be obtained pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the Counselor shall present findings and recommendations to the officer designated by the agency head, who shall

decide which remedy is most appropriate to remove or correct that conflict or apparent conflict. Remedial action under this paragraph may include disciplinary action, including separation for cause, or any of the actions enumerated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and shall be effective in accordance with applicable laws, Executive orders, and regulations.

(d) Written summaries of all agreements and decisions arrived at pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this section shall be placed in the Counselor's files. Copies shall also be made available to the employee or special Government employee concerned.

§ 10.735–409 Confidentiality of employees' statements.

An agency shall hold each statement of employment and financial interests, and each supplementary statement, in confidence. To insure this confidentiality only the Counselor and Deputy Counselors are authorized to review and retain the statements. The Counselor and Deputy Counselors are responsible for maintaining the statements in confidence and shall not allow access to, or allow information to be disclosed from, a statement except to carry out the purpose of this part. An agency may not disclose information from a statement except as the Civil Service Commission or the agency head may determine for good cause shown.

§ 10.735–410 Effect of employees' statements on other requirements.

The statements of employment and financial interests and supplementary statements required for employees are in addition to, and not in substitution for, or in derogation of, any similar requirement imposed by law, order, or regulation. The submission of a statement or supplementary statement by an employee does not permit the employee or any other person to participate in a matter in which the employee or the other person's participation is prohibited by law, order, or regulation. Save with respect to those financial interests excepted from the conflict of interest prohibitions of 18 U.S.C. 208(a) pursuant to a written advance determination under § 10.735–217 or exempted by the provisions of § 10.735–205(c), an employee must disqualify himself or herself from participating in any matter in which the employee has a financial interest.

§ 10.735–411 Disqualification procedures.

(a) Where an employee is prohibited from participating in a matter because of a conflicting financial interest that is not exempt under § 10.735–205(c) or has not been specifically excepted by the appropriate agency official pursuant to § 10.735–217 in advance of the employee's participation in the particular matter, the employee shall conduct himself or herself in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The employee shall promptly disclose the financial interest in such matter to the employee's immediate superior. The superior will thereupon relieve the employee of duty and responsibility in the matter.

(2) In foreign posts, it may be impossible or highly impracticable for an employee, who has a disqualifying financial interest, to assign the matter for official action to anyone other than a subordinate. In this event, the employee must instruct the subordinate to report fully and directly to the immediate superior to whom the employee himself or herself would normally report. The employee must concurrently direct such subordinate to take such action as may be appropriate in the matter, and without thereafter revealing to the disqualified employee in any way any aspect of the particular matter.

(b) Nothing herein precludes the employee from disposing of such disqualifying financial interest, thereby wholly eliminating the conflict of interest. In some circumstances, where the employee may not obtain an exception under § 10.735–217, or may not disqualify himself or herself and refer or assign the matter to another employee, the performance of duty may even require divestiture.

(c) Where a supervisor has reason to believe that a subordinate employee may have a conflicting financial interest, the supervisor should discuss the matter with the employee. If the supervisor finds that a conflict of interest

does exist, the supervisor must relieve the subordinate employee of duty and responsibility in the particular matter.

(d) The obligation to avoid conflicts of interest is upon each employee. It is a continuing obligation calling for alert vigilance.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part to the contrary, if a employee's holdings rise in value above the amount exempted by § 10.735–205(c), then the statutory and regulation prohibitions apply in a conflict of interest situation.

PART 11—APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Sec.
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AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 3926, 3941.

§ 11.1 Junior Foreign Service officer career candidate appointments.

(a) *General considerations*—(1) *Authority*. Pursuant to sections 302 and 306 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), all Foreign Service officers shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All appointments shall be made to a class and not to a particular post. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Foreign Service officer unless that person is a citizen of the United States. Such appointment is initially to career candidate status with subsequent commissioning to career status governed by the provisions of Volume 3 (Personnel), Foreign Affairs Manual, section 570. In accordance with section 102(b) of the Act, all references in these regulations to Foreign Service officers shall, with respect to the United States Information Agency, be deemed to refer to Foreign Service information officers.

(2) *Veterans' preference*. Pursuant to section 301 of the Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 3320 of title 5 of the United States Code, the fact that an applicant is a veteran or disabled veteran, as defined in section 2108 (3A), (3B), or (3C) of such title, shall be considered as an affirmative factor in the selection of candidates for appointment as Foreign Service officer career candidates.

(3) *Policy*. Appointment as a Junior Foreign Service officer Career Candidate of class 6, 5, or 4, is governed by these regulations. Successful applicants will be appointed as Career Candidates for a period not to exceed 5 years. Under precepts of the Commissioning and Tenure Board, Career Candidates may be granted tenure and converted to career Foreign Service officer status. Those who are not granted tenure prior to the expiration of their Career Candidate appointments will be separated from the Career Candidate program no later than the expiration date of their appointments. Separated candidates who originally were employees of a department or agency will be entitled to reemployment rights in their former department or agency in accordance with section 310 of the Act.

(b) *Written examination*. The following regulations apply to the written examination.

(1) *Purpose*. The written examination is designed to enable the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service to test the applicant's intelligence, breadth and quality of knowledge, and understanding in relation to the requirements of Foreign Service work.

(2) *Eligibility*. Prior to each written examination, the Board of Examiners will establish a closing date for the receipt of applications for designation to take the examination. No person will be designated to take the examination who has not, as of that closing date, filed an application with the Board. To

be designated to take the written examination, an applicant, as of the date of the examination, must be a citizen of the United States and at least 20 years of age.

(3) *When and where given.* The written examination will be given periodically, normally at least once a year, in designated cities in the United States and at Foreign Service posts, on dates established by the Board of Examiners and publicly announced.

(4) *Grading.* The several parts of the written examination will be weighted and graded according to standards established by the Board of Examiners. The number of candidates who pass each written examination will be governed by the projected hiring needs of the participating foreign affairs departments and agencies in subsequent years.

(c) *Oral examination.* The following regulations apply to the oral examination:

(1) *Purpose.* The oral examination is designed to enable the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service to test the candidate's competence to perform the work of a Foreign Service officer at home and abroad, potential for growth in the Foreign Service, and suitability to serve as a representative of the United States abroad. The oral examination for the Junior Career Candidate Program will consist of an assessment procedure publicly announced by the Board of Examiners and hereinafter referred to as the oral examination.

(2) *Eligibility*—(i) *Through written examination.* (A) Candidates whose weighted score on the written examination is at or above the passing level set by the Board of Examiners will be eligible for selection to take the oral examination. All eligible candidates normally will be invited to take the oral examination.

(B) Should the total number of eligible candidates substantially exceed the projected hiring needs of the Foreign Service, the Board of Examiners may establish and publicly announce a higher written examination score than the passing level as the basis for selection to take the oral examination.

(C) The Board of Examiners may authorize special consideration to be given in the selection of candidates, from among those eligible, for the purpose of meeting language requirements, Affirmative Action goals, or for other purposes which the Board with the concurrence of the prospective hiring agencies may from time to time approve and publicly announce.

(D) The nature and applicability of all criteria utilized to select eligible candidates to take the oral examination will be developed by the Board of Examiners in consultation with the prospective hiring agencies and publicly announced in advance of each examination by the Board.

(E) Candidates who are selected to take the oral examination will be notified of the period of time after the date of the written examination, as determined by the Board of Examiners, within which the oral examination must be conducted. That period will normally be 1 year, but it may be extended or shortened in special circumstances by the Board. The candidacy of anyone whose candidacy has not been extended by the Board, and who has not again passed the written examination in the meantime, will be terminated 2 years after the end of the month in which the written examination was held. Time spent outside the United States and its territories, for reasons acceptable to the Board of Examiners, will not be counted against this 2-year period. The candidacy of anyone for whom the 2-year period is extended by the Board because of being abroad will be terminated automatically if the candidate fails to appear for the oral examination within 3 months after first returning to the United States. If a candidate fails to appear for the oral examination on an agreed date within the period of eligibility without an excuse acceptable to the Board, the candidacy will automatically terminate.

(ii) *Through affirmative action.* Members of the minority groups specified by the Equal Opportunity Act of 1972, as amended, may be selected by the Board of Examiners for admission to the oral examination in accordance with the Affirmative Action Programs of the participating departments and agencies. Such candidates must be at least 21 years of age, citizens of the

United States, and holders of at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. Affirmative Action Program applicants will be evaluated on a highly competitive basis, in accordance with criteria established by the Board in conjunction with the participating departments and agencies and publicly announced, to determine those to be selected for the oral examination.

(iii) *Through the mustang program.* (A) Employees of the Department of State in classes FS–9 through FS–4 and grades GS–1 through GS–12 who are at least 21 years of age and who have at least 3 years of service with the Department may be selected by the Board of Examiners for admission to the oral examination for the Junior Career Candidate Program in accordance with the Mustang Program of the Department. Such Mustang candidates must: (*1*) Complete successfully an appropriate Foreign Service Institute-sponsored or approved university or correspondence course relevant to officer-level responsibility in the chosen Foreign Service field of specialization; (*2*) submit an autobiography of approximately 1000 words; and (*3*) be recommended by a Qualifications Evaluation Panel of the Board of Examiners for selection for the oral examination.

(B) Employees of the Department of State in classes FS–3 and GS–13 and above are eligible for the Mid-Level Career Candidate Program and should apply under that program if they wish to be considered for conversion to Foreign Service officer status (see §11.10).

(iv) *Through the upward mobility program.* Admission to the oral examination through the Upward Mobility Program of the United States Information Agency is governed by procedures established by that agency.

(3) *When and where given.* The oral examination cycle will be held each year in Washington, DC, and in selected cities in the United States. If circumstances permit, oral examinations may also be held at selected Foreign Service posts when approved by the Board of Examiners.

(4) *Examining panel.* The oral examination will be given by a panel of deputy examiners approved by the Board of Examiners from a roster of Foreign Service officers; Foreign Service information officers; career officers from the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, and the Department of Commerce; and qualified private citizens who, by prior service as members of departmental or agency Foreign Service selection boards or other appropriate activities, have demonstrated special qualifications to serve as deputy examiners. Service as a deputy examiner shall be limited to a maximum of 5 years, unless a further period is specifically authorized by the Board. Examination panels shall be chaired by a career officer of the Foreign Service. Determinations of duly constituted panels of deputy examiners are final unless modified by specific action of the Board of Examiners.

(5) *Grading.* Candidates taking the oral examination will be graded numerically according to standards established and publicly announced by the Board of Examiners. The candidacy of anyone whose score is at or above the passing level set by the Board will be continued. The candidacy of anyone whose score is below the passing level will be terminated and may not be considered again until the candidate has passed a new written examination. An Affirmative Action, Mustang, or Upward Mobility candidate who fails the oral examination may not be considered again until 1 year after that date.

(d) *Background investigation.* Candidates who pass the oral examination will be eligible for selection by the Board for the background investigation. The background investigation shall be conducted to determine the candidate's suitability for appointment to the Foreign Service. Should the total number of eligible candidates substantially exceed the anticipated needs of the Foreign Service, the Board of Examiners may authorize priorities to be established, on the basis of combined written and oral examination scores and Affirmative Action considerations, for scheduling the background investigation.

(e) *Medical examination*—(1) *Eligibility.* Candidates who pass the oral examination, and their dependents, will be eligible for selection by the Board of Examiners for the medical examination.

(2) *Purpose*. The medical examination shall be conducted to determine the candidate's physical fitness to perform the duties of a Foreign Service officer on a worldwide basis and, for candidates and dependents, to determine the presence of any physical, neurological, or mental condition of such a nature as to make it unlikely that they would be able to function on a worldwide basis.

(3) *Conduct*. The medical examination may be conducted by medical officers of the Department of State, the Armed Forces, the Public Health Service, accredited colleges and universities, or by private physicians.

(4) *Determination*. The Medical Director of the Department of State will determine, on the basis of the report of the physician(s) who conducted the medical examination, whether the candidate has met the required medical standards for appointment (see section 1930, Volume 3, Foreign Affairs Manual).

(5) *Waiver of worldwide availability requirement*. When authorized and requested by the candidate, the Director General of the Foreign Service, or the Director General's delegatee, will review the case of any Department of State Foreign Service candidate who has been denied an unlimited medical clearance for assignment worldwide, and determine whether or not the candidate should be appointed despite the medical disqualification. Decisions of the Director General of the Foreign Service, or the Director General's delegatee, are final and are not subject to further appeal by the candidate.

(f) *Final review panel*. After the results of the medical examination and background investigation are received, the candidate's entire file will be reviewed and graded by a Final Review Panel, consisting of two or more deputy examiners of the Board of Examiners. Candidates who have completed the examination process; have passed their medical examination, or have obtained a waiver from the Director General of the Foreign Service, or his or her delegatee, or the equivalent in accordance with the procedures of the other participating agencies; and on the basis of their background investigation, have been found suitable to represent the United States abroad, will have their names placed on the functional rank-order register(s), or a special register, for the agency or agencies for which they have been found qualified. Thereafter, they will be considered for employment based on the needs of the individual foreign affairs agencies. The candidacy of any candidate who is determined by the Final Review Panel to be unqualified for appointment shall be terminated and the candidate so informed.

(g) *Certification for appointment*—(1) *Eligibility*. (i) A candidate will not be certified as eligible for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer Career Candidate of class FS–6 unless that candidate is at least 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States.

(ii) Career Candidate appointments shall be made before the candidate's 60th birthday. Appointments by the United States Information Agency shall be made before the candidate's 58th birthday. The maximum age for appointment under this program is based on the requirement that all career candidates shall be able to: (A) Complete at least two full tours of duty, exclusive of orientation and training, (B) complete the requisite eligibility period for tenure consideration, and (C) complete the requisite eligiblity period to receive retirement benefits, prior to reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65 prescribed by the Act.

(iii) A candidate may be certified as eligible for direct appointment to classes FS–5 or FS–4 if the Board of Examiners determines in accordance with published criteria that, in addition to meeting the requirements for class FS–6, the candidate has additional special experience and skills for which there is a need in the Foreign Service.

(iv) Recommended candidates who meet the requirements of this section will be certified for appointment by the Board, in accordance with the needs of the foreign affairs agencies, in the order of their standing on their respective registers.

(2) *Functional rank-order registers*. The Board of Examiners may maintain separate rank-order registers for Career Candidates in administrative, consular, economic, and political functions of

the Department of State; for Career Candidates in the information/cultural function of the United States Information Agency; for Career Candidates in the foreign commercial function of the Department of Commerce; and for functions of other participating foreign affairs agencies. Appointments from each functional register will be made in rank order according to the needs of the relevant agency.

(3) *Special programs.* (i) Qualified minority candidates who apply and qualify under the Department of State Affirmative Action Junior Officer Program (AAJOP) may be placed on a separate register and offered appointment from that register to meet Affirmative Action hiring goals established by the Secretary.

(ii) Qualified minority candidates who apply and qualify under the Comprehensive Minority Recruitment and Training Program (COMRAT) of the United States Information Agency may be placed on a separate register and offered appointment from that register in accordance with the Affirmative Action Program established by that agency.

(iii) Mustang and Upward Mobility candidates who are career employees of the Department of State or the United States Information Agency will be certified by the Board of Examiners for direct appointment on an individual basis after satisfactorily completing all aspects of the examination process.

(4) *Postponement of entrance on duty.* Postponement of entrance on duty because of civilian Federal Government service abroad (to a maximum of 2 years of such service), including Peace Corps volunteer service, or required active regular or reserve military service (to a maximum of the limit of such required service), may be authorized by the Board.

(5) *Foreign language requirement.* A candidate may be certified for appointment to classes FS–6, FS–5, or FS–4 without first having passed an examination in a foreign language, but the appointment will be subject to the condition that the newly appointed Career Candidate may not be converted to career Foreign Service officer status unless, within a specified period of time, adequate proficiency in a foreign language is achieved. For limitations on promotion, see section 874, Volume 3, Foreign Affairs Manual.

(h) *Termination of eligibility*—(1) *Time limit.* Candidates who have qualified but have not been appointed because of lack of openings will be removed from the rank-order register 18 months after the date of placement on the rank-order register. Time spent in civilian Federal Government service abroad (to a maximum of 2 years of such service), including Peace Corps volunteer service, or in required active regular or reserve military service (to a maximum of the limit of such required service), will not be counted as part of the 18-month eligibility period.

(2) *Extension.* The Board of Examiners may extend the eligibility period when such extension is, in its judgment, justified in the interest of the Foreign Service.

(i) *Travel expenses.* The travel and other personal expenses of candidates incurred in connection with the written and oral examinations will not be borne by the Government. However, the participating foreign affairs departments and agencies may issue round-trip invitational travel orders to bring candidates to Washington, DC, at Government expense, when it is determined by the agencies that this is necessary in the interest of the Foreign Service.

(Secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Foreign Service Act of 1980 (secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Pub. L. 96–465, 94 Stat. 2079 and 2083 (22 U.S.C. 3926 and 3941)))

[48 FR 13162, Mar. 30, 1983, as amended at 67 FR 46109, July 12, 2002]

§ 11.2 Written examination for appointment to class 7 or 8.

The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service has established the following rules regarding the written examination:

(a) *When and where given.* The written examination will be given annually or semiannually, if required, in designated cities in the United States and at Foreign Service posts on dates established by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service. Applicants must indicate in their applications

whether they are applying for the Department of State or for the U.S. Information Agency. Candidates who pass the written examination successfully may request a transfer of their applications to the other agency.

(b) *Designation to take written examination.* No person will be permitted to take a written examination for appointment as a Foreign Service officer or Foreign Service information officer who has not been specifically designated by the Board of Examiners to take that particular examination. Prior to each written examination, the Board will establish a closing date for the receipt of applications for designation to take the examination. No person will be designated for the examination who has not, as of that closing date, filed an application with the Board. To be designated for the written examination, a candidate, as of the date of the examination, must be a citizen of the United States and shall be at least 21 years of age, except that an applicant who has been awarded a bachelor's degree by a college or university, or has successfully completed the junior year at a college or university, may qualify if at least 20 years of age.

(c) *Content.* The written examination is designed to permit the Board to test the candidate's intelligence, breadth and quality of knowledge, and understanding. It will consist of three parts: (1) A general ability test, (2) an English expression test, and (3) a general background test.

(d) *Grading.* The several parts of the written examination are weighted in accordance with the rules established by the Board of Examiners.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 13640, May 24, 1973]

§ 11.3 Oral examination for appointment to class 7 or 8.

The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service has established the following rules regarding the oral examination:

(a) *When and where given.* The oral examination will be given throughout the year at Washington and periodically in selected cities in the United States and, if circumstances permit, at selected Foreign Service posts.

(b) *Eligibility.* If a candidate's weighted average on the written examination is 70 or higher, the candidate will be eligible to take the oral examination. Candidates eligible for the oral examination will be given an opportunity and will be required to take the oral examination within 9 months after the date of the written examination. If a candidate fails to appear for the oral examination on an agreed date within the 9-month period, the candidacy will automatically terminate, except that time spent outside the United States and its territories, for reasons acceptable to the Board of Examiners, will not be counted against the 9-month period. The candidacy of anyone for whom the 9-month period is extended because of being abroad will be automatically terminated if the candidate fails to appear for the oral examination within 3 months after first returning to the United States: *Provided*, That the candidacy of anyone who has not returned and been examined in the meantime will be canceled 2 years after the end of the month in which the written examination was held.

(c) *Examining process.* (1) The oral examination will be given by a panel of deputy examiners approved by the Board of Examiners from a roster of Foreign Service officers, officers from the Department of State, and other Government agencies, and qualified private citizens who by prior service as members of selection boards or through other appropriate activities have demonstrated special qualifications for this work. Service as deputy examiners shall be limited to a maximum of 5 years, unless a further period is specifically authorized by the Board.

(2) The examination will be conducted in the light of all available information concerning the candidate and will be designed to determine the candidate's: (i) Competence to perform the work of a Foreign Service officer at home and abroad; (ii) potential for growth in the Service; and (iii) suitability to serve as a representative of the United States abroad. Panels examining candidates for the Department of State will be chaired by a Foreign

Service officer of the Department. Panels examining candidates for the U.S. Information Agency will be chaired by a Foreign Service officer of that Agency. Determinations of duly constituted panels of deputy examiners are final, unless modified by specific action of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

(3) Grading: Candidates appearing for the oral examination will be graded ''recommended'' or ''not recommended.'' If recommended, the panel will assign a grade which will be advisory to the Final Review Panel in determining the candidate's standing on the rank-order register of eligibles. The candidacy of anyone who is graded ''not recommended'' is automatically terminated and may not be considered again until the candidate has passed a new written examination.

(4) An investigation shall be conducted of candidates who have been graded ''recommended'' by the oral examining panel to determine loyalty to the Government of the United States and attachment to the principles of the Constitution.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 13640, May 24, 1973]

§ 11.4 Medical examination for appointment to class 7 or 8.

The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service has established the following rules regarding the medical examination of candidates.

(a) A candidate graded ''recommended'' on the oral examination will be eligible for the physical examination.

(b) The medical examination is designed to determine the candidate's physical fitness to perform the duties of a Foreign Service officer on a worldwide basis and to determine the presence of any physical, nervous, or mental disease or defect of such a nature as to make it unlikely that the candidate would become a satisfactory officer. The Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, with the concurrence of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Medical Services, may make such exceptions to these physical requirements as are in the interest of the Service. All such exceptions shall be reported to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service at its next meeting.

(c) The medical examination will be conducted by medical officers of the Armed Forces, the Public Health Service, the Department, accredited colleges and universities, or, with the approval of the Board of Examiners, by private physicians.

(d) The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Medical Services will determine, on the basis of the report of the physician(s) who conducted the medical examination, whether the candidate has met the standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972]

§ 11.5 Certification for appointment to class 7 or 8.

(a) Candidates will not be certified as eligible for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 8 unless they are at least 21 years of age, is a citizen of the United States, and, if married, married to a citizen of the United States. A candidate may be certified as eligible for direct appointment to class 7 if, in addition to meeting these specifications, the candidate also has additional qualifications of experience, education, and age which the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service currently defines as demonstrating ability and special skills for which there is a need in the Foreign Service. Recommended candidates who meet these requirements will be certified for appointment, in accordance with the needs of the Service, in the order of their standing on their respective registers.

(b) Separate registers for Department of State candidates will be maintained for the administrative, consular, commercial/economic, and political functional specialties. Successful candidates for the U.S. Information Agency will have their names placed on a separate rank-order register and appointments will be made according to the needs of the Agency. Postponement of entrance on duty for required active military service, or required alternative service, civilian Government service abroad (to a maximum of 2

years of such civilian service), or Peace Corps volunteer service, will be authorized. A candidate may be certified for appointment to class 7 or 8 without first having passed an examination in a foreign language, but the appointment will be subject to the condition that the newly appointed officer may not receive more than one promotion unless, within a specified period of time, adequate proficiency in a foreign language is achieved.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 13640, May 24, 1973]

§ 11.6 Final Review Panel.

After the results of the medical examination and background investigation are received, the candidate's entire file will be reviewed by a Final Review Panel, consisting of two or more deputy examiners. Candidates who have been graded ''recommended'' by oral examining panels, who have passed their medical examination, and who, on the basis of investigation have been found to be loyal to the Government of the United States and personally suitable to represent it abroad, will have their names placed on a rank-order register for the functional specialty for which they have been qualified. Their standing on the register will be determined by the Final Review Panel after taking into account the grade assigned by the oral examining panel and any information developed subsequent to the oral examination concerning the applicant. The candidacy of anyone who is determined by the Final Review Panel to be unqualified for appointment shall be terminated and the candidate so informed.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972]

§ 11.7 Termination of eligibility.

(a) Candidates who have qualified but have not been appointed because of lack of vacancies will be dropped from the rank-order register 30 months after the date of the written examination: *Provided, however,* That reasonable time spent in civilian Government service abroad (to a maximum of 2 years such service), including service as a Peace Corps volunteer, in required active military service, or in required alternative service, subsequent to establishing eligibility for appointment will not be counted in the 30-month period.

(b) The Chairman of the Board of Examiners may extend the eligibility period when such extension is, in his judgment, justified in the interests of the Service. The Chairman shall report the approved extensions to the Board of Examiners.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972]

§ 11.8 Travel expenses of candidates.

The travel and other personal expenses of candidates incurred in connection with the written and oral examinations will not be borne by the Government, except that the Department may issue round-trip invitational travel orders to bring candidates to Washington at Government expense when it is determined that it is necessary in ascertaining a candidate's qualifications and adaptability for appointment.

(22 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 19356, Sept. 20, 1972]

§ 11.10 Mid-level Foreign Service officer career candidate appointments. [Reserved]

§ 11.11 Mid-level Foreign Service officer career candidate appointments.

(a) *General considerations*—(1) *Authority*. Pursuant to sections 302 and 306 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), all Foreign Service officers shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All appointments shall be made to a class and not to a particular post. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Foreign Service officer unless that person is a citizen of the United States. Such appointment is initially to career candidate status, with subsequent commissioning to career status governed by Volume 3 (Personnel), Foreign Affairs Manual section 570.

(2) *Veterans' preference*. Pursuant to section 301 of the Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 3320 of title 5 of the United States Code, the

fact that an applicant is a veteran or disabled veteran, as defined in section 2108(3A), (3B), and (3C) of such title, shall be considered as an affirmative factor in the selection of candidates for appointment as Foreign Service officer career candidates (22 U.S.C. 1234).

(3) *Purpose and policy*. The Mid-Level Career Candidate Program of the Department of State supplements the Junior Foreign Service Officer Career Candidate Program to meet total requirements for Foreign Service officers at the mid-level. The purposes of the Mid-Level Program are: (i) To provide expanded opportunities and upward mobility for outstanding members of the Foreign Service with high potential who have been serving with particular success in other occupational categories; (ii) to permit the recruitment of a limited number of highly skilled and qualified personnel from outside the Foreign Service to meet specific needs which cannot be met from within the career Service; and (iii) to assist in meeting the Affirmative Action goals of the Department of State. This section governs appointments to generalist occupational categories (that is, administrative, consular, economic and political) at classes FS–3, 2, or 1. All appointments above FS–1, regardless of occupational category, are govern by § 11.30 (to be supplied). Appointments to Specialist occupational categories below the Senior Foreign Service are governed by § 11.20. Successful applicants under the Mid-Level Program will be appointed to career candidate status for a period not to exceed 5 years. Under precepts of the Commissioning and Tenure Board, career candidates may be granted tenure and converted to career Foreign Service officer status. Those who are not granted tenure prior to the expiration of their career candidate appointments will be separated from the Career Candidate Program no later than the expiration date of their appointments. As provided in section 310 of the Act, such separated candidates who had originally been employed by the Department of State with the consent of the head of their agency shall be entitled to reemployment rights in their former agency under section 3597 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) *Sources of candidates*—(i) *Department*. The great majority of mid-level entrants will be career employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service of proven ability who possess high potential for advancement. On the basis of the needs of the Foreign Service, the Department will approve the mid-level appointment of Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel on its rolls who apply, for whom the Bureau of Personnel issues a certificate of need, and who are found qualified by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

(ii) *Other Federal Government agencies*. Personnel with similar qualifications from other Federal Government agencies may also apply for the Mid-Level Program based on agreements between the Department and those agencies.

(iii) *Other*. Other candidates may be drawn from non-Government sources, including minority and women applicants for the Department's Mid-Level Affirmative Action Program.

(b) *Eligibility requirements*—(1) *Citizenship*. Each person appointed as a Foreign Service mid-level career candidate must be a citizen of the United States.

(2) *Service*. (i) On the date of application, a candidate must have completed a minimum of 9 years of professional work experience, including at least 3 years of service in a position of responsibility in a Federal Government agency or agencies. For this purpose, a position of responsibility is defined as one in the Foreign Service at class FS–5, in the Civil Service at GS–9, or in the Armed Forces as first lieutenant or lieutenant junior grade, or higher. Academic studies, particularly those related to Foreign Service work, may be substituted for part of the required experience. The duties and responsibilities of the position occupied by the candidate must have been similar to or closely related to that of a Foreign Service officer in terms of knowledge, skills, abilities, and overseas work experience. In addition, a candidate must currently be in, or have been in, a grade or class comparable to FS–4 or higher.

(ii) Candidates from outside the Department who at the time of application lack 3 years of service in a position of responsibility as defined in the

preceding paragraph may, however, be considered if they are found to possess a combination of educational background, employment, experience, and skills needed by the Foreign Service at the mid-level.

(3) *Age*. All career candidate appointments shall be made before the candidate's 60th birthday. The maximum age for appointment under this program is based on the requirement that all career candidates shall be able to (i) complete at least two full tours of duty, exclusive of orientation and training, (ii) complete the requisite eligibility period for tenure consideration, and (iii) complete the requisite eligibility period to receive retirement benefits, prior to reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65 prescribed by the Act.

(4) *Certification of need*. Before the Board of Examiners may process a candidacy, the Director General of the Foreign Service must certify that there is a continuing, long-term requirement, consistent with the projections of personnel flows and needs mandated by section 601(c)(2) of the Act, for a combination of professional work experience, educational background, skills, and capabilities possessed by the applicant which cannot reasonably be met from within the ranks of the career service, including by special training of career personnel and/or limited appointments pending completion of such training, if feasible. No applicant may be appointed in an occupational category or at a class level for which the Director General has not certified a need. Such certifications shall take into full account the latest published skills resources inventory and shall be based on a written assessment of the assignment and promotion effects on career members of the Foreign Service. A separate certification of need is not required for applicants under the Mid-Level Affirmative Action Program, as the hiring goals established by the Secretary constitute the certification for applicants under that Program. The exclusive employee representative will be advised promptly in writing on request of the number, nature, and dates of the certifications of need issued since the last request, including a affirmation that each such issuance has been in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(c) *Recruitment*—(1) *From within the Department*. It is the Department's policy to encourage eligible personnel on its rolls to apply for appointment as Mid-Level Foreign Service officer career candidates including, in particular, the following categories: (i) Members of the Foreign Service whose performance has been consistently of a high caliber, and whose background, experience, and general qualifications indicate that they can compete favorably with Foreign Service officers; and (ii) Civil Service personnel who are serving in positions to which Foreign Service officers are normally assigned, who have superior records, and whose general qualifications indicate that they can compete favorably with Foreign Service officers.

(2) *Other*. The Department also encourages highly qualified applicants from other agencies of the Federal Government, and from outside the Federal Government, who meet the statutory and other eligibility requirements, to apply for the Mid-Level Program. Appointments from these sources for available openngs are made on a highly competitive basis to fill specific needs of the Foreign Service at the Mid-Level.

(d) *Methods of application*—(1) *Forms*. Application is made for a Mid-Level Foreign Service officer career candidate appointment but not for a specific class. Applicants for mid-level entry must complete Standard Form 171, ''Personnel Qualifications Statement,'' and Form DSP–34, ''Supplement to Application for Federal Employment,'' and forward them, together with an autobiography not exceeding four typewritten pages in length, to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service for consideration.

(2) *Qualifications evaluation panel*. The Board of Examiners establishes a file for each applicant, placing in it all available documentation of value in evaluating the applicant's potential for service as a Foreign Service officer. A Qualifications Evaluation Panel of deputy examiners of the Board of Examiners reviews the file to determine

whether the applicant meets the statutory and other eligibility requirements, to assess the applicant's skills relative to the needs of the Foreign Service, and to recommend whether the applicant should be examined for possible appointment under the Mid-Level Program.

(e) *Examination for mid-level appointment.* The submission of an application to the Board of Examiners does not in itself entitle an applicant to examination. The decision whether to proceed with an examination will be made by the Board of Examiners after a thorough review of the candidate's qualifications and a determination of eligibility for appointment following receipt of a certification of need for that candidate.

(1) *Purpose.* The mid-level examination is designed to enable the Board of Examiners to determine a candidate's aptitude for the work of the Foreign Service at the mid-level and fitness for a Foreign Service career.

(2) *Class.* In determining the Foreign Service officer class for which a candidate will be examined, the Board of Examiner's presumption will be for the class which is equivalent to the candidate's current salary level. In evaluating qualifications and in conducting examinations, the Board of Examiners will determine whether the candidate's qualifications compare favorably with Foreign Service officers at the candidate's current salary level. However, the Board of Examiners, at its discretion, may certify a candidate for appointment as a career candidate at a class other than that equivalent to current salary level in those instances where the Board determines that the candidate's qualifications clearly warrant such action.

(3) *Written examination.* A written examination will not normally be required of candidates for mid-level appointment. However, if the volume of applications for a given class or classes, or a particular functional specialty, is such as to make it infeasible to examine all candidates orally within a reasonable time, such candidates may be required to take an appropriate written examination prescribed by the Board of Examiners. Candidates whose score on the written examination is at or above the passing level set by the Board of Examiners will be eligible for selection for the oral examination.

(4) *Oral examination*—(i) *Purpose.* The oral examination will be designed to enable the Board of Examiners to determine whether candidates are functionally qualified for work in the Foreign Service at the mid-level, whether they have the potential to advance in the Foreign Service, and whether they have the background and experience to make a contribution to the Foreign Service.

(ii) *When and where given.* The oral examination is individually scheduled throughout the year and is normally given in Washington, DC. At the discretion of the Board of Examiners, it may be given in other American cities, or at Foreign Service posts, selected by the Board.

(iii) *Examining panel.* Candidates recommended by a Qualifications Evaluation Panel for examination will be given an oral examination by a panel of deputy examiners of the Board of Examiners. That panels shall include at least one officer from the functional or professional specialty for which the candidate is being examined. Examining panels shall be chaired by a career officer of the Foreign Service. Determinations of duly constituted panels of deputy examiners are final unless modified by specific action of the Board of Examiners.

(iv) *Content.* The Examining Panel will question the candidate regarding the indicated functional or professional specialty; knowledge of American history, government, and other features of American culture; familiarity with current events and international affairs; and other matters relevant to the candidate's qualifications for appointment.

(v) *Grading.* Candidates taking the oral examination will be graded numerically according to standards established by the Board of Examiners. The candidacy of anyone whose score is at or above the passing level set by the Board will be continued. The candidacy of anyone whose score is below the passing level will be terminated and may not be considered again until 1 year after that date.

(5) *Written essay*. Candidates who take the oral examination will be asked to write an essay during the examination day, on a topic related to Foreign Service work, to enable the Board of Examiners to measure the candidate's effectiveness of written expression.

(6) *Other exercises*. Candidates who take the oral examination also may be asked to complete other exercises during the examination day, to enable the Board of Examiners to measure additional aspects of performance related to Foreign Service work at the mid-level.

(7) *Background investigation*. Candidates who pass the oral examination will be eligible for selection for the background investigation. The background investigation shall be conducted to determine suitability for appointment to the Foreign Service.

(8) *Medical examination*. Candidates who pass the oral examination, and their dependents, will be eligible for selection for the medical examination. The medical examination shall be conducted to determine the candidate's physical fitness to perform the duties of a Foreign Service officer on a worldwide basis and, for candidates and dependents, to determine the presence of any physical, neurological, or mental condition of such a nature as to make it unlikely that they would be able to function on a world-wide basis.

(9) *Final review panel*. The entire file of candidates who pass the oral examination will be reviewed and graded by a Final Review Panel, consisting of two or more deputy examiners of the Board of Examiners, after the results of the background investigation and the medical examination are received. The Final Review Panel will take into account the grade assigned by the oral Examining Panel, as well as all other available information concerning the candidate, and decide whether or not to recommend the candidate for appointment. The candidate's file will then be submitted to the Board of Examiners for approval. If approved by the Board, the candidate's name will be entered on the rank-order register for the class and functional specialty for which the candidate has been found qualified. The candidacy of anyone who is not recommended for appointment by the Final Review Panel shall be terminated and the candidate so informed.

(10) *Foreign language requirement*. All candidates who pass the oral examination will be required to take a subsequent test to measure their fluency in foreign languages or their aptitude for learning them. A candidate may be appointed without first having passed an examination in a foreign language, but the appointment will be subject to the condition that the newly appointed career candidate may not be converted to career Foreign Service officer status unless, within a specified period of time, adequate proficiency in a foreign language is achieved. For limitations on promotions see Volume 3 (Personnel), Foreign Affairs Manual, section 874.

(11) *Certification for appointment*—(i) *Departmental employees*. A candidate who is a career employee of the Department, for whom a certification of need has been issued, will be certified by the Board of Examiners for appointment after satisfactorily completing all aspects of the examination process. The appointment certification will specify the class and salary for which the candidate has been found qualified.

(ii) *Others*. Other successful candidates will, after being approved by the board of Examiners, have their names placed on the rank-order register for the class and functional specialty for which they have been found qualified. A separate rank-order register may be established for candidates under the Mid-Level Affirmative Action Program. Appointments to available openings will be made from the registers in rank-order according to the needs of the Foreign Service.

(12) *Termination of eligibility*. Candidates who have qualified but have not been appointed because of lack of openings will be removed from the rank-order register 18 months after the date of placement on the rank-order register. The Board of Examiners may extend the eligibility period when such extension is, in its judgment, justified in the interests of the Foreign Service.

(Secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Foreign Service Act of 1980 (secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Pub. L. 96–465, 94 Stat. 2079 and 2083 (22 U.S.C. 3926 and 3941)))

[48 FR 19702, May 2, 1983]

§ 11.20 Foreign Service specialist career candidate appointments.

(a) *General considerations.* (1) Section 303 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) authorizes the appointment of members of the Service (other than Presidential appointments).

(2) Section 306 of the Act provides that, before receiving a career appointment in the Foreign Service, an individual shall first serve under a limited appointment for a trial period of service as a career candidate.

(3) This section governs the appointment by the Department of State of Foreign Service specialist career candidates to classes FS–1 and below. Specialist candidates comprise all candidates for career appointment in all occupational categories other than generalists (that is, administrative, consular, economic, political, and program direction), who are governed by the regulations respecting Foreign Service officer career candidates. The appointment of all Senior Foreign Service career candidates regardless of occupational category is governed by § 11.30 (to be supplied). Regulations governing trial service and tenuring of specialist candidates are found in Volume 3 (Personnel), Foreign Affairs Manual, section 580.

(4) Veterans' preference shall apply to the selection and appointment of Foreign Service specialist career candidates.

(b) *Specialist career candidate appointments*—(1) *Certification of need.* Candidates for appointment as specialist career candidates must be world-wide available and must have a professional or a functional skill for which there is a continuing need in the Foreign Service. Before an application can be processed, the Director General of the Foreign Service must certify that there is a need for the applicant as a career candidate in the specialist category at or above the proposed class of appointment. No applicant shall be appointed at a class level for which there is no certified need. This individual certification of need is not required for those specialist occupations which the Director General determines in advance to be shortage or continuous recruitment categories, and for which the Director General has certified the need for a specific number of appointments at given levels. Such appointments, including an appointment of an individual who is the employee of any agency, may not exceed 5 years in duration, and may not be renewed or extended beyond 5 years. A specialist candidate denied tenure under Volume 3 (Personnel), Foreign Affairs Manual, section 580, may not be reappointed as a career candidate in the same occupational category.

(2) *Eligibility.* An applicant must be a citizen of the United States and at least 20 years of age. The minimum age for appointment as a career candidate is 21. All career candidate appointments shall be made before the candidate's 60th birthday. The maximum age for appointment under the program is based on the requirement that all career candidates shall be able to (i) complete at least two full tours of duty, exclusive of orientation and training, (ii) complete the requisite eligibility period for tenure consideration, and (iii) complete the requisite eligibility period to receive retirement benefits, prior to reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65 prescribed by the Act.

(3) *Selection and initial screening.* Specialist career candidates will be selected on the basis of education, experience, suitability, performance potential, and physical fitness for world-wide service. Applicants normally will be given personal interviews and will be subject to such written, oral, physical, foreign language, and other examinations as may be prescribed by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service and administered by the Office of Recruitment, Examination, and Employment (PER/REE). The Board of Examiners will identify and/or approve the knowledge, skills, abilities, and personal characteristics required to perform the tasks and duties of Foreign Service specialists in each functional field. PER/REE will screen applications for appointment as Foreign Service specialist career candidates under approved criteria and select those who meet the requirements for further processing under these regulations.

(4) *Oral Examination.* Candidates selected through the initial screening

will be eligible for an oral examination unless they are candidates for appointment in occupational categories for which the oral examination may be waived by the Director General. This waiver normally will apply only to continuous-recruitment categories and to appointments below the FS–6 level, and where such waivers occur, a thorough oral interview will be conducted. The oral examination will be given by a panel of deputy examiners, at least one of whom will be a career Foreign Service specialist proficent in the functional field for which the candidate is being tested. The examination may include a writing sample. Candidates taking the oral examination will be graded numerically according to standards set by the Board of Examiners. The candidacy of anyone whose score is at or above the passing level set by the Board will be continued. The candidacy of anyone whose score is below the passing level will be terminated and may not be considered again for 1 year.

(5) *Background investigation.* Candidates who have passed the oral examination, and candidates who have passed the initial screening if the oral examination has been waived, will be eligible for selection for the background investigation to determine their suitability for appointment to the Foreign Service.

(6) *Medical examination.* Such candidates and their dependents will be eligible for selection for the medical examination. The medical examination shall be conducted to determine the candidate's physical fitness to perform the duties of a Foreign Service specialist on a world-wide basis and, for candidates and dependents, to determine the presence of any physical, neurological, or mental condition of such a nature as to make it unlikely that they would be able to function on a world-wide basis.

(7) *Final review panel.* After the results of the medical examination and background investigation have been received, a Final Review Panel, consisting of two or more deputy examiners of the Board of Examiners, or by another appropriate panel appointed for the purpose by the Director of PER/REE, will review and grade the candidate's entire file. Candidates approved by the Final Review Panel will have their names placed on a rank-order register for the functional specialty for which they are qualified. Candidates will remain eligible for appointment for 18 months from the date of placement on the rank-order register. The Board of Examiners may extend this eligibility period when such extension is, in its judgment, justified in the interests of the Foreign Service. The candidacy of anyone who is not recommended for appointment by the Final Review Board shall be terminated and the candidate so informed.

(c) *Limited non-career appointments.* Other Foreign Service specialist appointments may be made on a limited non-career basis. Before an application for a limited non-career appointment can be processed, the Director General of the Foreign Service must certify that there is a need for the applicant. Such limited specialists must serve overseas, and they will be subject to the same conditions as those outlined in these regulations for career candidates, with the exception that the maximum age of 59 does not apply to such appointments. However, because members of the Foreign Service generally are subject to the mandatory retirement age of 65 under section 812 of the Act, limited non-career appointments normally will not extend beyond the appointee's 65th birthday. Applicants for limited non-career appointments will be subject to the same screening, medical examination, background investigation, and final review process required of career candidates, but normally they will not be subject to a written or oral examination. Their appointments will normally be limited to the duration of the specific assignment for which they are to be hired, may not exceed 5 years in duration, and may not be renewed or extended beyond 5 years. Ordinarily, no limited non-career appointee will be reappointed until at least 1 year has elapsed since the expiration of a previous appointment. However, earlier reappointment may be granted in cases of special need, provided the exclusive employee representative is advised in advance and is afforded an opportunity to comment. Prior to the expiration of

their limited appointments, if otherwise eligible, non-career appointees may compete for career candidate status by qualifying at that time for and taking the examinations required of career candidates. If successful, their names would be entered on the rank-order register for their functional specialty. If appointed as career candidates, the length of service under their previous limited non-career appointments may be counted as part of the trial period of service prescribed before a candidate can receive a career appointment.

(Secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Foreign Service Act of 1980 (secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Pub. L. 96–465, 94 Stat. 2079 and 2083 (22 U.S.C. 3926 and 3941)))

[48 FR 19704, May 2, 1983]

§ 11.30 Senior Foreign Service officer career candidate and limited non-career appointments.

(a) *General considerations.* (1) Career officers at the Senior Level normally shall be appointed as the result of promotion of Mid-Level career officers. Where the needs of the Foreign Service at the Senior Level cannot otherwise be met by this approach, limited appointments may by granted to applicants as Senior Career Candidates or as limited non-career appointees in accordance with these regulations. However, as required by section 305(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), but qualified by section 305(b)(1) and (2) and section 2403(c) of the Act, the limited appointment of an individual in the Senior Foreign Service shall not cause the number of members of the Senior Foreign Service serving under limited appointments to exceed 5 percent of the total members of the Senior Foreign Service.

(2) Successful applicants under the Senior Career Candidate Program will be appointed to Career Candidate status for a period not to exceed 5 years. Such limited Career Candidate appointments may not be renewed or extended beyond 5 years.

(3) Under section 306 of the Act, Senior Career Candidates may be found qualified to become career members of the Senior Foreign Service. Those who are not found to be so qualified prior to the expiration of their limited appointments will be separated from the Career Candidate Program no later than the expiration date of their appointments. Separated candidates who originally were employees of a Federal department or agency, and who were appointed to the Senior Foreign Service with the consent of the head of that department or agency, will be entitled to reemployment rights in that department or agency in accordance with section 310 of the Act and section 3597 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) The following regulations shall be utilized in conjunction with section 593, Volume 3, Foreign Affairs Manual (''Senior Foreign Service Officer Career Candidate Program''). (Also see Foreign Affairs Manual Circulars No. 8 [applicable to the Department of State only] and No. 9 [applicable to the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Agency for International Development, and the United States Information Agency], dated March 6, 1981.)

(b) *Senior Career Candidate appointments*—(1) *Eligibility requirements.* Senior Career Candidates must meet the following eligibility requirements:

(i) *Citizenship.* Each person appointed as a Senior Career Candidate must be a citizen of the United States.

(ii) *Age.* All career candidate appointments shall be made before the candidate's 60th birthday. Appointments by the United States Information Agency shall be made before the candidate's 58th birthday. The maximum age for appointment under this program is based on the requirement that all career candidates shall be able to: (A) Complete at least two full tours of duty, exclusive of orientation and training; (B) complete the requisite eligibility period for tenure consideration and (C) complete the requisite eligibility period to receive retirement benefits, prior to reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65 prescribed by the Act.

(iii) *Service.* (A) On the date of application, an applicant must have completed a minimum of 15 years of professional work experience, including at least 5 years of service in a position of responsibility in a Federal Government

agency or agencies or elsewhere equivalent to that of a Mid-Level Foreign Service officer (classes FS–1 through FS–3). The duties and responsibilities of the position occupied by the applicant must have been similar to or closely related to that of a Foreign Service officer in terms of knowledge, skills, abilities, and overseas work experience. In addition, an applicant must currently be in, or have been in, a position comparable to a Foreign Service officer of class 1 (FS–1), or higher.

(B) Applicants from outside the Federal Government, and Federal employees who at the time of application lack the 15 years of professional work experience or the 5 years of service in a position of responsibility as defined in the preceding paragraph, may, however, be considered if they are found to possess a combination of educational background, professional work experience, and skills needed by the Foreign Service at the Senior Level in employment categories which normally are not staffed by promotion of Mid-Level career officers.

(C) Non-career members of the Senior Foreign Service of a Federal Government department or agency also may apply for the Senior Career Candidate Program if they meet the eligibility requirements for the program.

(iv) *Certification of need*. Before an application can be processed, the Director of Personnel of the foreign affairs agency concerned must certify that there is a need for the applicant as a Senior Career Candidate based upon (A) the projections of personnel flows and needs mandated by section 601(c)(2) of the Act, and (B) a finding that the combination of educational background, professional work experience, and skills possessed by the applicant is not expected to be available in the immediate future in sufficient numbers within the Senior Foreign Service, including by promotion and/or special training of career personnel. This certification of need will be requested by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service from the appropriate foreign affairs agency Director of Personnel.

(2) *Application*. All applicants for the Senior Career Candidate Program must apply in writing through the prospective employing agency to the Board of Examiners for consideration. The applicant shall submit a completed Standard Form 171, ''Personnel Qualifications Statement,'' and Form DSP–34, ''Supplement to Application for Federal Employment,'' to the Board. In addition, the applicant shall submit a narrative statement, not exceeding four typewritten pages in length, describing the applicant's pertinent background and professional work experience, which includes a statement of the applicant's willingness and ability to accept the obligation of world-wide service. The Board may request additional written information from the applicant following receipt of the initial application.

(3) *Qualifications evaluation panel*. (i) The Board of Examiners will establish a file for each applicant, placing in it all available documentation of value in evaluating the applicant's potential for service as a Senior Career Candidate. For an applicant from within the Federal Government, this will include the personnel file from the employing department or agency.

(ii) The complete file will be reviewed by a Qualifications Evaluation Panel of the Board of Examiners to determine whether the applicant meets the statutory and other eligibility requirements, to assess the applicant's skills under the certification of need issued by the prospective employing agency, and to recommend whether the applicant should be examined for possible appointment as a Senior Career Candidate. If the Qualifications Evaluation Panel decides that the applicant is not eligible for examination, the prospective employing agency shall be informed by the Board of the reasons for that decision.

(4) *Written Examination*. The Board of Examiners normally will not require Senior Career Candidate applicants to undergo a written examination. However, the Board may, upon securing the agreement of the prospective employing agency, decide that such applicants should be required to take an appropriate written examination prescribed by the Board. If so, an applicant whose score on the written examination is at or above the passing level set by the

Board will be eligible for selection for the oral examination.

(5) *Oral examination*—(i) *Examining panel.* Applicants recommended by the Qualifications Evaluation Panel will be given an appropriate oral examination by a Panel of Senior Foreign Service deputy examiners of the Board of Examiners. The Oral Examining Panel shall be composed of at least two deputy examiners who are Senior Foreign Service career officers of the prospective employing agency, and at least one deputy examiner who is a Senior Foreign Service career officer from another foreign affairs agency operating under the Foreign Service Act. The Examining Panel shall be chaired by a deputy examiner who is a Senior Foreign Service career officer of the prospective employing agency. At least one of the Examining Panel members shall represent the functional or specialist field for which the applicant is being examined. Determinations of duly constituted panels of deputy examiners are final, unless modified by specific action of the Board of Examiners.

(ii) *Criteria.* (A) The Examining Panel will question the applicant regarding the indicated functional or specialist field and other matters relevant to the applicant's qualifications for appointment as a Senior Career Candidate. Prior to the oral examination, the applicant will be asked to write an essay, on a topic related to Foreign Service work, to enable the Examining Panel to judge the applicant's effectiveness of written expression. This essay requirement may be waived at the request of the head of the prospective employing agency, if, for example, the applicant is a career member of the Senior Executive Service.

(B) The oral examination will be conducted under written criteria, established in consultation with the prospective employing agency and publicly announced by the Board of Examiners. The examination will seek to determine the ability of the applicant to meet the objective of section 101 of the Act, which provides for a Senior Foreign Service ''characterized by strong policy formulation capabilities, outstanding executive leadership qualities, and highly developed functional, foreign language, and area expertise.''

(iii) *Grading.* Applicants taking the oral examination will be graded as ''recommended,'' or ''not recommended'' by the Examining Panel. Those graded as ''recommended'' also will be given a numerical score, under the standard Board of Examiners scoring criteria, for use by the Final Review Panel.

(6) *Background investigation.* Senior Career Candidate applicants recommended by the Examining Panel will be subject to the same background investigation as required for Junior and Mid-Level Foreign Service Officer Career Candidates. The background investigation shall be conducted to determine suitability for appointment to the Foreign Service.

(7) *Medical examination.* Senior Career Candidate applicants recommended by the Examining Panel, and their dependents, will be subject to the same medical examination as required for the Junior and Mid-Level Foreign Service Career Candidates. The medical examination shall be conducted to determine the applicant's physical fitness to perform the duties of a Foreign Service officer on a world-wide basis and, for applicants and dependents, to determine the presence of any physical, neurological, or mental condition of such a nature as to make it unlikely that they would be able to function on a world-wide basis. Applicants and/or dependents who do not meet the required medical standards may be given further consideration, as appropriate, under the procedures of the prospective employing agency.

(8) *Foreign language requirement.* Applicants recommended by the Examining Panel will be required to take a subsequent examination to measure their fluency in foreign languages, and/or their aptitude for learning them. Senior Career Candidates will be subject to the foreign language requirements established for their occupational category by their prospective employing agency. Senior Career Candidate applicants for the Foreign Commercial Service must demonstrate proficiency by examination in two foreign languages. United States Information Agency Senior Career Candidates,

other than Senior Specialist Career Candidates, must demonstrate proficiency in at least one foreign language. Except for the Foreign Commercial Service and the United States Information Agency, an applicant may be appointed without first having passed an examination in a foreign language, but the appointed Senior Career Candidate may not be commissioned as a Career Senior Foreign Service officer unless adequate proficiency in a foreign language is achieved. This language requirement will not apply to candidates in occupational categories which, in the judgment of the prospective employing agency, do not require foreign language proficiency.

(9) *Final review panel.* (i) The entire file of an applicant recommended by the Examining Panel will be reviewed and graded by a Final Review Panel, after the results of the background investigation, medical examination and language examination are received. The Final Review Panel will decide whether or not to recommend the applicant for appointment, taking into account all of the available information concerning the applicant.

(ii) The Final Review Panel shall consist of a chairperson who shall be a Deputy Examiner who is a career Senior Foreign Service officer of the prospective employing agency, and at least two other Deputy Examiners of the Board of Examiners. Of the Deputy Examiners serving on the Final Review Panel, the majority shall be career Senior Foreign Service officers of the prospective employing agency; and at least one shall be a career Senior Foreign Service officer of one of the other foreign affairs agencies operating under the Act.

(10) *Certification of appointment.* The file of an applicant recommended by the Final Review Panel will be submitted to the Board of Examiners for consideration and approval. An applicant found by the Board to meet the standards for appointment as a Senior Foreign Service Career Candidate shall be so certified to the Director of Personnel of the prospective employing agency.

(c) *Limited non-career appointments.* (1) Other Senior Foreign Service appointments may be made on a limited non-career basis for individuals who do not wish to compete for career appointments, but for whom a need can be certified by the Director of Personnel of the foreign affairs agency concerned. Such limited non-career senior appointees will be subject to the eligibility requirements set forth in §11.30(b)(1) (i) and (iv). The maximum age set forth in §11.30(b)(1)(ii) does not apply to such appointments. However, because Foreign Service members generally are subject to the mandatory retirement age of 65, under section 812 of the Act, limited non-career Senior appointments normally will not extend beyond the appointee's 65th birthday. Limited non-career appointees of the Department of Commerce and the United States Information Agency will not be subject to the language requirements of §11.30(b)(8). Applicants for limited non-career senior appointments will be subject to the same background investigation and medical examination required of career candidates, but normally they will not be subject to a written or oral examination, or to approval by the Board of Examiners. Processing procedures for such applicants will be established by the Director of Personnel of the foreign affairs agency concerned. Their appointments normally will be limited to the duration of the specific assignments for which they are to be hired, may not exceed 5 years in duration, and may not be renewed or extended beyond 5 years.

(2) Prior to the expiration of their limited non-career senior appointments, if they meet all the eligibility requirements set forth in §11.30(b)(1), such individuals may elect to compete for career candidate status in the Senior Foreign Service by qualifying at that time for and taking the examinations required of career candidates. If appointed as career candidates, the length of service under their previous limited non-career appointments may be counted under the procedures of the employing agency as part of the trial period of service prescribed before a career candidate can receive a career appointment. The total period of limited appointment (non-career and career candidate) of such individuals may not exceed 5 years in duration.

(3) Nothing in this section will limit the right of an individual who has previously served as a limited non-career senior appointee from subsequently applying for consideration as a new applicant and being appointed as a Senior Career Candidate after a limited non-career appointment has expired.

(d) *Reporting requirement.* The Director of Personnel of each foreign affairs agency shall report annually to the Director General of the Foreign Service, Department of State, the number and nature of the limited Senior Foreign Service appointments (non-career and career candidates) made by that agency under these regulations.

(Secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Foreign Service Act of 1980 (secs. 206(a) and 301(b), Pub. L. 96–465, 94 Stat. 2079 and 2083 (22 U.S.C. 3926 and 3941)))

[48 FR 38607, Aug. 25, 1983]

PART 12—COMPLAINTS AGAINST EMPLOYEES BY ALLEGED CREDITORS

Sec.
12.1 No cognizance taken of complaint.
12.2 Claimants denied access to employees.

§ 12.1 No cognizance taken of complaint.

The Department of State will take no cognizance of a complaint against an employee by an alleged creditor, so far as the complainant is concerned, beyond acknowledging receipt of his communication.

(Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended; 22 U.S.C. 2658)

[22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957]

§ 12.2 Claimants denied access to employees.

Persons claiming to be creditors or collectors of debts or claims will be denied access to employees for the purpose of presenting or collecting claims during the hours set apart for the transaction of public business or while the employees concerned are on duty.

(Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended; 22 U.S.C. 2658)

[22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957]

PART 13—PERSONNEL

Sec.
13.1 Improper exaction of fees.
13.2 Embezzlement.
13.3 Liability for neglect of duty or for malfeasance generally; action on bond; penalty.
13.4 False certificate as to ownership of property.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 302, 60 Stat. 1001; 22 U.S.C. 842.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 13.1 Improper exaction of fees.

Any consular officer who collects, or knowingly allows to be collected, for any services any other or greater fees than are allowed by law for such services, shall, besides his or her liability to refund the same, be liable to pay to the person by whom or in whose behalf the same are paid, treble the amount of the unlawful charge so collected, as a penalty. The refund and penalty may be recovered with costs, in any proper form of action, by such person for his or her own use. The amount of such overcharge and penalty may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury be ordered withheld from the compensation of such officer for payment to the person entitled to the same (22 U.S.C. 1189).

NOTE: The foregoing relates to improper collection and personal withholding of funds by consular officers. For procedure where a collection, having been erroneously made, has been returned by the officer to the Treasury in good faith, making a subsequent accounting adjustment necessary, see § 22.4, *Refund of fees* of this chapter.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 13.2 Embezzlement.

Every consular officer who shall receive money, property, or effects belonging to a citizen of the United States and shall not within a reasonable time after demand made upon him or her by the Secretary of State or by such citizen, his or her executor, administrator, or legal representative, account for and pay over all moneys, property, and effects, less his or her lawful fees, due to such citizen, shall be

deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, and by a fine of not more than $2,000 (22 U.S.C. 1198). Penalties of imprisonment and fine are also prescribed for embezzlement in connection with the acceptance, without execution of a prescribed form of bond, of appointment from any foreign state as administrator, guardian, or to any other office of trust for the settlement or conservation of estates of deceased persons or of their heirs or of persons under legal disabilities (22 U.S.C. 1178 and 1179). Acceptance of such appointments is not ordinarily permitted under existing regulations. See § 92.81 of this chapter.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 13.3 Liability for neglect of duty or for malfeasance generally; action on bond; penalty.

Whenever any consular officer willfully neglects or omits to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him or her by law, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of law, or is guilty of any willful malfeasance or abuse of power, or of any corrupt conduct in his or her office, he or she shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect, or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages, occasioned thereby; and for all such damages, he or she and his or her sureties upon his or her official bond shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person injured. Such suit, however, shall in no case prejudice, but shall be held in entire subordination to the interests, claims, and demands of the United States, as against any officer, under such bond, for every willful act of malfeasance or corrupt conduct in his or her office. If any consul neglects or omits to perform seasonably the duties imposed upon him or her by the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, or is guilty of any malversation or abuse of power, he or she shall be liable to any injured person for all damage occasioned thereby; and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office, he or she shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years and not less than one, and by a fine of not more than $10,000 and not less than $1,000 (22 U.S.C. 1199).

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 13.4 False certificate as to ownership of property.

If any consul of vice consul falsely and knowingly certifies that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he or she shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years, and by a fine of not more than $10,000 (22 U.S.C. 1200).

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[22 FR 10789, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended by Dept. Reg. 108.838, 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

PART 16—FOREIGN SERVICE GRIEVANCE SYSTEM

Sec.
16.1 Definitions.
16.2 General provisions.
16.3 Access to records.
16.4 Time limits for grievance filing.
16.5 Relationship to other remedies.
16.6 Security clearances.
16.7 Agency procedures.
16.8 Agency review.
16.9 Records.
16.10 Foreign Service Grievance Board.
16.11 Grievance Board consideration of grievances.
16.12 Hearing.
16.13 Decisions.
16.14 Reconsideration of a grievance.
16.15 Judicial review.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4 of the Act of May 26, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 111; 22 U.S.C. 2658); Pub. L. 94–141 (89 Stat. 765); 22 U.S.C. 1037; sec. 10 of E.O. 11636 (36 FR 24901).

SOURCE: 41 FR 13912, Apr. 1, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.1 Definitions.

(a) *Act* means the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(b) *Grievant* means any officer or employee of the Service who is a citizen of the United States; or for purposes of paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section, a former officer or employee of

the Service; or in the case of death of the officer or employee, a surviving spouse or dependent family member of the officer or employee.

(c) *Grievance* means any act or condition subject to the control of the Foreign Affairs agencies (the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, or the U.S. Information Agency) which is alleged to deprive the grievant of a right or benefit authorized by law or regulation or is otherwise a source of concern or dissatisfaction to the grievant, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) Complaints against separation of an officer or employee allegedly contrary to law or regulation or predicated upon alleged inaccuracy (including inaccuracy resulting from omission or any relevant and material document), error, or falsely prejudicial character of any part of the grievant's official personnel record;

(2) Other alleged violation, misinterpretation, or misapplication of applicable law, regulation, or published policy affecting the terms and conditions of the grievant's employment or career status;

(3) Allegedly wrongful disciplinary action against an employee constituting a reprimand or suspension from official duties;

(4) Dissatisfaction with any matter subject to the control of the agency with respect to the grievant's physical working environment;

(5) Alleged inaccuracy, error, or falsely prejudicial material in the grievant's official personnel file;

(6) Action alleged to be in the nature of reprisal or other interference with freedom of action in connection with an employee's participation under these grievance procedures;

(7) When the grievant is a former officer who was involuntarily retired pursuant to sections 633 and 634 of the Act within 6 years prior to December 1, 1975, ''grievance'' shall mean a complaint that such involuntary retirement violated applicable law or regulation effective at the time of the retirement or that the involuntary retirement was predicated directly upon material contained in the grievant's official personnel file alleged to be erroneous or falsely prejudicial in character; and

(8) When the grievant is a former officer or employee or a surviving spouse or dependent family member of a former officer or employee, ''grievance'' shall mean a complaint that an allowance or other financial benefit has been denied arbitrarily, capriciously or contrary to applicable law or regulation.

(d) Grievance does not include the following:

(1) Complaints against individual assignment or transfers of Foreign Service officers or employees, which are ordered in accordance with law and regulation (see also paragraph (c)(2) of this section);

(2) Judgments of Selection Boards rendered pursuant to section 623 of the Act, or of equivalent bodies, in ranking Foreign Service officers and employees for promotion on the basis of merit, or judgments in examinations prescribed by the Board of Examiners pursuant to section 516 or 517 of the Act (see also paragraph (c)(2) of this section);

(3) Termination of time-limited appointments pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 929 and 1008, and the pertinent regulations prescribed by the employing agency (see also paragraph (c)(2) of this section);

(4) Any complaints or appeals for which a specific statutory appeals procedure exists (see appendix A for examples).

A grievance filed under these procedures may be based on matters for which there is a specific statutory appeals procedure which is applicable to the Foreign Service grievant. Should the jurisdiction of the Grievance Board over a specific grievance be placed into question on grounds that the basis of the grievance is not encompassed within the Board's authority (§ 16.1(d)(4) and Appendix A), the Board shall consult with the other statutory body concerned, transmitting the views of the parties concerned before determining whether it has jurisdiction.

(e) *Employee organization* means any employee organization accorded recognition as the excusive employee representative pursuant to Executive Order 11636 dated December 17, 1971.

(f) *Grievance Board* or *Board* means the full Foreign Service Grievance Board, or a Panel or member thereof, as appropriate.

(g) *Party* means the grievant or the Foreign Affairs agency having control over the act or condition forming the subject matter of the grievance.

(h) *Bureau* means equivalent organizational elements in State and USIA, and includes offices in AID.

(i) *Days* means calendar days.

§ 16.2 General provisions.

(a) *Statement of purpose*. These regulations establish procedures as required by law to provide Foreign Service officers and employees (and their survivors) of the Foreign Affairs agencies, a grievance procedure to insure a full measure of due process, and to provide for the just consideration and resolution of grievances of such officers, employees, and survivors. No regulation promulgated in this part shall be interpreted or applied in any manner which would alter or abridge the provisions of the due process established by the Congress in Pub. L. 94–141, 22 U.S.C. 1037, section 691.

(b) *Discussion of complaints*. (1) Every effort should be made to settle any employee complaint informally, promptly, and satisfactorily.

(2) Supervisors and other responsible officers should encourage employees to discuss complaints with them and should respond in a timely manner to resolve the complaints.

(3) An employee initially should discuss a complaint with the employee's current supervisor or with the responsible officer who has immediate jurisdiction over the complaint to give that person an opportunity to resolve the matter, before further steps are taken under these procedures.

(c) *Guidance*. Nothing in these procedures prevents a grievant from seeking guidance from any official who might be helpful respecting the submission of a grievance or its resolution.

(d) *Freedom of action*. (1) Any grievant, witness, representative or other person involved in a proceeding hereunder shall be free from any restraint, interference, coercion, harassment, discrimination, or reprisal in those proceedings or by virtue of them. The Foreign Affairs agencies recognize their obligation to insure compliance with this section. Any person involved or having immediate knowledge of any alleged breach of this section should call it to the attention of the pertinent foreign affairs agency through appropriate channels for corrective action as necessary. Normally such allegations should be brought to the attention of the senior agency official at the post; and at Washington, DC, to the Director, Grievance Staff for State; Chief, Employee Relations Branch for AID and Chief, Employee-Management Relations Division for USIA.

(2) The grievant has the right to a representative of the grievant's own choosing at every stage of the proceedings. The grievant and representative(s) who are under the control, supervision, or responsibility of the Foreign Affairs agencies shall be granted reasonable periods of administrative leave to prepare, to be present, and to present the grievance.

(3) Any witness under the control, supervision, or responsibility of a Foreign Affairs agency shall be granted reasonable periods of administrative leave to appear and testify at any such proceeding.

(4) The Foreign Service Grievance Board established hereunder shall have authority to ensure that no copy of the determination of the agency head or designee to reject a Grievance Board recommendation, no notation of the failure of the Grievance Board to find for the grievant, and no notation that a proceeding is pending or has been held, shall be entered in the personnel records of the grievant (unless by order of the Grievance Board as a remedy for the grievance) or those of any other officer or employee connected the grievance. The Foreign Affairs agencies shall maintain grievance records under appropriate safeguards to preserve confidentiality (§ 16.9).

§ 16.3 Access to records.

(a) *Grievance Board records*. The grievant and the grievant's representative shall have access to the record of proceedings, including the decision of the Board.

(b) *Agency records.* (1) In considering the validity of a grievance, the Grievance Board shall have access, to the extent permitted by law, to any agency record considered by the Board to be relevant to the grievant and the subject matter of the grievance.

(2) The agency shall, subject to applicable law, promptly furnish the grievant any agency record which the grievant requests to substantiate the grievance and which the agency or the Grievance Board determines is relevant and material to the proceeding. When deemed appropriate by the agency or the Board, a grievant may be supplied with only a summary of extract of classified material. If a request by a grievant for a document is denied prior to or during the agency's consideration of a grievance, such denial may be raised by the grievant as an integral part of the grievance before the Board.

(3) These regulations do not require disclosure of any official agency record to the Grievance Board or a grievant where the head of agency or deputy determines in writing that such disclosure whould adversely affect the foreign policy or national security of the United States.

§ 16.4 Time limits for grievance filing.

(a) A grievance concerning a continuing practice or condition may be presented at any time if its adverse effect is presently continuing. Documents contained in official employee personnel files, for example, shall be deemed to constitute a continuing condition.

(b) Subject to paragraph (a) of this section, a grievance under these regulations is forever barred, and the Grievance Board shall not consider or resolve the grievance, unless the grievance is presented within a period of 3 years after the occurrence or occurrences giving rise to the grievance, except that if the grievance arose earlier than 2 years prior to the effective date of these regulations, the grievance shall be so barred, and no considered and resolved, unless it is presented within a period of 2 years after the effective date of these regulations, There shall be excluded from the computation of any such period any time during which the grievant was unaware of the grounds which are the basis of the grievance and could not have discovered such grounds if the grievant had exercised, as determined by the Grievance Board, reasonable diligence.

(c) A grievance shall be deemed presented to the responsible official (§ 16.7(b)), transmitted to post or bureau (§ 16.7(c)) submitted for agency review (§ 16.8) or filed with the Grievance Board § 16.11(a):

(1) On the date of its dispatch by telegram, registered or certified mail, or receipted mail, in a diplomatic pouch;

(2) On the date of its arrival at the appropriate office, if delivered by any other means.

§ 16.5 Relationship to other remedies.

(a) A grievant may not file a grievance under these procedures if the grievant has formally requested, prior to filing a grievance, that the matter or matters which are the basis of the grievance be considered or resolved and relief be provided, under another provision of law, regulation, or executive order, and the matter has been carried to final decision thereunder on its merits or is still under consideration.

(b) If a grievant is not prohibited from filing a grievance under these regulations by paragraph (a) of this section, the grievant may file under these regulations notwithstanding the fact that such grievance may be eligible for consideration, resolution, and relief under a regulation or executive order other than under these regulations, but such election of remedies shall be final upon the acceptance of jurisdiction by the Board.

§ 16.6 Security clearances.

The agencies shall use their best endeavors to expedite security clearances whenever necessary to ensure a fair and prompt investigation and hearing.

§ 16.7 Agency procedures.

(a) *Initial consideration.* (1) Grievances shall be considered through the steps provided in this section before they are filed with the Grievance Board.

(2) During the pendency of agency procedures under this section, the grievant may request a suspension of the proposed action of the character of

separation or termination of the grievant, disciplinary action against the grievant, or recovery from the grievant of alleged overpayment of salary, expenses or allowances, which is related to the grievance. The request must be in writing and addressed to the responsible official of the agencies, as designated in §16.8(a)(2) stating the reasons for such suspension. If the request is related to separation or termination of the grievant, and the agency considers that the grievance is not frivolous and is integral to the proposed action, the agency shall suspend its proposed action until completion of agency procedures, and for a period thereafter if necessary, consistent with paragraph (a) of §16.11, to permit the grievant to file a grievance with the Board, and to request interim relief under paragraph (c) of §16.11. If a request is denied, the agency shall provide the grievant in writing the reason for denial. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to preclude an employee from requesting the suspension of any proposed action.

(b) *Consideration by responsible officer.* (1) While every effort should be made to resolve a complaint by an initial discussion between an employee and the supervisor or responsible officer, an employee may present the complaint as a grievance by submitting it in writing, to that person. (The term ''responsible officer'' as used herein includes any appropriate officer who has immediate jurisdiction over the complaint.) The presentation shall include a description of the act or condition which is the subject of the grievance; its effect on the grievant; any provision of law, regulation, or agency policy which the grievant may believe was violated or misapplied; any documentary evidence readily available to the grievant on which the grievance rests; the identity of individuals having knowledge of relevant facts; and a statement of the remedial action requested.

(2) The responsible officer, whenever possible, shall use independent judgment in deciding whether the grievance is meritorious and what the resolution of it should be. Within 15 days from receipt of the written grievance, the responsible officer shall provide the grievant with a written response, which shall include a statement of any proposed resolution of the grievance.

(3) If the response denies in whole or in part the remedial action requested, such response shall notify the grievant of the time within which to appeal the decision, and identity of the senior official, or designee, to whom the appeal should be addressed. In those cases in which the senior official, or designee, is the responsible officer to whom the grievance was initially presented or has participated in the decision process and has formally approved the written response of the responsible officer, the grievant shall be so notified and advised that the grievance may be submitted directly to the agency for review under §16.8.

(c) *Bureau or post review.* (1) If the responsible officer's written response does not resolve the grievance to the grievant's satisfaction, within 10 days of receiving it (or, if no response is received, within 25 days after first presenting the grievance), the grievant may pursue the grievance by transmitting it in writing to the senior official, or the designee in the bureau or post which has authority to resolve the grievance. The written transmission shall include all the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section and copies of any correspondence under paragraphs (b) (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Within 15 days from receipt of the grievance that official shall provide the grievant with a written decision, including any proposed resolution of the grievance. If the decision denies in whole or in part the remedial action requested, the communication shall notify the grievant of the time within which to submit the grievance for agency review and the identity of the appropriate agency official to whom the grievance should be addressed.

§16.8 Agency review.

(a) *Submission.* (1) An employee may submit the grievance for agency review if the grievance (i) is not within the jurisdiction of a post or bureau, or (ii) the grievance has been considered but

not resolved to the grievant's satisfaction within the post or bureau as provided in § 16.7(c) within 10 days after receipt of the post's or bureau's decision (or, if no response is received, within 25 days after presenting it to the senior official or the designee). The grievant shall submit it in writing to the responsible official of the agency which has control of the act or condition which is the subject of the grievance.

(2) *Responsible officials.* The responsible officials of the agencies are the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel (State), the Director of Personnel and Manpower (AID), and the Chief, Employee-Management Relations Division (USIA).

(3) *Contents.* (i) A request for agency review shall include a description of the act or condition which is the subject of the grievance; its effect on the grievant; any provision of law, regulation or agency policy which the grievant may believe was violated or misapplied; copies of any correspondence under § 16.7(a), any documentary evidence readily available to the grievant on which the grievance rests; the identity of individuals having knowledge of relevant facts; and a statement of the remedial action requested.

(ii) The responsible official shall review the grievance on the basis of available documentary evidence, and, in that official's discretion, interview persons having knowledge of the facts. The agency review shall be completed and its decision dispatched within 90 days from the date of the initial written presentation of the grievance. The grievant shall be informed in writing of the findings of the responsible official and any proposed resolution of the grievance. The communication shall also include the time within which the grievant may file a grievance with the Grievance Board and the appropriate procedure to be followed in this respect.

§ 16.9 Records.

All official records concerning agency consideration of grievances, except those appropriate to implementation of decisions favorable to grievants, shall be kept separate from the official personnel record of the grievant and any other individuals connected with the grievance, and shall not be accessible to agency personnel other than the grievant, the grievant's representative, and those responsible for consideration of grievances.

§ 16.10 Foreign Service Grievance Board.

(a) *Establishment and composition.* There is hereby established a Foreign Service Grievance Board for the Department of State, the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency to consider and resolve grievances under these procedures.

(b) The Grievance Board shall consist of not less than 5 members nor more than 15 members (including a chairperson) who shall be independent, distinguished citizens of the United States, well known for their integrity, who are not active officers, employees, or consultants of the Foreign Affairs agencies (except consultants who served as public members of the Interim Grievance Board previously established under section 660, Volume 3, Foreign Affairs Manual) but may be retired officers or employees. On its initial establishment, the Board shall consist of 15 members including chairperson.

(c) The Board may act by or through panels or individual members designated by the chairperson, except that hearings within the continental United States shall be held by panels of at least three members unless the parties agree otherwise. Reference in these regulations to the Grievance Board shall be considered to be reference to a panel or member of the Grievance Board where appropriate. All members of the Grievance Board shall act as impartial individuals in considering grievances.

(d) The members of the Grievance Board, including the chairperson, shall be appointed by the Secretary of State after being designated by the written agreement of the Foreign Affairs agencies and the employee organization.

(e) The Board chairperson and other members shall be appointed for terms of 2 years, subject to renewal upon the agreement of the Foreign Affairs agencies and the employee organization; except that the terms of 7 of the initially

appointed members shall expire at the end of one year.

(f) Any vacancies shall be filled by the Secretary of State upon the nomination by the Board following the agreement of the agencies and the employee organization.

(g) *Compensation*. Members, including the chairperson, who are not employees of the Federal Government shall receive compensation for each day they are performing their duties as members of the Grievance Board (including travel time) at the daily rate paid an individual at GS–18 level of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(h) *Removal*. Grievance Board members shall be subject to removal by the Secretary of State for corruption, other malfeasance, or the demonstrated incapacity to perform their functions. No member shall be removed from office until after the Board of the Foreign Service has conducted a hearing and made its recommendations in writing to the Secretary of State, except where the right to a hearing is waived in writing. The Board of the Foreign Service shall provide a member with full notice of the charges against that member, and afford a member the right to counsel, to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to present documentary evidence.

(i) *Grievance Board procedures*. In accordance with part J, title VI of the Act, the Board may adopt regulations concerning the organization of the Board and such other regulations as mey be necessary to govern its proceedings.

(j) *Board facilities and staff support*. The Grievance Board may obtain facilities, services, and supplies through the general administrative services of the Department of State. All expenses of the Board, including necessary costs of the grievant's travel and travel-related expenses, shall be paid out of funds appropriated to the Department for obligation and expenditure by the Board. At the request of the Board, officers and employees on the rolls of the Foreign Affairs agencies may be assigned as staff employees to the Grievance Board. Within the limit of appropriated funds, the Board may appoint and fix the compensation of such other employees as the Board considers necessary to carry out its functions. The officers and employees so appointed or assigned shall be responsible solely to the Grievance Board and the Board shall prepare the performance evaluation reports for such officers and employees. The records of the Grievance Board shall be maintained by the Board and shall be separate from all other records of the Foreign Affairs agencies.

§ 16.11 Grievance Board consideration of grievances.

(a) *Filing of grievance*. A grievant whose grievance is not resolved satisfactorily under agency procedures (§ 16.7) shall be entitled to file a grievance with the Grievance Board no later than 60 days after receiving the agency decision. In the event that an agency has not provided its decision within 90 days of presentation, the grievant shall be entitled to file a grievance with the Grievance Board no later than 150 days after the date of presentation to the agency. The Board may extend or waive, for good cause, the time limits stated in this section.

(b) *Exhaustion of agency procedures*. In the event that the Grievance Board finds that a grievance has not been presented for agency consideration or that a grievance has been expanded or modified to include materially different elements, the Board shall return the grievance to the official responsible for final agency review unless the agency waives any objection to Board consideration of the grievance without such review.

(c) *Prescription of interim relief*. If the Grievance Board determines that the agency is considering any action of the character of separation or termination of the grievant, disciplinary action against the grievant, or recovery from the grievant of alleged overpayment of salary, expenses, or allowances, which is related to a grievance pending before the Board, and that such action should be suspended, the agency shall suspend such action until the Board has ruled upon the grievance. *Notwithstanding* such suspension of action, the head of the agency concerned or a chief of mission or principal officer may exclude an officer or employee from official

premises or from the performance of specified duties when such exclusion is determined in writing to be essential to the functioning of the post or office to which the officer or employee is assigned.

(d) *Inquiry into grievances.* The Board shall conduct a hearing at the request of a grievant in any case which involves disciplinary action, or a grievant's retirement from the Service under sections 633 and 634 of the Act, or which in the judgment of the Board can best be resolved by a hearing or by presentation of oral argument. In those grievances in which the Board holds no hearing, the Board shall offer to each party the opportunity to review and to supplement, by written submission, the record of proceedings prior to its decision.

§ 16.12 Hearing.

(a) *Appearances and representation.* The grievant, a reasonable number of representatives of the grievant's own choosing, and a reasonable number of agency representatives, are entitled to be present at the hearing. The Grievance Board may, after considering the views of the parties and any other individuals connected with the grievance, decide that a hearing should be open to others.

(b) *Conduct of hearing.* (1) Testimony at a hearing shall be given by oath or affirmation which any Board member or person designated by the Board shall have authority to administer.

(2) Each party shall be entitled to examine and cross-examine witnesses at the hearing or by deposition, and to serve interrogatories answered by the other party unless the Board finds such interrogatory irrelevant or immaterial. Upon request of the Board, or upon a request of the grievant deemed relevant and material by the Board, and agency shall promptly make available at the hearing or by deposition any witness under its control, supervision or responsibility, except that if the Board determines that the presence of such witness at the hearing is required for just resolution of the grievance, then the witness shall be made available at the hearing, with necessary costs and travel expenses provided by the agency.

(3) During any hearings held by the Board, any oral or documentary evidence may be received but the Board shall exclude any irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence normally excluded in hearings conducted under the Administrative Procedures Act (5 U.S.C. 556).

(4) A verbatim transcript shall be made of any hearing and shall be part of the record of proceedings.

§ 16.13 Decisions.

(a) Upon completion of the hearing or the compilation of such record as the Board may find appropriate in the absence of a hearing, the board shall expeditiously decide the grievance on the basis of the record of proceedings. In each case the decision of the Board shall be in writing, shall include findings of fact, and shall include the reasons for the Board's decision.

(b) If the Grievance Board finds that the grievance is meritorious, the Board shall have the authority within the limitations of the authority of the head of the agency, to direct the agency:

(1) To correct any official personnel record relating to the grievant which the Board finds to be inaccurate, erroneous, or falsely prejudicial;

(2) To reverse and administrative decision denying the grievant compensation including related within-class salary increases pursuant to section 625 of the Act or any other perquisite of employment authorized by law or regulation when the Board finds that such denial was arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to law or regulation;

(3) To retain in service and employee whose termination would be in consequence of the matter by which the employee is aggrieved;

(4) To reinstate with back pay, under applicable law and regulations, an employee where it is clearly established that the separation or suspension without pay of the employee was unjustified or unwarranted;

(5) To order an extension of the time of an employee's eligibility for promotion to a higher class where the employee suffered career impairment in consequence of the matter by which the employee is aggrieved;

(6) To order that an employee be provided with facilities relating to the physical working environment which the employee has been denied arbitrarily, capriciously or in violation of applicable regulation.

(c) Such orders of the Board shall be final, subject to judicial review as provided for in section 694 of the Act, except that reinstatement of former officers who have filed grievances under § 16.1(c)(7) shall be presented as Board recommendations, the decision on which shall be subject to the sole discretion of the agency head or designee, who shall take into account the needs of the Service in deciding on such recommendations, and shall not be subjected to judicial review under section 694 of the Act. The reason(s) for the agency head's (or designee's) decision will be conveyed in writing to the Board and the grievant.

(d) If the Board finds that the grievance is meritorious and that remedial action should be taken that directly relates to promotion or assignment of the grievant, or to other remedial action, including additional step increases, not provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, or if the Board finds that the evidence before it warrants disciplinary action against any officer or employee, it shall make an appropriate recommendation to the head of the agency, and forward to the head of the agency the record of the Board's proceedings, including the transcript of the hearing, if any. The head of the agency (or designee, who shall not have direct responsibility for administrative management) shall make a written decision to the parties and to the Board on the Board's recommendation within 30 days from receipt of the recommendation. A recommendation of the Board may be rejected in part or in whole if the action recommended would be contrary to law, would adversely affect the foreign policy or security of the United States, or would substantially impair the efficiency of the Service. If the decision rejects the Board's recommendation in part or in whole, the decision shall state specifically any and all reasons for such action. Pending the decision, there shall be no ex parte communications concerning the grievance between the agency head, or designee, and any person involved in the grievance proceeding.

§ 16.14 Reconsideration of a grievance.

A grievant whose grievance is found not to be meritorious by the Board may obtain reconsideration by the Board only upon presenting newly discovered or previously unavailable material evidence not previously considered by the Board and then only upon approval of the Board.

§ 16.15 Judicial review.

Any aggrieved party may obtain judicial review of these regulations, and revisions thereto, and final actions of the agency head (or designee) or the Grievance Board hereunder, in the District Courts of the United States, in accordance with the standards set forth in chapter 7 of title 5 of the United States Code. Section 706 of title 5 shall apply without limitation or exception.

PART 17—OVERPAYMENTS TO ANNUITANTS UNDER THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec.
17.1 Definitions.
17.2 General provisions.
17.3 Notice to annuitants.
17.4 Initial determination.
17.5 Standards.
17.6 Notice of decision and right of appeal.
17.7 Appeal.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 842; 22 U.S.C. 1061; 22 U.S.C. 2658; and E.O. 10897 (25 FR 12439).

SOURCE: 44 FR 47928, Aug. 16, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 17.1 Definitions.

(a) *Act* means the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(b) *Annuitant* has the meaning set forth in section 804(1) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 1064(1)).

(c) *Foreign Service Grievance Board* means the Board established by 22 CFR 16.10 under sections 691 and 692 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 1037–1037c).

(d) *Overpayments* has the same meaning as in § 822(d) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 1076a(d)).

(e) *Secretary* means the Secretary of State.

§ 17.2 General provisions.

Section 822(d) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 1076(d)) provides recovery of overpayments by the Department of State of benefits to annuitants may not be made when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the individual recipient is without fault and recovery would be against equity and good conscience or administratively infeasible. This part establishes procedures for notification to annuitants of their rights, for administrative determination of those rights and for appeals of negative determinations. This part also establishes procedures by which an annuitant can contest a determination that the annuitant has been overpaid.

§ 17.3 Notice to annuitants.

The Office of Finance, Department of State, shall give written notification to any person who has received an overpayment, the cause of the overpayment, the intention of the Department to seek repayment of the overpayment, and the basis for that action, the right of the annuitant to contest the alleged overpayment or to request a waiver of recovery, and the procedure to follow in case of such contest or appeal. The notification shall allow at least 30 days from its date within which the annuitant may file a written response, which may include evidence, argument, or both.

§ 17.4 Initial determination.

(a) The Director of the Office of Finance will be responsible for preparing an administrative file as a basis for determination in each case where an annuitant contests a claim to recover overpayment or requests waiver of recovery. This file shall include: all correspondence with the annuitant; documentation on the computation of the annuity or annuities in question; and any information available to the Department which bears on the application of the standards of waiver of recovery to the particular case.

(b) On the basis of the administrative file, the Director, after consultation with and review of the preliminary findings by the Office of the Legal Adviser and Office of Employee Relations, Bureau of Personnel, shall prepare a preliminary finding. This preliminary finding shall contain a positive or negative determination on all material issues raised by the contest or request for waiver. In the latter case, there shall be a determination of the applicability or non-applicability of each of the standards set forth in § 17.5.

(c) The Director shall make the final administrative determination.

(d) At any time before the final administrative decision, the Director may request the annuitant to supplement his or her submission with additional factual information and may request that the annuitant authorize the Department of State to have access to bank and other financial records bearing on the application of these regulations.

§ 17.5 Standards.

(a) *General.* (1) Waiver of overpayment will not be allowed in any case prior to receipt and evaluation of a statement of financial responsibility, duly sworn by the recipient of the overpayment, except in those cases where the facts make it obvious that the individual has no capacity to repay. Such statement will be waived in the latter case.

(2) Waiver of overpayment will not be allowed when overpayment has been made to an estate.

(b) *Fault.* (1) Determinations of ''fault'' or the absence thereof, will be made according to the commonly understood and standard concepts of equity applicable thereto.

(2) A prerequisite to waiver of overpayment shall be clear and convincing showing that the person from whom recovery would otherwise be made did not cause, or was not otherwise responsible for the overpayment, *i.e.*, he or she performed no act of commission or omission that resulted in the overpayment. Pertinent consideration to be made in this area are:

(i) Whether payment resulted from the individual's incorrect (not necessarily fraudulent) statement.

(ii) Whether he or she knew the payment was erroneous and, if so, whether his or her subsequent failure to act resulted from desire or ignorance.

(iii) Whether he or she failed to disclose material facts in his or her possession.

(iv) Whether he or she could have determined that the payment was erroneous.

(c) *Equity and good conscience.* (1) ''Equity and good conscience'' as defined in equity and the commonly understood meaning thereof shall be attached to waiver determinations. In addition, the decision must be made whether the exercise of waiver of overpayment would be in opposition to the basic purpose of title VII of the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. 1061, *et seq.*) and would injure the administration of such title.

(2) The following guides will also be applied, as appropriate:

(i) Waiver of overpayment may be granted when an individual by reason of receipt of the overpayment has: (*a*) Relinquished a valuable right; or (*b*) changed his or her position for the worse.

(ii) Waiver of overpayment may be granted when the individual has consistently acted in good faith regarding the overpayment.

(iii) Waiver of overpayment cannot be granted when the individual has been found to be at fault or if the overpayment has been obtained by fraud.

§ 17.6 Notice of decision and right of appeal.

If the annuitant, without good cause shown, fails or refuses to produce the requested additional information or authorization, the Department of State is entitled to made adverse inferences with respect to the matters sought to be amplified, clarified, or verified.

(a) The final administrative decision shall be reduced to writing and the Director shall send it expeditiously to the annuitant.

(b) If the decision is adverse to the annuitant, the notification of the decision shall include a written description of the annuitant's rights of appeal to the Foreign Service Grievance Board, including time to file, where to file, and applicable procedure.

§ 17.7 Appeal.

The Foreign Service Grievance Board shall entertain any appeal under this part in accordance with the regulations of the Board set forth in 22 CFR part 16. The Director of the Office of Finance, with such assistance as may be necessary, shall represent the Department in proceedings before the Board. The decision of the Board is final.

PART 18—REGULATIONS CONCERNING POST EMPLOYMENT CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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18.20 Appeal to the Board of Appellate Review.
18.21 Decision of the Board of Appellate Review.
18.22 Notice of disciplinary action.

AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 207, as amended, 92 Stat. 1864.

SOURCE: 46 FR 2608, Jan. 12, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 18.1 Scope.

This part contains rules governing disciplinary action against a former officer or employee of the Department of State, including the Foreign Service, because of a violation of the post employment conflict of interest prohibitions. Such disciplinary action may include prohibition from practice before the Department of State and any component thereof as defined in this part.

§ 18.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part—

(a) The term *Department* means the Department of State and includes the Foreign Service.

(b) The term *Director General* means the Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel.

(c) The term *practice* means any informal or formal appearance before, or, with the intent to influence, any oral or written communication to the Department on a pending matter of business on behalf of any other person (except the United States).

§ 18.3 Director General.

The Director General shall institute and provide for the conduct of disciplinary proceedings involving former employees of the Department as authorized by 18 U.S.C. 207(j), and perform such other duties as are necessary or appropriate to carry out his/her functions under this part.

§ 18.4 Records.

The roster of all persons prohibited from practice before the Department shall be available to public inspection at the Office of Director General. Other records may be disclosed upon specific request, in accordance with appropriate disclosure regulations of the Department.

Subpart B—Applicable Rules

§ 18.5 Interpretative standards; advisory opinions.

(a) A determination that a former officer or employee of the Department violated 18 U.S.C. 207(a), (b) or (c) will be made in conformance with the standards established in the interpretative regulations promulgated, either in interim or final form by the Office of Government Ethics and published at 5 CFR part 737.

(b) Former officers and employees of the Department wanting to know whether a proposed course of conduct would be in conformity with the Act or the interpretive regulations thereunder may contact the Assistant Legal Adviser for Management to request an advisory opinion.

Subpart C—Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

§ 18.6 Authority to prohibit appearances.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C 207(j), if the Director General finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that a former officer or employee of the Department has violated 18 U.S.C. 207(a), (b) or (c), the Director General in his/her discretion may prohibit that person from engaging in practice before the Department for a period not to exceed five years, or may take other appropriate disciplinary action.

§ 18.7 Report of violation by a former employee.

(a) If an officer or employee of the Department has reason to believe that a former officer or employee of the Department has violated any provision of this part, or if any such officer or employee receives information to that effect, he/she shall promptly make a written report thereof, which report or a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Director General. If any other person has information of such violations, he/she may make a report thereof to the Director General or to any officer or employee of the Department.

(b) The Director General shall coordinate proceedings under this part with the Department of Justice in cases where it initiates criminal prosecution.

§ 18.8 Institution of proceeding.

Whenever the Director General determines that there is sufficient reason to believe that any former officer or employee of the Department has violated 18 U.S.C. 207(a), (b) or (c), he/she may institute an administrative disciplinary proceeding. The proceeding may be for that person's suspension from practice before the Department or for some lesser penalty. The proceeding shall be instituted by a complaint which names the respondent and is signed by the Director General and filed in his/her office. Except in cases of willfulness, or where time, the nature of the proceeding, or the public interest does not permit, a proceeding will not be instituted under this section until facts or conduct which may warrant such action have been called

to the attention of the proposed respondent in writing and he/she has been accorded the opportunity to provide his/her position on the matter.

§ 18.9 Contents of complaint.

A complaint shall plainly and concisely describe the allegations which constitute the basis for the proceeding. A complaint shall be deemed sufficient if it fairly informs the respondent of the charges against him/her so that the respondent is able to prepare a defense. Written notification shall be given of the place and of the time within which the respondent shall file his/her answer, which time shall not be less than 15 days from the date of service of the complaint. Notice shall be given that a decision by default may be rendered against the respondent in the event he/she fails to file an answer.

§ 18.10 Service of complaint and other papers.

(a) *Complaint.* The complaint or a copy thereof may be served upon the respondent by certified mail; by delivering it to the respondent or his/her attorney or agent of record either in person; or by leaving it at the office or place of business of the respondent, attorney or agent; in any other manner which has been agreed to by the respondent; or by first-class mail in case of a person resident abroad.

(b) *Service of papers other than complaint.* Any paper other than the complaint may be served upon a respondent as provided in paragraph (a) of this section or by mailing the paper by first-class mail to the respondent at the last address known to the Director General, or by mailing the paper by first-class mail to the respondent's attorney or agent of record. Such mailing shall constitute complete service.

(c) Whenever the filing of a paper is required or permitted in connection with a proceeding, and the place of filing is not specified by this subpart or by rule or order of the hearing examiner, the paper shall be filed with the Director General, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. All papers shall be filed in duplicate.

§ 18.11 Answer.

(a) *Filing.* The respondent's answer shall be filed in writing within the time specified in the complaint or notice of institution of the proceeding, unless on application the time is extended by the Director General. The answer shall be filed in duplicate with the Director General.

(b) *Contents.* The answer shall contain a statement of facts which constitute the grounds of defense, and it shall specifically admit or deny each allegation set forth in the complaint. The respondent may also state affirmatively special matters of defense.

(c) *Failure to deny or answer allegations in the complaint.* Every allegation in the complaint which is not denied in the answer shall be deemed to be admitted and may be considered as proved. Failure to file an answer within the time prescribed in the notice to the respondent, except as the time for answer is extended by the Director General shall constitute a waiver of hearing, and the Director General may make his/her decision by default without a hearing or further procedure.

§ 18.12 Motions and requests.

Motions and requests, including requests to intervene, may be filed with the Director General.

§ 18.13 Representation.

A respondent or proposed respondent may appear in person or he/she may be represented by counsel or other representative. The Director General may be represented by an attorney or other employee of the Department.

§ 18.14 Hearing examiner.

(a) After an answer is filed, if the Director General decides to continue the administrative disciplinary proceedings, he/she shall appoint a hearing examiner to conduct those proceedings under this part.

(b) *Authorities.* Among other powers, the hearing examiner shall have authority, in connection with any proceeding assigned or referred to him/her, to do the following:

(1) Take evidence under appropriate formalities;

(2) Make rulings upon motions and requests;

(3) Determine the time and place of hearing and regulate its course and conduct;

(4) Adopt rules of procedure and modify the same from time to time as occasion requires for the orderly disposition of proceedings;

(5) Rule upon offers of proof, receive relevant evidence, and examine witnesses;

(6) Take or authorize the taking of depositions;

(7) Receive and consider oral or written argument on facts or law;

(8) Hold or provide for the holding of conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues by consent of the parties;

(9) Perform such acts and take such measures as are necessary or appropriate to the efficient conduct of any proceeding; and

(10) Make initial decisions.

§ 18.15 Hearings.

Hearings shall be stenographically recorded and transcribed and the testimony of witnesses shall be taken under oath or affirmation. Hearings will be closed unless an open hearing is requested by the respondent, except that if classified information or protected information of third parties is likely to be adduced at the hearing, it will remain closed. If either party to the proceeding fails to appear at the hearing, after due notice thereof has been sent to him/her, he/she shall be deemed to have waived the right to a hearing and the hearing examiner may make a decision against the absent party by default.

§ 18.16 Evidence.

The rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law and equity are not controlling in hearings under this part. However, the hearing examiner shall exclude evidence which is irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious.

§ 18.17 Depositions.

Depositions for use at a hearing may, with the consent of the parties in writing or the written approval of the hearing examiner, be taken by either the Director General or the respondent or their duly authorized representatives. Depositions may be taken upon oral or written interrogatories. There shall be at least 10 days written notice to the other party. The requirement of a 10-day written notice may be waived by the parties in writing. When a deposition is taken upon written interrogatories, any cross-examination shall be upon written interrogatories. Copies of such written interrogatories shall be served upon the other party with the notice, and copies of any written cross-interrogation shall be mailed or delivered to the opposing party at least 5 days before the date of taking the depositions, unless the parties mutually agree otherwise. Expenses in the reporting of depositions shall be borne by the party at whose instance the deposition is taken.

§ 18.18 Proposed findings and conclusions.

Except in cases where the respondent has failed to answer the complaint or where a party has failed to appear at the hearing, the hearing examiner, prior to making his/her decision, shall afford the parties a reasonable opportunity to submit proposed findings and conclusions and supporting reasons therefor.

§ 18.19 Decision of the hearing examiner.

As soon as practicable after the conclusion of a hearing and the receipt of any proposed findings and conclusions timely submitted by the parties, the hearing examiner shall make the initial decision. The decision shall include

(a) A statement of findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, upon all the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record, and

(b) An order of suspension from practice before the Department or other appropriate disciplinary action, or an order of dismissal of the complaint. The hearing examiner shall file the decision with the Director General and shall transmit a copy thereof to the respondent or his/her attorney of record. A party adversely affected by the decision shall be given notice of his or her right to appeal to the Board of Appellate Review (part 7 of this chapter)

within 30 days from the date of the hearing examiner's decision.

§ 18.20 Appeal to the Board of Appellate Review.

Within 30 days from the date of the hearing examiner's decision, either party may appeal to the Board of Appellate Review. The appeal shall be taken by filing notice of appeal, in triplicate, with the Board of Appellate Review, which shall state with particularity exceptions to the decision of the hearing examiner and reasons for such exceptions. If an appeal is by the Director General, he/she shall transmit a copy thereof to the respondent. Within 30 days after receipt of an appeal or copy thereof, the other party may file a reply brief, in triplicate, with the Board of Appellate Review. If the reply brief is filed by the Director General, he/she shall transmit a copy of it to the respondent. The Director General shall transmit the entire case record to the Board of Appellate Review within 30 days after an appeal has been taken.

§ 18.21 Decision of the Board of Appellate Review.

The Board of Appellate Review shall decide the appeal on the basis of the record. The decision of the Board shall be final, and not subject to further administrative review. Copies of the Board's decision shall be forwarded promptly to the parties by the Board.

§ 18.22 Notice of disciplinary action.

Upon the issuance of a final order suspending a former officer or employee from practice before the Department, the Director General shall give notice thereof to appropriate officers and employees of the Department. Officers and employees of the Department shall refuse to participate in any appearance by such former officer or employee or to accept any communication which constitutes the prohibited practice before the Department during the period of suspension. The Director General shall take other appropriate disciplinary action as may be required by the final order.

PART 19—BENEFITS FOR SPOUSES AND FORMER SPOUSES OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 206 and 801 of Foreign Service Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2079, 2102); Sec. 4 of Act of May 26, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 2658).

SOURCE: 46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981.

§ 19.1 Authorities.

Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–465, 94 Stat. 2102) (hereafter ''the Act''), and any Executive order issued under authority of section 827 of the Act.

§ 19.2 Definitions.

(a) *Agencies* means the Department, the Agency for International Development (AID), the International Communication Agency (USICA), the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and the Foreign Commercial Service (FCS).

(b) *Annuitant* means any person including a former participant or survivor who meets all requirements for an annuity from the Fund under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, or any other law and who has filed claim therefor.

(c) *Basic salary* means the salary fixed by law or administrative action before deductions and exclusive of additional compensation of any kind. It includes the salary fixed by sections 401, 402, 403, and 406 of the Act and salary incident to assignment under section 503 of the Act. Basic salary excludes premium pay for overtime, night, Sunday and holiday work, allowances, post and special differentials, and chargé pay.

(d) *Chief of Mission* means a principal officer in charge of a diplomatic mission of the United States or of a United States Office abroad which has been designated diplomatic in nature or any member of the Foreign Service assigned under the terms of the Act to be chargé d'affaires or head of such a mission or office.

(e) *Child* means, except with reference to lump-sum payments, an unmarried child, under the age of 18 years, or such unmarried child regardless of age who because of physical or mental disability incurred before age 18 is incapable of self-support. In addition to the offspring of the participant, the term includes:

(1) An adopted child;

(2) A stepchild or recognized natural child who received more than one-half support from the participant; and

(3) A child who lived with and for whom a petition of adoption was filed by a participant, and who is adopted by the surviving spouse of the participant after the latter's death. ''Child'' also means an unmarried student under the age of 22 years. For this purpose, a child whose twenty-second birthday occurs before July 1 or after August 31 of a calendar year, and while a student, is deemed to have become 22 years of age on the first day of July after the birthday.

(f) *Court* means any court of any State or of the District of Columbia.

(g) *Court Order* means any court decree of divorce or annulment, or any court approved property settlement agreement incident to any court decree of divorce or annulment.

(h) *Department* means the Department of State.

(i) *Divorce* means the dissolution of a marriage by a final decree of divorce or annulment.

(j) *Expressly provided for* means a direction by a court order to divide a member's Foreign Service Retirement benefits or survivor benefits and awarding a portion of such benefits to an eligible beneficiary.

(k) *Former spouse*[1] means a former wife or husband of a participant or

[1] Note: Section 804(6) of the Act defines ''former spouse'' with respect to duration of marriage as being married to a participant ''for not less than 10 years during periods of service by that participant which are creditable under section 816.'' The Department interprets this as necessarily implying that the marriage must have covered a period of at least one day while the member of the Foreign Service was a participant in the System.

former participant who was married to such participant for not less than ten years during periods of service by that participant which are creditable under section 816 of the Act provided the participant was making contributions to the Fund under section 805 of the Act during some portion of such service, and provided the divorce occurred after February 15, 1981. For this purpose, a former spouse shall not be considered as married to a participant for periods assumed to be creditable under section 808 of the Act in the case of a disability annuity or section 809 of the Act in the case of a death in service. A former spouse will be considered married to a participant for any extra period of creditable service provided under section 817 of the Act for service at an unhealthful post during which the former spouse resided with the participant. See § 19.5–3 for procedures to determine this extra period of marriage.

(l) *Fund* means the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

(m) *M/MED* means the Department's Office of Medical Services.

(n) *Military and naval service* means honorable active service:

(1) In the Armed Forces of the United States;

(2) In the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service after June 30, 1960; or

(3) As commissioned officer of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or predecessor organization after June 30, 1961.

However, this definition does not include service in the National Guard, except when ordered to active duty in the service of the United States.

(o) *Participant* means a person as described in § 19.3.

(p) *Previous spouse* means any person formerly married to a principal, whether or not such person qualifies as a former spouse under paragraph (k) of this section.

(q) *Principal* means a participant or former participant whose service forms the basis for a benefit under chapter 8 of the Act for a spouse, previous spouse, former spouse or child of a participant.

(r) *PER/ER/RET* means the Department's Retirement Division in the Bureau of Personnel.

(s) *Pro Rata Share* means, in the case of any former spouse of any participant or former participant, a percentage which is equal to the percentage that (1) the number of years and months during which the former spouse was married to the participant during the creditable service of that participant is of (2) the total number of years and months of such creditable service. When making this calculation, item (1) is adjusted in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section and item (2) is adjusted in accordance with § 19.4. In the total period, 30 days constitutes a month and any period of less than 30 days is not counted.

(t) *Spousal Agreement* means any written agreement between a participant or former participant, and the participant's spouse or former spouse.

(u) *Student* means a child regularly pursuing a full-time course of study or training in residence in a high school, trade school, technical or vocational institute, junior college, university, or comparable recognized educational institution. A child who is a student shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a student during any interim between school years, semesters, or terms if the interim or other period of nonattendance does not exceed 5 calendar months and if the child shows to the satisfaction of the Retirement Division (PER/ER/RET) that the child has a bona fide intention of continuing to pursue such course during the school year, semester, or term immediately following the interim.

(v) *Surviving Spouse* means the surviving wife or husband of a participant or annuitant who, in the case of death in service or marriage after retirement, was married to the participant or annuitant for at least one year immediately preceding death or is the parent of a child born of the marriage.

(w) *System* means the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

[46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981]

§ 19.3 Participants.

The following persons are participants in the System:

(a) Members of the Service serving under a career appointment or as a career candidate under section 306 of the

Act (1) in the Senior Foreign Service, or (2) assigned to a salary class in the Foreign Service Schedule;

(b) Any person not otherwise entitled to be a participant who has served as chief of mission or an ambassador at large for an aggregate period of 20 years or more, exclusive of extra service credit for service at unhealthful posts, and who has paid into the Fund a special contribution for each year of service;

(c) Any individual who was appointed as a Binational Center Grantee and who completed, prior to February 15, 1981, at least 5 years of satisfactory service as a grantee, as determined by the Director of Personnel of USICA, or under any other appointment under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, who has paid into the Fund a special contribution for such service.

(d) Any person converted to the competitive service pursuant to section 2104 of the Act who elects to participate in the System pursuant to section 2106(b)(1) or (2) shall remain a participant so long as he/she is employed in an agency which is authorized to utilize the Foreign Service personnel system.

§ 19.4 Special rules for computing creditable service for purposes of payments to former spouses.

For purposes of determining the pro rata share of annuity, survivor annuity or lump-sum payable to a former spouse, the following shall be considered creditable service—

(a) The entire period of a principal's approved leave without pay during full-time service with an organization composed primarily of Government employees irrespective of whether the principal elects to make payments to the Fund for this service;

(b) The entire period of Government service for which a principal received a refund of retirement contributions which he/she has not repaid unless the former spouse received under § 19.13 a portion of the (lump-sum) refund or unless a spousal agreement or court order provided that no portion of the refund be paid to the former spouse; and

(c) All creditable service including service in excess of 35 years. The period covered by the credit for unused sick leave is not creditable for this purpose.

§ 19.5 Required notifications to Department respecting spouses and former spouses.

§ 19.5–1 Notification from participant or annuitant.

If a participant or former participant becomes divorced on or after February 15, 1981, he/she shall notify the Department (PER/ER/RET) of the divorce on or prior to its effective date. The notice shall include the effective date of the divorce, the full name, mailing address, and date of birth of the former spouse and the date of the member's marriage to that person, and enclose a certified copy of the divorce decree. If there is a court order or spousal agreement concerning payment or nonpayment of Foreign Service benefits to the former spouse, the original or a certified copy of the order or agreement shall also be forwarded to PER/ER/RET. In the absence of a court order or spousal agreement providing otherwise, the Department will pay a pro rata share of the member's benefits to the former spouse. (A former spouse of a former participant who separated from the Service on or before February 15, 1981 is not eligible for a pension under § 19.9, *i.e.*, not eligible for a pro rata share of the principal's annuity.) Upon receipt of notice of a divorce, a court order, or spousal agreement, the Department will proceed as indicated in § 19.6 or § 19.7. Delinquent notice to the Department of the divorce of an annuitant will result in retroactive payments to any qualified former spouse to the extent that the retroactive payments can be deducted from future annuity payments to the principal as stated in § 19.6–4.

§ 19.5–2 Notification to Department from former spouses.

A former spouse is obligated to notify the Department of the following on a timely basis:

(a) A divorce from a participant or former participant when the former spouse is notified by the court of the divorce before the participant is notified;

(b) Any change in address; and

(c) Any remarriage.

Notices shall be sent to the Department of State, Attention PER/ER/RET, Washington, DC 20520.

§ 19.5–3 Residence of spouse during service at unhealthful post.

(a) The calculation of the pro rata share of benefits for a former spouse, and the determination of whether a person qualifies as a ''former spouse'' depends on the length of the marriage. The latter, under the definition in the Act and when the principal has received extra service credit for an assignment to an unhealthful post, depends upon whether a spouse has resided with the principal at the unhealthful post. In order to determine residency for this purpose, whenever a married participant is assigned to an unhealthful post for which he/she *does not* receive post differential and *does* receive or request extra service credit, the participant shall report on Form OF–140, Election to Receive Extra Service Credit Towards Retirement, whether his/her spouse is or is not residing at the post. Although a chief of mission is not required to submit Form OF–140 in order to receive extra credit for service at an unhealthful post, he/she must nevertheless submit this form if the chief of mission has a spouse that does not accompany him/her at post for the entire assignment. Both the participant and spouse shall sign the completed form. If there is a change in residence of the spouse during the assignment, a new joint Form OF–140 shall be filed to report the change.

(b) Whenever a participant retires or becomes divorced, or whenever a former participant becomes divorced who has extra service credit for assignment at unhealthful posts completed prior to the issuance of this regulation who was married during at least a portion of the assignment, the participant or former participant shall submit a statement to PER/ER/RET reporting on whether his/her spouse resided at the unhealthful post and the dates of such residence. The statement shall be signed by the principal and his/her spouse or former spouse whenever possible.

(c) In the event of a disagreement between a principal and his/her spouse or former spouse concerning residency at an unhealthful post, or the submission of a report or statement by a principal showing a period of nonresidence at a post by a spouse which is not signed by the spouse, the determination of residence will be made by PER/ER/RET and based on records in the Department of payments for travel and allowances plus any other evidence that can be adduced. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the assumption will be made that the spouse resided at the post.

§ 19.6 Court orders and divorce decrees.

§ 19.6–1 Orders by a court.

(a) A court may—

(1) Fix the amount of any pension to a former spouse under § 19.9, or order that none be paid;

(2) Fix the amount of any regular survivor annuity to a former spouse under paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 19.11, or order that none be paid;

(3) Order provision of an additional survivor annuity for a spouse or former spouse under § 19.10–5;

(4) Fix the amount of any benefit under § 19.10–6 based on recall service payable to a former spouse to whom the annuitant was married during any portion of the recall service, or order that none be paid;

(5) Fix the amount of any lump-sum payable to a former spouse under § 19.13 or order that none be paid;

(6) Order, to the extent consistent with any obligation stated in § 19.8 between a participant and a former spouse, and pursuant to any court decree of divorce, legal separation or annulment or any court ordered or approved property settlement agreement incident to any court decree of divorce, legal separation, or annulment, that any payment from the Fund which would otherwise be made to a former participant based on his/her service shall be paid (in whole or in part) by the Secretary of State to a previous spouse or child of such participant. No apportionment under this paragraph may be made of a payment authorized to be paid to a survivor of a participant or annuitant.

(b) An order by a court that does not meet the definition of ''court'' in § 19.2(f) is not valid for purposes of this section even though a divorce decree issued by such court may be a basis for pro rata share payments to a former spouse as described in these regulations.

§ 19.6–2 Qualifying court order.

(a) To be valid for purposes of this section, a court order must be found to be ''qualified'' by PER/ER/RET acting for the Secretary of State. A qualifying court order must—

(1) Be consistent with the terms of the Act and applicable regulations;

(2) Not direct payment of an amount in excess of the maximum amount authorized to be paid by the relevant regulation;

(3) Direct that payments be made to an eligible beneficiary from a principal's Foreign Service retirement benefit or survivor benefit. If a court directs or implies that a principal, rather than the Secretary of State or the Government, make the payments, the order will not be considered qualified unless the principal does not object during the 30–day notice period provided under § 19.6–6;

(4) Define the amount to be paid to a beneficiary in way so that it can be readily calculated from information in the normal files of the Department;

(5) Not make payment contingent upon events other than those on which other payments from the Fund are based such as age, marital status and school attendance; and

(6) Not be in conflict with any previously issued court order which remains valid.

(b) No apportionment of annuity to a beneficiary under § 19.6–1(a) (1) or (6) shall exceed the net annuity of the principal. The net annuity is computed by excluding from the gross annuity the amounts which are:

(1) Owed by the individual to the United States;

(2) Deducted for health benefits premiums pursuant to section 8906 of Title 5, United States Code;

(3) Deducted for life insurance premiums under the Government Life Insurance Program;

(4) Owed due to overpayment of annuity;

(5) Properly withheld for Federal income tax purposes, if amounts withheld are not greater than they would be if the individual claimed all dependents to which he/she was entitled.

[46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981]

§ 19.6–3 Application for payment.

(a) To receive payment from the Fund pursuant to a court award, the beneficiary must submit an application in writing to the Chief of the Retirement Division (PER/ER/RET), Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. The application must be typed or printed, signed by the beneficiary, and include—

(1) The full name, date of birth, current address and current marital status of the beneficiary;

(2) Full name and date of birth of the participant or former participant and his/her date of birth or other identifying information;

(3) Relationship to the beneficiary, and if a spouse or former spouse, date of marriage to and/or divorce from the participant;

(4) A statement that the court order has not been amended, superseded, or set aside;

The original of the court order or a recently certified copy must be enclosed with the application, or a statement appended that such a copy has been sent to the Department by other means.

(b) When payments are subject to termination upon the occurrence of a condition subsequent, such as marriage, remarriage or termination of schooling, or death of the principal, no payment will be made until the beneficiary submits a statement to PER/ER/RET that—

(1) The condition has not occured;

(2) He/she will notify the Department (PER/ER/RET) within 15 calendar days of the occurrence of the condition subsequent; and

(3) He/she will be personally liable for any overpayment to him/her resulting from the occurrence of the condition subsequent. PER/ER/RET may require periodic recertification of these statements.

§ 19.6–4 Date of court orders.

(a) A court order directing or barring payment of a pension to a former spouse under § 19.9 may not be given effect by the Department if it is issued more than 12 months after the divorce becomes final. A court order adjusting the amount of a regular or additional survivor annuity to a former spouse under § 19.11–2 or § 19.10–5 may not be given effect by the Department if it is issued after the death of the principal.

(b) A court order issued within 12 months after a divorce becomes final directing payment of a pension to a former spouse in an amount other than provided in § 19.9 may be made retroactively effective to the first of the month in which the divorce becomes final if so specified by the court. In such event, the Department will adjust any future payments that may become due to an annuitant and a former spouse by increasing one and correspondingly reducing the other in order to give effect to the order of the court. However, if future payments to one party are not due, as for example if a court orders that no payments be made to a former spouse, or that 100 percent of an annuity be paid as pension to a former spouse, the Department will not give retroactive effect to a court order by collecting overpayments from one party in order to pay them to the other party and will not make overpayments from the Fund.

(c) A court order under this chapter involving any payment other than a pension to a former spouse under § 19.9 may not be given retroactive effect and shall not be effective until it is determined to be a qualifying order under § 19.6–5.

§ 19.6–5 Preliminary review.

(a) Upon receipt of an application for payment under § 19.6–3, PER/ER/RET will determine whether—

(1) The application is complete;

(2) The applicant is an eligible beneficiary under this chapter; and

(3) The court order is a qualifying order. If the application is completed, the beneficiary is eligible and the court order appears on its face to be a qualifying order, PER/ER/RET will provide the notification required by § 19.6–6, otherwise, it will notify the applicant of any deficiency or requirement for additional information, and if the order is determined to be non-qualifying, the basis for such determination.

(b) Upon receipt of a certified copy of a final decree of divorce, PER/ER/RET will determine whether—

(1) It is a valid decree. Any decree recognized as valid by the parties will be considered valid for this purpose. In addition, any non-recognized decree will be considered valid for this purpose unless:

(i)(A) Neither party was domiciled within the court's jurisdiction, and

(B) The party denying recognition did not participate in the proceedings, or

(ii) The party denying recognition was not afforded notice of the proceedings (actual or constructive);

(2) A related court order has been submitted by either party; and

(3) A pro rata share payment is or may become due the former spouse. If a divorce decree is deemed valid under this paragraph, a pro rata share payment is due a former spouse unless PER/ER/RET is in receipt of a court order which it has deemed qualified under paragraph (a) of this section, or a valid spousal agrement providing otherwise. If it determines that a pro rata share payment is due, it will provide the notification required by § 19.6–6, otherwise, unless action is being taken pursuant to a related court order, it will notify both parties to the divorce the reason a pro rata share payment is not payable.

[46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981]

§ 19.6–6 Notification.

(a) *Notification to a principal.* Whenever PER/ER/RET receives from a former spouse or other eligible beneficiary—

(1) a court order which it deems qualified that requires payment to the beneficiary; or

(2) A final decree of divorce which it deems valid together with a request for a pro rata share payment—PER/ER/RET will send a copy of the document to the principal and a notice stating: (i) That PER/ER/RET deems the order qualified or the divorce decree valid, (ii) that payments will be made from

the principal's account to the beneficiary and the effective date of such payments, (iii) the effect of such payments on the principal's retirement benefit. In the case of any court order with retroactive or immediate effect, and in the case of pro rata share payments, the amounts will be withheld from future payments to the principal but will not be paid to the beneficiary for 30 days from the notice date in order to give the principal an opportunity to contest the court order or the validity of the divorce.

PER/ER/RET will provide the former spouse or other beneficiary the same information, stating the exact amount that will be payable to the beneficiary and explaining how that amount was calculated.

(b) *Notification to a former spouse.* When PER/ER/RET receives from a principal—(1) a court order which it deems qualified that requires or forbids payment to a former spouse; or (2) a final decree of divorce which it deems valid without an accompanying court order—PER/ER/RET will send a copy of the document to the former spouse and a notice stating: (i) That PER/ER/RET deems the court order qualified or the divorce decree valid, (ii) that PER/ER/RET intends to honor the court decree or to make pro rata share payments because of the divorce, (iii) the effective date, exact amount, and method of calculation of any payments to the former spouse.

PER/ER/RET will provide the same information to the principal and will explain the effect any payment to a former spouse will have on the principal's retirement benefit.

§ 19.6–7 Decision.

(a) When a response has not been received by PER/ER/RET from a principal within the 30-day period under § 19.6–6a, payment will be made in accordance with the notification. When a response is received, the Chief, PER/ER/RET will consider the response. If it is shown that a court order is not qualifying or that a divorce is not valid under terms of the Act and these regulations, payment proposed in the notification will not be made. In such a case, PER/ER/RET will advise both parties of the basis for its decision and the alternative action, if any, that it proposes to take.

(b) If a principal responding to a notification under § 19.6–6a objects to the payment or other action proposed by the Department in the notification based on the validity of the court order or divorce decree, and the record contains support for the objection, PER/ER/RET will grant the principal 30 days to initiate formal legal action to determine the validity of the objection, will continue to delay payment to the former spouse or other beneficiary during this period, and will notify the beneficiary of this action. If evidence is submitted that formal legal action has been started within the 30-day period, the amount of any proposed payment to a former spouse or other beneficiary will continue to be withheld from any payments due the principal, but no payment will be made to the former spouse or other beneficiary until a judicial decision is rendered or agreement reached between the parties.

[46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981]

§ 19.6–8 Allotment to beneficiary.

If a court order is not a qualifying court order because it directs or implies that payment to the beneficiary is to be made by the principal rather than the Secretary of State, the principal may make an allotment to the beneficiary from his/her annuity. An annuitant may also make an allotment from his/her annuity to a previous spouse in the absence of a court order.

§ 19.6–9 Limitations.

(a) Retirement benefits are subject to apportionment by court order under § 19.6–1(a)(6) only while the principal is living. Payment of apportioned amounts will be made only to a previous spouse and/or the children of the principal. Such payments will not be made to any of the following:

(1) Heirs or legatees of the previous spouse;

(2) Creditors of either the principal or the previous spouse; or

(3) Assignees of either the principal or the previous spouse.

(b) The amount of any court ordered payment may not be less than one dollar and, in the absence of compelling

circumstances, shall be in whole dollars.

(c) In honoring and complying with a court order, the Department shall not be required to disrupt the scheduled method of accruing retirement benefits or the normal timing for making such payments, despite the existence of any special schedule relating to a previous spouse or other beneficiary.

(d) In cases where the court order apportions a percentage of the retirement benefits, PER/ER/RET will initially determine the amount of proper payment. That amount will only be increased by future cost-of-living increases unless the court directs otherwise.

§ 19.6–10 Liability.

(a) The Department shall not be liable for any payment made from retirement benefits pursuant to a court order if such payment is made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) In the event that the Secretary is served with more than one court order with respect to the same retirement benefits, the benefits shall be available to satisfy the court orders on a first-come, first-served basis.

(c) A previous spouse or other beneficiary may request that an amount be withheld from the retirement benefits of a principal or survivor of a principal which is less than the amount stipulated in a court order, or otherwise scheduled to be paid to the beneficiary under this chapter. This lower amount will be deemed a complete fulfillment of the obligation of the Department for the period in which the request is in effect. See § 19.14.

§ 19.7 Spousal agreements.

§ 19.7–1 Purpose.

A spousal agreement may be used by both parties to establish an agreed-upon level of benefits to a spouse or a former spouse and to relieve the participant of responsibility for providing a higher level of benefits.

§ 19.7–2 Agreement with spouse.

(a) A spousal agreement between a participant and a spouse may waive or fix the level of a regular survivor annuity under § 19.11–3. If an agreement is filed, it will assure the spouse that the agreed-upon level of survivor annuity will be paid, irrespective of a future divorce provided the survivor meets the definition of ''former spouse'' in § 19.2(k). If an agreement is not filed, the participant's annuity will be reduced under § 19.10–2 to provide the maximum regular survivor annuity for the spouse, but in the event of a future divorce if the spouse meets the definition of ''former spouse,'' that person will be entitled only to a pro rata share of the survivor annuity. An agreement under this paragraph may be filed with PER/ER/RET at any time prior to retirement (commencement of the principal's annuity).

(b) A spousal agreement between an annuitant and a spouse filed with PER/ER/RET before commencement of a supplemental annuity for recall service may waive a supplemental survivor annuity that would otherwise be provided for a spouse under § 19.10–6.

(c) A spousal agreement between a participant or former participant and a spouse may be filed with PER/ER/RET at any time in accordance with § 19.10–5 and provide for an additional survivor annuity for the spouse.

(d) A spousal agreement filed under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) remains valid and binding in the event of divorce if the spouse qualifies as a former spouse.

§ 19.7–3 Agreement with former spouse.

(a) A spousal agreement between a participant or former participant and a former spouse may waive, reduce or increase the following benefits for a former spouse;

(1) A pension under §19.9;

(2) A regular survivor annuity under §19.11–2;

(3) A supplemental survivor annuity under §19.10–6;

(4) A lump sum payment for regular or recall service under §19.13.

A spousal agreement shall also be used by a participant or former participant who has a former spouse on February 15, 1981, to elect a regular survivor annuity for such former spouse in accordance with §19.11–2(e). An agreement to establish or increase any benefit for a former spouse entered into while the

principal is married to someone else, must be signed and agreed to by both the spouse and the former spouse. An agreement affecting pension benefits may be filed at any time and will govern payments made after its acceptance by PER/ER/RET. An agreement affecting a regular survivor annuity must be filed before the end of the 12-month period after the divorce involving that former spouse or at the time of retirement, whichever occurs first, except as authorized in §19.11–2(b) for persons retired on February 15, 1981, or in §19.11–2(e) with respect to persons who were former spouses on February 15, 1981. This filing requirement stated in the Act makes it impossible to adjust, other than by court order, a regular survivor annuity for a former spouse when the divorce occurs after a retirement which occurs on or after February 15, 1981. The survivor annuity for the former spouse in such case is fixed by any spousal agreement entered into prior to the divorce, by §19.11–2 or by court order. An agreement affecting supplemental survivor benefits or lump-sum payments must be filed before the supplemental annuity of the principal begins or lump-sum payment is made.

(b) A spousal agreement between a participant or former participant and a former spouse may be filed with PER/ER/RET at any time in accordance with §19.10–5 to provide an additional survivor annuity for the former spouse.

§ 19.7–4 Form of agreement.

(a) A spousal agreement is any legal agreement between the parties accepted by PER/ER/RET as meeting the requirements of this section. If in accordance with the regulations, PER/ER/RET will accept as a valid spousal agreement a property settlement agreed to by the parties and approved by a court regardless of the date of the agreement.

(b) A spousal agreement must either be authenticated by a court or notarized.

§ 19.7–5 Limitations.

(a) A spousal agreement may not provide for any payment from the Fund in excess of the amount otherwise authorized to be paid, or at a time not authorized by these regulations, or to a person other than a spouse or former spouse.

(b) A spousal agreement must be filed with the Department, Attention PER/ER/RET, and accepted by that office as in conformance with the Act and these regulations prior to the times specified in §§ 19.7–2 and 19.7–3. That office will provide advice to the parties on the validity of any proposed agreement and on proper format.

(c) A spousal agreement may apply only to payments from the Fund for periods after receipt of a valid agreement by the Department.

(d) Paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of §§ 19.6–9 and 19.6–10 apply to spousal agreements and payments made pursuant to spousal agreements to the same extent that they apply to court orders and court ordered payments.

§ 19.7–6 Duration and precedence of spousal agreements.

(a) A spousal agreement may be revised or voided by agreement of the parties (by filing a new agreement under this section) at any time prior to the last day for filing an agreement determined in accordance with §19.7–2 or §19.7–3, except spousal agreements for additional survivor annuities are irrevocable. After the last day for filing a particular agreement, such agreement is irrevocable.

(b) A valid spousal agreement entered into subsequent to the issuance of a court order affecting the same parties will override the court order, and shall govern payments from the Fund.

(c) A spousal agreement may not override a previous spousal agreement involving the same principal but a different spouse or former spouse without agreement of such spouse or former spouse.

§ 19.8 Obligations of members.

Participants and former participants are obligated by the Act and these regulations to provide the following benefits to others and must accept the necessary reductions in their own retirement benefits to meet these obligations:

(a) A pension to a former spouse pursuant to § 19.9;

(b) A court ordered apportionment of annuity to a previous spouse or child under § 19.6–1 (a)(6) (the benefit to a child referred to here is paid during the annuitant's lifetime as distinguished from the automatic survivorship annuity to a child described in § 19.11–7);

(c) A regular survivor annuity to a former spouse who has not remarried prior to age 60, and to a spouse to whom married when annuity commences, pursuant to §§ 19.11–2 and 19.11–3;

(d) An additional survivor annuity for a spouse or former spouse under § 19.10–5 when elected by the participant or ordered by a court;

(e) Lump-sum payments to a former spouse pursuant to § 19.13;

(f) Benefits ordered by a court under § 19.6 or specified in a spousal agreement under § 19.7.

§ 19.9 Pension benefits for former spouses.

§ 19.9–1 Entitlement.

(a) Unless otherwise expressly provided by a spousal agreement under § 19.7 or a court order under § 19.6, a person who, after February 15, 1981, becomes a former spouse of a participant (or former participant who separated from the Service after February 15, 1981) and who has not remarried prior to becoming 60 years of age, becomes entitled to a monthly pension benefit effective on a date determined under § 19.9–2 in an amount determined under § 19.9–3.

(b) A former spouse shall not be qualified for a pension under this subsection if, before the commencement of that pension, the former spouse remarries before becoming 60 years of age.

(c) A pension benefit under this section is treated the same as a survivor annuity for purposes of § 19.11–5(b): a former spouse who elects to receive a pension under this section must waive simultaneous receipt of any survivor annuity.

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§ 19.9–2 Commencement and termination.

(a) The pension of a former spouse under this subsection commences on the latter of the day the principal becomes entitled to a Foreign Service annuity or on the first day of the month in which the divorce becomes final. (Suspension or reduction of a Foreign Service annuity because or reemployment does not affect the commencement of a pension to a former spouse.) In the case of any former spouse of a disability annuitant, the pension of such former spouse shall commence on the latter of:

(1) The date the principal would qualify for an annuity (other than a disability annuity) on the basis of his/her creditable service;

(2) The date the disability annuity begins; or

(3) The first of the month in which the divorce becomes final.

(b) The pension of a former spouse and the right thereto terminate on:

(1) The last day of the month before the former spouse dies or remarries before 60 years of age; or

(2) The date the annuity of the former participant terminates unless the termination results from recall, reappointment or reinstatement in the Foreign Service or reemployment in Government service.

§ 19.9–3 Computation and payment of pension to former spouse.

(a) A pension to a former spouse is paid monthly on the same date that annuity is paid to the principal.

(b) No spousal agreement or court order may provide for a pension or any combination of pensions to former spouses of any one principal which exceeds the net annuity of the principal as defined in § 19.6–2(b).

(c) A pension to a former spouse not fixed by a spousal agreement or court order shall equal the former spouse's pro rata share of 50 percent of the annuity to which the principal is entitled on the date the divorce becomes final, or, if not then entitled to an annuity, 50 percent of the annuity to which the principal first becomes entitled following that date. A pension to a former spouse of a disability annuitant shall be calculated on the basis of an annuity for which the participant would qualify if not disabled. A pension to a former spouse will be increased by the

same percentage of each cost-of-living adjustment received by the principal.

(d) The Department will initiate payment of a pension to a former spouse after complying with the notification and other procedures described in § 19.6.

(e) If a pension can not be paid because a former spouse is missing, the principal may file an affidavit with PER/ER/RET that he/she does not know the whereabouts of the former spouse. In such an event, the principal and the Department will follow the procedures in § 19.11–4 in an effort to locate the former spouse. The annuity of the principal will be reduced by the amount of the pension to the former spouse even though the latter is not being paid. If the former spouse has not been located during the 12-month period following the date the principal files an affidavit under this section, the annuity of the principal will be recomputed effective from its commencing date (or on the date following the last month a pension payment was made to the former spouse) and paid without reduction of the amount of pension to the former spouse. If the former spouse subsequently is located, pension payments to him/her will be initiated at that time at the rate that would have been payable had they been paid continuously from the original effective date. The Department shall not be liable to make any pension payments to the former spouse for the missing period if the procedures under this section were faithfully complied with nor will the Department be responsible for recovering any payments made to the principal for the benefit of the former spouse.

§ 19.9–4 Effect on annuitant.

Any pension payable to a former spouse under this section or pursuant to any spousal agreement or court order shall be deducted from the annuity of the principal. (See § 19.6–4 concerning retroactive adjustments.) If the annuity of such a principal in any month is discontinued or reduced so that the net amount payable is less than the pension to the former spouse or spouses of the principal because of recall, reappointment or reinstatment in the Foreign Service or reemployment in the Government service, the principal's salary, rather than annuity, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension payment(s). Such salary reductions shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Fund. If a pension to a former spouse is discontinued for any reason except a suspension pending a determination of entitlement, the annuity of the principal shall be recomputed effective as of the date of discontinuance of the pension, and paid as if the pension to the former spouse had never been deducted.

§ 19.10 Types of annuities to members.

§ 19.10–1 Full annuity.

If a participant retires and does not provide a survivor annuity to a spouse, former spouse or designated beneficiary, the participant receives a ''full'' annuity. A full annuity means an annuity computed without any survivorship reduction. Example: Average salary $20,000 and maximum of 35 years of service.

Average basic annual salary for high 3 consecutive years of service	$20,000
Multiplied by 2 pct	.02
	$400.00
Multiplied by 35 years of creditable service	.35
Full annuity	$14,000

§ 19.10–2 Reduced annuity with regular survivor annuity to spouse or former spouse.

(a) At commencement of annuity, a participant or former participant may provide a regular survivor annuity for any eligible former spouse and, within the limits of paragraph (b) of this section, a regular survivor annuity to any spouse to whom he/she is then married as described in §§ 19.11–2 and 19.11–3, respectively. A regular survivor annuity for a spouse or former spouse equals 55 percent of the portion of the retiree's annuity (up to the full amount) designated as the base for the survivor annuity. To provide the survivor annuity, the participant must accept a reduction in his/her full annuity equal to 2½ percent of the first $3,600 of the designated base, plus 10 percent of the balance of the base. If a regular survivor annuity is being provided for both a spouse and a former spouse, the bases for each are added and the calculation made as in the following example:

Participant's full annuity as computed in § 19.10–1: $14,000.

Maximum regular survivor annuity is 55 percent of full annuity: $7,700.

Case I (Participant has a spouse and former spouse at retirement) If the pro rata share for a former spouse is 75 percent, the base for this benefit will be 75 percent of $14,000: $10,500.

The base for the maximum regular survivor annuity for a spouse would then be 25 percent of $14,000, or $3,500.

Combined base: $14,000.

Participant's full annuity reduced as follows:

2½ percent of first $3,600 of the base: $90.

Plus 10 percent of the amount over $3,600 ($14,000–3,600) $10,400: $1,040.

Total reduction in participant's full annuity: $1,130.

Participant's reduced annuity: $12,870.

Survivor annuity for former spouse: 55 percent of $10,500 or $5,775.

Survivor annuity for spouse: 55 percent of $3,500 or $1,925.

Case II (Participant married at retirement with no former spouse. All calculations made without reference to cost-of-living increases described in § 19.11–5d.)

Joint election of base for regular survivor annuity of 90 percent of the maximum, or 90 percent of $14,000: $12,600.

Participant's full annuity reduced as follows:

2½ percent of first $3,600 of the base: $90.

Plus 10 percent of the amount over $3,600 ($12,600–3,600) $9,000: $900.

Total reduction in participant's full annuity: $990.

Participant's reduced annuity: $13,010.

In this example, if divorce occurs subsequent to retirement and a court orders a 75 percent share for the former spouse, the base for the survivor annuity for the former spouse would be 75 percent of $14,000: $10,500.

The participant's full annuity would then be reduced by $780 in accordance with the above formula for this survivor benefit, and the reduced annuity would be $14,000–780: $13,220.

If the former spouse qualifies for a pension as described in § 19.9 based on a pro rata share of 75 percent, the pension would equal 50 percent of the participant's reduced annuity times 75 percent (50%×$13,220×75%): 4,957.50.

The participant's reduced annuity would then be further reduced by this pension ($13,220–$4,957.50) to provide an annuity to the former participant of $8,262.50.

If this annuitant later remarried, the maximum base for the regular survivor annuity for the new spouse would be the amount designated at retirement, $12,600, less the amount committed to the former spouse, $10,500: $12,600–10,500 or $2,100.

The survivor annuity for this spouse: 55 percent of $2,100 or $1,555.

The election of this benefit for the new spouse would be made individually by the annuitant since a marriage after retirement does not give a spouse a right to participate in the election.

If the election is made to provide a regular survivor annuity to the new spouse, all of the above calculations would be recomputed effective the first day of the month beginning one year after the date of the remarriage, as follows:

Base for survivor annuity for former spouse: 75% of $14,000 or $10,500.

Survivor annuity for former spouse: 55% of $10,500 or $5,775.

Base for survivor annuity for spouse: 15% of $14,000 or $2,100.

Survivor annuity for spouse: 55% of $2,100 or $1,555.

The combined base for the survivor benefits is $10,500 plus $2,100 or $12,600. The annuity reduction on this combined base as computed above is $990.

The participant's annuity after reduction for survivor benefit would be $14,000–$990 or $13,010.

The pension for the former spouse would be 50%×$13,010×75% or $4,878.75.

The participant's annuity would be further reduced by this amount: $13,010–$4,878.75 to provide an annuity after this recalculation of $8,131.25.

(b) The maximum regular survivor annuity or combination of regular survivor annuities that may be provided under this section is limited to 55% of the principal's full annuity computed at retirement. If an annuitant is recalled to active duty in the Foreign Service, he/she may provide additional regular survivor annuities under § 19.10–6. The maximum regular survivor annuity or combination of regular survivor annuities that an annuitant who was married at retirement may elect or provide, pursuant to a court order or otherwise, after retirement in the event of his/her divorce or remarriage, is limited to the amount provided at the time of initial retirement or reversion to retired status following recall service.

§ 19.10–3 Marriage after retirement.

If an annuitant who was unmarried at the time of retirement, marries, he/she may within one year after such marriage irrevocably elect to receive a reduced annuity and to provide, subject to any obligation to provide a survivor annuity for a former spouse, a survivor

annuity for the new spouse. If such an election is made, the principal's annuity shall be reduced in accordance with § 19.10–2 effective on the first day of the first month which begins at least one year after the date of the marriage. The reduction is computed on the commencing rate of the principal's annuity.

§ 19.10–4 Death or divorce of a spouse and remarriage after retirement.

(a) If the marriage of an annuitant who received a reduced annuity at retirement under § 19.10–2 to provide a survivor annuity for a spouse is dissolved by divorce or by death of the spouse, the retiree's annuity shall be recomputed, if necessary, as of the first of the month following the death or divorce. If the marriage was dissolved by death, the annuity shall be recomputed and paid at its full amount. If the marriage is dissolved by divorce, procedures in § 19.11–2(b) shall be followed.

(b) In the event an annuitant affected by this paragraph remarries, the annuitant may elect within one year of remarriage to provide a survivor annuity for the new spouse equal in amount to the survivor benefit formerly in effect for the previous spouse less any amount committed for a former spouse. The annuity of a retiree making such an election shall be reduced effective on the first day of the first month which begins at least one year after the remarriage to the amount that would have been payable had there been no recomputation under paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 19.10–5 Reduced annuity with additional survivor annuity to spouse or former spouse.

(a) *General*. This section provides an opportunity for a participant or former participant who has provided a regular survivor annuity to a former spouse to provide a survivor annuity to a second spouse or to another former spouse. The additional survivor annuity provided under this section generally is more costly than the regular survivor annuity because the participant is required to pay it's full cost by deduction from salary or annuity, or otherwise, as specified in paragraph (e) of this section. The participant must also be in normal health for his/her age and pass a physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of State (M/MED) to be eligible to provide an additional survivor annuity under this section.

(b) *Limitation on amount*. Neither the total amount of additional survivor annuity or annuities under this section provided by any participant or former participant nor any combination of regular or additional survivor annuities for any one surviving spouse or former spouse of a principal may exceed 55 percent of the principal's full annuity counting any supplemental annuity or recomputation of annuity because of recall service. An additional survivor annuity provided by any principal shall be further limited to the amount that can be provided by a monthly payment which is not greater than the principal's net annuity described in § 19.6–2(b). The amount of any additional survivor annuity provided by a spousal agreement effective prior to the principal's retirement, shall be reduced as necessary by PER/ER/RET after the principal's retirement to comply with this limitation. Any amount paid by a participant for the portion of additional survivor annuity cancelled pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as an additional lump sum payment under paragraph (e) of this section and used to increase the amount of the additional annuity. A participant who separates from the Service without entitlement to any annuity is not entitled to provide an additional survivor annuity. Payments in such a case would be discontinued as described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) *Procedures to grant additional survivor annuity*. A participant or former participant who has provided a regular survivor annuity to a former spouse who wishes to provide, or who is ordered by a court to provide an additional survivor annuity under this section to a spouse or another former spouse, shall do so by filing a spousal agreement with PER/ER/RET on a form acceptable to PER/ER/RET. Such an agreement will be irrevocable when accepted by PER/ER/RET unless the beneficiary of the additional survivor annuity is subsequently made a beneficiary of a regular survivor annuity in

equal amount. Within the limitations specified in paragraph (b) of this section, an individual may be made the beneficiary of both a regular and an additional survivor annuity. A spousal agreement granting an additional survivor annuity to a spouse will remain valid in the event the marriage is dissolved and the spouse qualifies as a former spouse under the definition §19.2(k).

(d) *Eligibility for additional survivor annuity*. A spouse or former spouse must meet the same criteria (§19.2(v) or §19.2(k)) to be eligible for an additional survivor annuity as a spouse or former spouse must meet to be eligible for a regular survivor annuity. Payment of a special survivor annuity will commence on the day after the participant dies and shall terminate on the last day of the month before death or remarriage before attaining age 60. If it is discontinued because of remarriage, it will not be resumed.

(e) *Payment for additional survivor annuity*. (1) Payment *for* an additional survivor annuity will commence on the first of the month following the effective date of a spousal agreement provising the additional survivor annuity. The effective date will be the date of acceptance of the spousal agreement by PER/ER-RET (upon a finding that the agreement conforms to the law and regulations) or such later date as may be specified in the agreement. No payment will be made to a beneficiary under the agreement if the principal dies before its effective date. Accordingly, in order to give protection to a beneficiary during active service, the agreement must be made effective, and payment commence, during active service. Payment will be made by a participant or annuitant by deduction from salary or annuity. Payment will be made by a former participant while awaiting commencement of a deferred annuity by direct payment to the Department, Office of Financial Operations (M/COMP/FO). Payments not received by the due date may, at the option of M/COMP/FO and with notice to the principal and the beneficiary be collected from the principal's lump-sum account. Amounts so collected must be repaid by the principal with interest compounded at 10 percent annually to prevent exhaustion of the lump-sum account. If the lump-sum account does become exhausted, any rights to the lump-sum payment under §19.13 and survivorship rights under this paragraph will expire on that date. If the principal dies with an amount owing, it shall be collected by set off from the survivor annuity or lump-sum account.

(2) Monthly payments may be reduced or eliminated by direct payment to M/COMP/FO by any participant or former participant under terms mutually agreed upon by the participant and PER/ER/RET. Minimum monthly payments will be based upon actuarial tables prescribed from time to time by the Director General of the Foreign Service (M/DGP) with the advice of the Secretary of Treasury. Such tables will be calculated so that the present value of all payments equal the present value of the survivor annuity. If new tables are prescribed, they would be applicable to additional survivor annuities provided by spousal agreements that become effective on or after the effective date of the new tables. Additional survivor annuities will be increased by regular cost-of-living adjustments from their commencing dates only when so specified at the option of the participant or former participant in a spousal agreement. Monthly payments will be higher if cost-of-living adjustments are provided.

(3) In the event of the disqualification of a beneficiary for an additional survivor annuity because of death, remarriage prior to age 60 or divorce from the principal and failure to meet the definition of ''former spouse,'' or in the event of an authorized reduction or cancellation of an election for an additional survivor annuity, the monthly payment for such discontinued or reduced additional survivor annuity will be discontinued or reduced, as appropriate, effective at the beginning of the first month following termination or reduction of the benefit. Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (b) of this section, any amount paid for such discontinued or reduced benefit by a participant or former participant in excess of the minimum monthly payments described above shall be refunded to the participant or former participant with

interest calculated at the annual rate used in the last evaluation of the System or at such higher rate as may be authorized by M/COMP/FO as will not cause a loss to the Fund. The following table illustrates the minimum monthly payments schedule in effect February 15, 1981.

Age of principal and beneficiary on effective date of spousal agreement	Minimum monthly payment required to provide an additional survivor annuity of $100 per month.	
	Without COLA	With COLA
40	$7.49	$12.34
50	14.18	22.01
60	23.55	33.90
70	35.57	47.12

(4) Reduction from annuity to a principal to pay for an additional survivor annuity will be in the nature of an allotment and will not affect computations of cost-of-living adjustments to the principal.

§ 19.10–6 Benefits for recall service.

(a) *Annuity of recalled participant.* Any participant who is recalled to the Service under section 308 of the Act, shall, while serving, be entitled in lieu of annuity to the full salary of the class in which serving. During such service, the recalled annuitant shall make contributions to the Fund under section 805(a) of the Act. If a share of the annuity is being paid as a pension to a former spouse under § 19.9, that share shall be deducted from the salary of the recalled annuitant during the period of the recall service. Upon reversion of the annuitant to retired status, any pension payable to a former spouse that was being deducted from the salary of the principal shall again be deducted from the annuity of the principal which shall be determined as follows:

(1) If the recall service lasts less than one year, a refund of retirement contributions made during the recall period will be refunded under § 19.13 and the former annuity will be resumed at the previous rate adjusted by any cost-of-living increases that became effective during recall service.

(2) If the recall service lasts between one and five years, the annuitant will be entitled to elect benefits under paragraph (a)(1) of this section or receive both the former annuity adjusted by cost-of-living increases and a supplemental annuity computed under § 19.10 on the basis of service credit and average salary earned during the recall period, irrespective of the number of years of service credit previously earned.

(3) If the recall service lasts five years or more, the annuitant will be entitled to recomputation of the annuity as if there had been no previous retirement, or elect benefits under paragraph (a) (1) or (2) of this section.

(4) An annuitant may receive credit in any computation under paragraph (a) (2) or (3) of this section for any Federal service performed subsequent to the separation upon which the original annuity was computed provided a special contribution is made for such service under section 805 of the Act.

(5) An annuitant entitled to a supplemental annuity under paragraph (a)(3) of this section or a recomputated annuity under paragraph (a)(4) of this section is obligated, in the absence of a court order or spousal agreement to the contrary, to have those annuities reduced to provide the benefits described in § 19.8 to any spouse or former spouse to whom married during any portion of the recall service. An annuitant must accept a reduction of 10 percent of his/her supplemental annuity in order to provide a supplemental survivor annuity to a spouse or former spouse. The maximum supplemental survivor annuity equals 55 percent of the supplemental annuity. If, upon reversion to retired status, an annuitant has a former spouse entitled to a pro rata share or some other share of the supplemental survivor annuity, but no spouse, the appropriate share of the supplemental annuity shall be reduced by 10 percent to provide such former spouse a share of the maximum supplemental survivor annuity.

(b) *Survivor benefit for death during recall service.* (1) If an annuitant entitled to a reduced annuity under § 19.10–2 dies in service after being recalled and is survived by a spouse or former spouse entitled to a survivor annuity based on the service of such annuitant, such survivor annuity shall be computed as if the recall service had otherwise terminated on the day of death

and the annuity of the deceased had been resumed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. If such death occurs after the annuitant had completed sufficient recall service to attain eligibility for a supplemental annuity, a surviving spouse or surviving former spouse who was married to the participant at any time during a period of recall service shall be entitled to elect, in addition to any other benefits and in lieu of a refund of retirement contributions made during the recall service, a supplemental survivor annuity computed and paid under § 19.10–6a(5) as if the recall service had otherwise terminated. If the annuitant had completed sufficient recall service to attain eligibility to have his/her annuity determined anew, a surviving spouse or such a surviving former spouse may elect, in lieu of any other survivor benefit under § 19.11, to have the rights of the annuitant redetermined and to receive a survivor annuity computed under § 19.11–2 or § 19.11–3 on the basis of the total service of the annuitant. In the event such an annuitant is survived both by a spouse and such a former spouse, the former spouse will be entitled to a pro rata share of any refund or supplemental survivor benefit under this section computed on the basis of total service during the recall period and months of marriage during such period. If the surviving spouse and surviving former spouse elect different benefits under this paragraph, the former spouse will receive the pro rata share of the benefit he/she elects and the spouse will receive the reciprocal share of the benefit he/she elects.

(2) In the event an annuitant dies during recall service and is survived by a former spouse to whom not married during any period of the recall service, such former spouse will not be entitled to any benefits based on the recall service.

§ 19.11 Survivor benefits.

§ 19.11–1 Kinds of survivor benefits.

If a participant or former participant dies in active service or after retirement, regular survivor annuities are payable under terms of this section to an eligible surviving spouse, former spouse or child. Also, if all rights to annuity and survivor annuity terminate prior to exhaustion of the participant's lump-sum credit, a lump-sum payment is made pursuant to § 19.13. In addition to the above, an additional survivor annuity, and a supplemental survivor annuity may be payable to an eligible survivor under §§ 19.10–5 and 19.10–6, respectively. If any participant or former participant makes an election, files a spousal agreement or becomes subject to a court order to provide a regular survivor annuity for a spouse or former spouse and does not subsequently become entitled to leave a survivor annuity under these regulations (because of separation from the Service and withdrawal of contributions, death after separation but before commencement of a deferred annuity, or for any other reason), none will be paid and such election, spousal agreement or court order to provide such survivor annuity will have no force or effect.

§ 19.11–2 Regular survivor annuity for a former spouse.

(a) *Divorce prior to retirement.* If a participant or former participant is divorced prior to commencement of annuity, any former spouse shall be entitled to a pro rata share of such a principal's maximum regular survivor annuity (based on service performed prior to the first date the principal becomes eligible for an annuity following the divorce) unless a different amount is elected in a spousal agreement filed with PER/ER/RET within 12 months after the divorce becomes final or at the time of the retirement, whichever occurs first, or unless a different amount is specified by a court prior to the death of the principal. The principal's annuity shall be reduced at the commencing date under § 19.10–2 in order to provide the survivor annuity committed to the former spouse.

(b) *Divorce after retirement.* In the event an annuitant is divorced after retirement (commencement of annuity), the maximum survivor annuity that may be provided for that former spouse is limited to the amount provided for that person at the time of retirement. Within that limit, the former spouse is

entitled to a pro rata share of the participant's maximum survivor benefit (based on service performed prior to the divorce) unless a different amount was elected in a spousal agreement filed with PER/ER/RET at the time of retirement, or in the case of retirement before February 15, 1981, filed with PER/ER/RET within 12 months after the divorce becomes final, or unless a different amount is specified by a court prior to the death of the principal. For this purpose, a joint election filed with PER/ER/RET at the time of retirement is considered a spousal agreement. If the survivor annuity for the former spouse is reduced at the time of the divorce (because the pro rata share or the amount specified in a spousal agreement or court order is less than the amount elected at retirement), the principal's annuity shall be recomputed and paid, effective on the date the survivor benefit is reduced, as if the lower amount had been elected at the outset of retirement.

(c) *Death or remarriage of former spouse and transfer of survivor benefit to a spouse.* Remarriage below age 60 or death of a former spouse while a principal is alive will disqualify the former spouse for benefits under this section. In the event of such a remarriage or death of a former spouse, the portion of a principal's survivor annuity committed to that person will become available for transfer to any spouse. If such a remarriage or death of the former spouse occurs after the principal's annuity commences, any reduction in the principal's annuity for that former spouse will be discontinued effective at the beginning of the first month following the remarriage or death unless the annuitant elects to provide or to increase a survivor benefit for a spouse. Such an election may be made within one year after the annuitant receives notice of the remarriage or death of his/her former spouse. The Department (PER/ER/RET) and the annuitant shall each notify the other promptly whenever either receives independent notice of such a remarriage or death. If an election to transfer survivor benefits to a spouse is not made by the annuitant, his/her annuity will be recomputed and paid as if there had been no reduction for the discontinued survivor benefit. If an annuity is so recomputed and an election is subsequently made to designate as beneficiary a spouse to whom married for at least one year at the time the election is made, the principal's annuity shall be restored retroactively to its former, lower rate and then adjusted by cost-of-living increases that have occured since the date of the first recomputation. If an election is made for a spouse when the marriage has not yet lasted a year, the procedures in § 19.10–4 shall be followed.

(d) *Amount of survivor annuity.* The amount of a regular survivor annuity is determined under § 19.11–3(c).

(e) *Special rules for election of survivor annuity for a person who is a former spouse on February 15, 1981.* (1) Any participant, or former participant eligible for a deferred annuity which has not yet commenced, who, on February 15, 1981 has a former spouse, may at any time prior to commencement of annuity, elect, with the consent of any spouse to whom married at the time of the election, to receive a reduced annuity and provide a regular survivor annuity for such former spouse. Such survivor annuity shall be limited by § 19.10–2(b). An election under this paragraph for a former spouse will reduce the amount of any regular survivor annuity that may subsequently be provided for any spouse or other former spouse.

(2) Any former participant in receipt of an annuity who has a former spouse on February 15, 1981 and who has not committed his/her entire annuity as a base for a regular survivor annuity for a spouse or any other former spouse, may, prior to December 31, 1982, designate any portion of the uncommitted base as the base for a regular survivor annuity for such former spouse.

(3) The annuity of a former participant making an election under this paragraph shall be reduced under § 19.10–2(a) effective February 15, 1981, or from its commencing date if later.

(4) An election under this paragraph shall be made by filing a spousal agreement with PER/ER/RET under § 19.7. A spousal agreement to provide a regular survivor annuity under this paragraph for a former spouse may be revoked or amended after its acceptance by PER/

ER/RET as in accordance with the Act and these regulations, only by agreement of the parties up to the last day allowed by this paragraph for filing such an agreement. Thereafter, it is irrevocable. If a participant dies in service after having filed a valid election under this section, a survivor annuity will be paid to an eligible former suriving spouse in accordance with the terms of the election.

§ 19.11–3 Regular survivor annuity for a spouse.

(a) In the absence of a joint election or a spousal agreement to the contrary, a participant or former participant who is separated from active service on or after February 15, 1981 who is married at the commencement of his/her annuity shall provide a regular survivor annuity for a spouse under § 19.10–2 equal to the maximum amount that remains available under limitations stated in paragraph (b) of that section after allowing for any commitment of a regular survivor annuity for a former spouse who has not remarried prior to age 60 and who is alive on the date the former participant becomes eligible for an annuity.

(b) A regular survivor annuity is also payable to a surviving spouse for whom a principal elected an annuity under § 19.10–3, § 19.10–4, or § 19.11–2(c) following a marriage after comencement of his/her annuity.

(c) The amount of a regular survivor annuity equals 55 percent of the base designated for the benefit at the time the principal's annuity commenced, adjusted by the total percentage of cost-of-living increases the principal was receiving at death.

(d) A survivor annuity is payable to a surviving spouse only if that person was married to the principal at the time of his/her death or if the spouse became a former spouse under the definition in § 19.2(k).

[46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981]

§ 19.11–4 Procedure in event a spouse or former spouse is missing.

If a participant or former participant has a spouse or former spouse whose whereabouts are unknown, such participant may elect to reduce or eliminate the share of a regular survivor annuity provided for that person under § 19.11–2 or § 19.11–3 by filing an affidavit with PER/ER/RET stating that his/her spouse or former spouse is missing and giving full name, last known address, date last heard from, circumstances of the disappearance and a description of the effort that has been made to locate the individual. Thereafter, the participant shall take such additional steps to locate the missing person as may be directed by PER/ER/RET. That Office shall also attempt to locate the missing person by sending a letter to the individual's last known address given in the Department's files, to the address given on the affidavit, and, if a Social Security number is known, to the Social Security Administration for forwarding. The election and affidavit may be filed at any time before commencement of annuity. It must remain on file with PER/ER/RET for at least one year before being given irrevocable effect by the Department. If the annuity to the former participant becomes effective prior to the expiration of this one year period, the annuity shall be computed and paid without reference to the election filed under this section. Following this one-year period, or at the commencement of annuity, if later, if the missing person has not been located, the affidavit may be reaffirmed by the participant, after which an election by the participant to reduce or eliminate the share of regular survivor annuity for the missing person shall be given irrevocable effect by the Department. If the annuity to the former participant has commenced, it shall be recomputed and paid retroactively to give effect to any election made under this section.

§ 19.11–5 Commencement, termination and adjustment of annuities.

(a) An annuity payable from the Fund to a surviving spouse or former spouse begins on the day after the participant or annuitant dies and stops on the last day of the month before the survivor's (1) marriage before age 60, or (2) death. If a survivor annuity is terminated because of remarriage, the annuity is restored at the same rate effective on the date such remarriage is terminated, provided any lump-sum

paid upon termination of the annuity is returned to the Fund. The termination of a surviving spouse annuity due to remarriage does not apply to a survivor annuitant who is a surviving spouse of a participant who died in service or retired before October 1, 1976, unless elected following a marriage after retirement under circumstances described in § 19.10–3 or § 19.10–4.

(b) A surviving spouse or former spouse shall not become entitled to a survivor annuity or to the restoration of a survivor annuity payable from the Fund unless the survivor elects to receive it instead of any other survivor annuity to which entitled under this or any other retirement system for Government employees. (For this purpose, neither the Social Security system nor the military retirement system is considered a retirement system for Government employees.) This restriction does not apply to a survivor annuitant who is a surviving spouse of a participant who died in service or retired before October 1, 1976, unless the survivor annuity was elected under circumstances described in § 19.10–3 or § 19.10–4.

(c) A child's annuity begins on the day after the participant dies, or if a child is not then qualified, on the first day of the month in which the child becomes eligible. A child's annuity shall terminate on the last day of the month which precedes the month in which eligibility ceases.

(d) Regular and supplemental survivor annuities to a spouse or former spouse of an annuitant described in §§ 19.11–2, 19.11–3 and 19.10–6(b) are increased from their effective date by the cumulative percentage of cost-of-living increases the annuitant was receiving under section 826 of the Act at death. All annuities payable to survivors on the date a cost-of-living adjustment becomes effective are increased by that percentage except (1) the first increase to a surviving spouse of a participant who dies in service shall be pro rated and (2) additional survivor annuities under § 19.10–5 when the spousal agreement authorizing the annuity makes no provision for cost-of-living increases.

(e) The annuity of survivors becomes effective as specified in this section but is not paid until the survivor submits Form JF–38, Application for Death Benefits, supported by such proof as may be required, for example, death, marriage, and/or divorce certificates. In the event that such is not submitted during an otherwise eligible beneficiary's lifetime, no annuity is due or payable to the beneficiary's estate.

[46 FR 12958, Feb. 19, 1981. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 18970, Mar. 27, 1981]

§ 19.11–6 Death during active duty.

(a) *Annuity for surviving former spouse.* In the event a participant dies before separation from the Service and leaves a former spouse, such former spouse is entitled to a regular survivor annuity under § 19.11–2 computed as if the participant had retired on the date of death unless a court order or spousal agreement is on file in the Department waiving such entitlement or providing for some other computation, or unless the former spouse had been found missing and an election filed under the procedures of § 19.11–4 waiving a survivor benefit for that person. Any assumed service authorized to be used under paragraph (b) of this section in computing the annuity for a surviving spouse may not be counted as ''years of marriage'' when determining whether the previous spouse qualifies as a ''former spouse'' under the definition in § 19.2(k) or when computing the pro rata share under § 19.2(s). A former spouse is entitled to an additional survivor annuity under § 19.10–5 provided death occurs on or after the effective date of a spousal agreement providing for the additional annuity.

(b) *Annuity for surviving spouse.* If a participant who has at least 19 months of civilian service credit toward retirement under the System, excluding extra service credited for unhealthful post duty in accordance with section 816 of the Act, dies before separation from the Service, and is survived by a spouse as defined in § 19.2(v) such survivor shall be entitled to an annuity equal to 55 percent of the annuity computed in accordance with § 19.10–1 less any annuity payable to a former spouse under paragraph a. If the participant had less than three years of creditable civilian service at the time of death, the survivor annuity is computed on

the basis of the average salary for the entire period of such service. If, at time of death, the participant had less than 20 years of creditable service, the annuity shall be computed on the assumption that the participant has had 20 years of service, but such additional service credit shall in no case exceed the difference between the participant's age on the date of death and age 65. A spouse is entitled to an additional survivor annuity under § 19.10–5 provided death occurs on or after the effective date of a spousal agreement providing for the additional annuity.

(c) *Annuity for a child or children.* If a participant described in paragraph (b) of this section is survived by a child or children, each surviving child is entitled to an annuity as described in § 19.11–7.

(d) *Annuity changes.* Annuities based on a death in service are subject to the provisions of § 19.11–5 governing commencement, adjustment, termination and resumption of annuities.

§ 19.11–7 Annuity payable to surviving child or children.

(a) If a participant who has at least 18 months of civilian service credit under the System dies in service, or if an annuitant who was a former participant dies, annuities are payable to a surviving child or children, as defined in § 19.2(e) as follows:

(1) *When survived by spouse and child or children.* If a principal is survived by a wife or husband and by a child or children, in addition to any other annuity, there shall be paid to or on behalf of each child an annuity equal to the smallest of:

(i) $900

(ii) $2,700 divided by the number of children—adjusted under paragraph (b).

(2) *When survived by a child or children but no spouse.* If the principal is not survived by a wife or husband, but by a child or children, each surviving child shall be paid an annuity equal to the smallest of:

(i) $1,080

(ii) $3,240 divided by the number of children—adjusted under paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Adjusted rates.* In order to reflect cost-of-living increases, the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) are increased from the commencing date of the annuity to each child by the cumulative percentage of all cost-of-living increases that have occurred under 5 U.S.C. 8340 since October 31, 1969.

(c) *Recomputation of annuity for child or children.* If a surviving wife or husband dies or the annuity of a child is terminated, the annuities of any remaining children shall be recomputed and paid as though such spouse or child had not survived the participant. If the annuity to a surviving child who has not been receiving an annuity is initiated or resumed, the annuities of any other children shall be recomputed and paid from that date as though the annuities to all currently eligible children in the family were then being initiated.

§ 19.11–8 Required elections between survivor benefits.

(a) *Bar against concurrent payment under this Act and Workers' Compensation Act.* Except as stated below, survivor annuities and survivors' compensation for work injuries under 5 U.S.C. 8102 are not payable concurrently if both are based on the death of the same employee. A survivor entitled to both must elect which of the two benefits he/she prefers. Should all eligible survivors of a deceased employee elect to receive the compensation benefit rather than the survivor annuity, their rights to the latter are terminated and, if the lump-sum credit has not been exhausted, a lump-sum payment will become due under § 19.13. The one exception to this rule occurs when a widow or widower is being paid the balance of a scheduled compensation award under 5 U.S.C. 8107 due the deceased employee. If so, the widow or widower may receive the survivor annuity and compensation award concurrently.

(b) *Election between survivor annuity and social security benefits.* Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 417 (a) and (e), survivors who are eligible for annuity which is based in part on military service performed by a principal between September 16, 1940, and December 31, 1956, and also for survivor benefits under the Social Security system, may elect to have the military service credited toward the

Social Security benefit. In practice, the survivors should apply for both benefits, ask the Department and the Social Security Administration for statements showing the amount of each benefit, and then make their election of where to credit the military service. If Social Security benefits are elected, the rights of *all* survivors to a foreign service annuity are terminated.

§ 19.12 Employment in a Government agency.

An annuitant who is reemployed by a Federal Government agency may not receive a combination of salary and annuity which exceeds his/her Foreign Service salary at the time of retirement. Refer to § 19.9–4.

§ 19.13 Lump-sum payment.

§ 19.13–1 Lump-sum credit.

''Lump-sum credit'' is the compulsory and special contributions to a participant's or former participant's credit in the Fund for his/her first 35 years of service plus interest thereon computed from the midpoint of each service period and compounded at four percent annually to the date of separation or December 31, 1976, whichever is earlier, and after such date, for a participant who separates from the Service after completing at least one year of civilian service and before completing 5 years of such service, at the rate of three percent annually to the date of separation. Interest shall not be paid for a fractional part of a month in the total service or on compulsory and special contributions from the annuitant for recall service or other service performed after the date of separation which forms the basis for annuity.

§ 19.13–2 Share payable to a former spouse.

A former spouse of a participant or annuitant is entitled to a prorata share of 50 percent of any lump-sum payment authorized to be paid to a former participant under this section who separated from the Service on or after February 15, 1981, unless otherwise directed in a court order or a spousal agreement.

§ 19.13–3 Payment after death of principal.

If a participant or former participant dies and no claim for annuity is payable, the lump-sum credit is paid to surviving beneficiaries.

§ 19.14 Waiver of annuity.

An individual entitled to be paid an annuity may, for personal reasons, decline to accept all or any part of the annuity. However, a principal may not waive the portion of his/her annuity authorized to be paid to a former spouse under § 19.7 or § 19.9 or to a beneficiary under § 19.6. An annuity waiver shall be in writing and sent to the Department (PER/ER/RET). A waiver may be revoked in writing at any time. Payment of the annuity waived may not be made for the period during which the waiver was in effect.

PART 20—BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN FORMER SPOUSES

Sec.
20.1 Definitions.
20.2 Funding.
20.3 Qualifications.
20.4 Retirement benefits.
20.5 Survivor benefits.
20.6 COLA.
20.7 Waiver.
20.8 Effect on other benefits.
20.9 Application procedure.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 3901 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 53 FR 39457, Oct. 7, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 20.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless otherwise specified, the following have the meaning indicated:

COLA means cost-of-living adjustment in annuity.

Creditable service or *service* means employment or other periods that are counted under sections 816, 817, or 854 in determining retirement benefits.

Disability annuitant means a participant in FSRDS or FSPS entitled to a disability annuity under section 808 of the Act or subchapter V, chapter 84, title 5 U.S.C., and a *disability annuity* means a Foreign Service annuity computed under those sections.

FSRDS means the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System established by subchapter I, chapter 8, of the Act.

FSPS means the Foreign Service Pension System established by subchapter II, chapter 8, of the Act.

Former spouse means a former wife or husband of a participant or former participant who was married to such participant for not less than 10 years during service of the participant which is creditable under chapter 8 of the Act with at least 5 years occurring while the employee was a member of the Foreign Service and who retired from the Foreign Service Retirement System.

Full annuity equals the annuity the former participant would be eligible to receive except for deductions made to provide survivor benefits or because of payment of a portion of the annuity to others.

Participant means a person who contributes to the Fund identified in § 20.2. Such person may participate in either FSRDS or FSPS.

Principal means a participant or former participant whose service forms the basis for a benefit for a former spouse under this part.

Pro rata share, in the case of a former spouse of a participant or former participant, means the percentage obtained by dividing the number of months during which the former spouse was married to the participant during the creditable service of the participant by the total number of months of such creditable service. In the total period, 30 days constitutes a month and any period of less than 30 days is not counted. When making this calculation for a former spouse married to a participant during a period the participant earned extra service credit under section 817 of the Act, the number of months of such extra service credit earned during that period of the marriage shall be added to the total number of months of the marriage.

§ 20.2 Funding.

Benefits under this part are paid from the Fund maintained by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 802 of the Act but are not authorized to be paid except to the extent provided therefor. Appropriations for such Fund are authorized by section 821(a) of the Act.

§ 20.3 Qualifications.

To be eligible for retirement or survivor benefits under this part, a former spouse must—

(a) Have been a former spouse on February 14, 1981;

(b) After becoming a former spouse, not have remarried before attaining age 55;

(c) In the case of any retirement benefit under § 20.5; elect this benefit instead of any survivor annuity for which the former spouse may simultaneously be eligible under this or another retirement system for Government employees; and

(d) Submit an application to the Department of State by June 22, 1990, in accordance with § 20.9 unless that date is extended as authorized by that section. The deadline for submission of an application for survivor benefits under § 20.5 will be deemed to have been met if the former spouse submits an application for retirement benefits within the deadline.

§ 20.4 Retirement benefits.

(a) *Type of benefits*. (1) A former spouse who meets the qualification requirements of § 20.3 is entitled to a share of any Foreign Service annuity (other than a disability annuity) or any supplemental annuity computed under section 806(a), 823 or 824 of the Act to which the principal is entitled under FSRDS and to any Foreign Service annuity (other than a disability annuity) or annuity supplement computed under section 824 or 855 of the Act of 5 U.S.C. 8415 to which the principal is entitled under FSPS.

(2) A former spouse of a disability annuitant is entitled to a share of benefits to which the annuitant would qualify under paragraph (a) of this section, he or she not been disabled based on the actual age and service of the annuitant.

(b) *Share*. The share of a participant's benefits to which a qualified former spouse is entitled is—

(1) 50 percent of the benefits described in § 20.4(a) if the former spouse was married to the participant

throughout the latter's creditable service; or

(2) A pro rata share of 50 percent of such benefits if the former spouse was not married to the participant throughout such creditable service.

(c) *Reduction of benefits.* If retirement benefits of a principal are reduced because of reemployment, attainment of eligibility for Social Security benefits or for any other reason, the amount of the share payable to a former spouse is correspondingly reduced during the period of the reduction.

(d) *Commencement, Termination and Suspension.* (1) Entitlement to retirement benefits under this section (except for a former spouse of a disability annuitant) shall commence on the latter of—

(i) The day the principal becomes entitled to benefits described in § 20.4(a); or

(ii) December 22, 1987.

(2) Entitlement to retirement benefits under this section for a former spouse of a disability annuitant shall commence on the latter of—

(i) The date the principal would qualify for benefits (other than a disability annuity) described in § 20.4(a) on the basis of the principal's actual age and service;

(ii) The date the disability annuity begins; or

(iii) December 22, 1987.

(3) Entitlement to retirement benefits under this section shall terminate or be suspended on the earlier of—

(i) Last day of the month before the former spouse dies or remarries before attaining age 55;

(ii) Date benefits of the principal terminate or are suspended because of death, recall, reemployment, recovery from disability or for any other reason.

(4) Entitlement to benefits under this section shall be resumed for a former spouse, following their suspension, or the date they are resumed for the principal.

§ 20.5 Survivor benefits.

(a) *Type of benefits.* A former spouse who meets the eligibility requirements of § 20.3 is entitled to survivor benefits equal to one of the following; whichever is applicable:

(1) 55 percent of the full annuity to which the principal was entitled on the commencement or recomputation date of the annuity in the case of a principal who dies while in receipt of a Foreign Service annuity computed under section 806, 808, 823, 824, or 855 of the Act of 5 U.S.C. 8415;

(2) 55 percent of the annuity to which the principal was entitled at death in the case of a principal who dies while in receipt of a Foreign Service annuity computed under 5 U.S.C. 8452;

(3) 55 percent of the full annuity to which the principal would have been entitled if he or she retired (or returned to retirement status) on the date of death computed—depending on the provision that would be used to compute an annuity for a surviving spouse of the principal—under section 806(a), 823, 824, or 855(b) of the Act of 5 U.S.C. 8415 and using the actual service of the principal, in the case of a principal who dies while in active service, including service on recall or reemployment while annuity is suspended or reduced; or,

(4) 55 percent of the full annuity computed under 5 U.S.C. 8413(b) that the principal could have elected to receive commencing on the date of death or, if later, commencing on the date the principal would have attained the minimum retirement age described in 5 U.S.C. 8412(h), in the case of a principal while entitled to a deferred annuity under 5 U.S.C. 8413(b), but before commencement of that annuity. A survivor annuity under this paragraph may not commence before the date the principal would have attained the minimum retirement age.

(b) *Effect of Election of Alternate Form Annuity.* If a principal elects an alternate form annuity under section 829 of the Act or 5 U.S.C. 8420a, survivor benefits for a former spouse under this section shall, nevertheless, be based on what the principal's annuity would have been had the principal not withdrawn retirement contributions in a lump sum.

(c) *Reduction Because of Receipt of Other Survivor Benefits.* If a former spouse is in receipt of a survivor annuity based on an election by the principal under section 806(f) or 2109 of the Act, the survivor benefits for the

former spouse under this section shall be reduced on the effective date by the amount of such elected survivor annuity.

(d) *Commencement and Termination.* Entitlement to survivor benefits under this section—

(1) Shall commence on the latter of—

(i) The date the principal dies;

(ii) December 22, 1987; and

(2) Shall terminate on the last day of the month before the former spouse dies or remarries before attaining age 55.

§ 20.6 COLA.

(a) *Retirement Benefits.* A retirement annuity payable to a former spouse under § 20.4 is adjusted for cost-of-living increases under section 826 or 858 of the Act in the same manner as the annuity of the principal. The first such increase for a former spouse shall be prorated under the applicable section in the same way the first increase for the principal is adjusted, irrespective of whether the annuity to the former spouse commences on the same date as the annuity to the principal. If the benefit of a former spouse is based in part on an annuity supplement payable to a principal under 5 U.S.C. 8421 which is not adjusted by COLA, then that portion of the benefit payable to a former spouse is not adjusted by COLA.

(b) *Survivor Benefits.* (1) Survivor annuities payable to a former spouse are adjusted for COLA under section 826 or 858 of the Act in the same manner as annuities are or would be adjusted for other survivors of the principal.

(2) A survivor annuity payable to a former spouse under § 20.5–1(A) shall be increased from its commencing date pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of section 826 of the Act or 8462 of Title 5, U.S. Code, by all COLA received by the principal at death, irrespective of the date of death and in instances where death occurred prior to December 22, 1987, by all COLA that would have been paid to a survivor annuitant from the date of death until December 22, 1987.

(3) The first increase to which a former spouse becomes entitled whose annuity is computed under § 20.5(a)(2) shall be prorated pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8462(c)(4).

(4) The first increase to which a former spouse becomes entitled whose annuity is computed under § 20.5(a)(3) or

(5) Shall be prorated pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of section 826 of the Act or 8462 or title 5, U.S. Code.

§ 20.7 Waiver.

A former spouse entitled to an annuity under this part may decide to decline all or any part of the annuity for personal reasons. An annuity waiver shall be in writing and sent to the Retirement Division (PER/ER/RET), Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. A waiver may be revoked in writing at any time. Payment of the annuity waived prior to receipt by the Retirement Division of the renovation may not be made.

§ 20.8 Effect on other benefits.

Payment to a former spouse under this part shall not impair, reduce, or otherwise affect benefits paid under the Act to the principal or other persons.

§ 20.9 Application procedure.

(a) *Submission of Application.* To be eligible for retirement or survivor benefits under this part, a former spouse must submit a properly executed and completed application to the Department of State by June 22, 1990 or, if an exception is made for compelling cause to this deadline, within 60 days following the date of the letter from the Department transmitting the application to the former spouse. The application must be delivered or mailed to the Retirement Division (PER/ER/RET), Room 1251, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

(b) *Request for Application.* The Department of State has attempted to mail applications to all former spouses of whom it is aware that it believes may be eligible for benefits under this part. Any eligible former spouse who does not have an application at the time this part is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (October 7, 1988) must communicate with the Department as soon as possible and request an application. Request may be in person or by mail to the address in § 20.9(a) or by telephoning the Retirement Division on area code 202–647–9315. A request by

letter must include the typed or printed full name and current address of the former spouse.

It shall also give the dates of marriage and divorce or annulment that establish eligibility and fully identify the Foreign Service employee or former employee in question and state the agency of current or last employment.

(c) *Payment of Benefits Delayed.* Payment of benefits cannot be made to a former spouse until the application for benefits is approved by the Retirement Division of the Department. Upon such approval, benefits will be paid to an eligible former spouse retroactively, if necessary, back to the commencing date determined under this part.

PART 21—INDEMNIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 60 FR 29988, June 7, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 21.1 Policy.

(a) The Department of State may indemnify an employee for any verdict, judgment, or other monetary award which is rendered against such employee, provided that the conduct giving rise to the verdict, judgment, or award was taken within the scope of employment and that such indemnification is in the interest of the United States, as determined as a matter of discretion by the Under Secretary for Management or his or her designee.

(b) The Department of State may settle or compromise a personal damages claim against an employee by the payment of available funds at any time, provided the alleged conduct giving rise to the personal damages claim was taken within the scope of employment and that such settlement or compromise is in the interest of the United States, as determined as a matter of discretion by the Under Secretary for Management or his or her designee.

(c) The Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel (''Director General'') shall be the designee of the Under Secretary for Management with respect to determinations under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section in cases which involve:

(1) Foreign courts or foreign administrative bodies and

(2) Requests of less than five thousand dollars.

(d) Absent exceptional circumstances as determined by the Under Secretary for Management or his or her designee, the Department will not entertain a request either to agree to indemnify or to settle a personal damages claim before entry of an adverse verdict, judgment, or award.

(e) When an employee in the United States becomes aware that an action has been filed against the employee in his or her personal capacity as a result of conduct taken within the scope of his or her employment, the employee shall immediately notify the Department through the Executive Director of the Office of the Legal Adviser that such an action is pending. Employees overseas shall notify their Administrative Counselor who shall then notify the Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional Problems. Employees may be authorized to receive legal representation by the Department of Justice in accordance with 28 CFR 50.15.

(f) The employee may thereafter request indemnification to satisfy a verdict, judgment, or award entered against the employee. The employee shall submit a written request, with appropriate documentation including copies of the verdict, judgment, award, or settlement proposal if on appeal, to the Legal Adviser. Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the Legal Adviser and the Director General shall then, in coordination with the Bureau of Finance and Management Policy, forward the request with their recommendation to the Under Secretary for Management for decision. The Legal Adviser may seek the views of the Department of Justice, as appropriate, in preparing this recommendation.

(g) Cases in which the Director General is the designee under paragraph (c) of this section may be forwarded by the Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional Problems, along with the views of the employee and the bureau or post as appropriate, to the Director General for decision.

(h) Personal services contractors of the Department are considered employees for purposes of the policy set forth in this part.

(i) Any payment under this part either to indemnify a Department of State employee or to settle a personal damages claim shall be contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds.

(j) In addition to the indemnification provisions contained in the regulations in this part, the Department will also follow any specific policies or regulations adopted with respect to damages awarded against Department health care personnel for malpractice claims within the scope of 22 U.S.C. 2702.

[60 FR 29988, June 7, 1995]

SUBCHAPTER C—FEES AND FUNDS

PART 22—SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR CONSULAR SERVICES—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Sec.
22.1 Schedule of fees.
22.2 Requests for services in the United States.
22.3 Remittances in the United States.
22.4 Requests for services, Foreign Service.
22.5 Remittances to Foreign Service posts.
22.6 Refund of fees.
22.7 Collection and return of fees.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1153 note, 1351, 1351 note; 10 U.S.C. 2602(c); 22 U.S.C. 214, 2504(a), 4201, 4206, 4215, 4219; 31 U.S.C. 9701; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Pub. L. 108–447, 118 Stat. 2809 *et seq.*; E.O. 10718, 22 FR 4632, 3 CFR, 1954–1958 Comp., p. 382; E.O. 11295, 31 FR 10603, 3 CFR, 1966–1970 Comp., p. 570.

SOURCE: 46 FR 58071, Nov. 30, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 22.1 Schedule of fees.

The following table sets forth the U.S. Department of State's Schedule of Fees for Consular Services:

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR CONSULAR SERVICES

Item No.	Fee
Passport and Citizenship Services	
1. Passport Execution: Required for first-time applicants and others who must apply in person [01-Passport Execution].	$30.
2. Passport Application Services for:	
(a) Applicants age 16 or over (including renewals) [02-Adult Passport]	55.
(b) Applicants under age 16 [03-Minor Passport]	40.
(c) Passport amendments (extension of validity, name change, etc.) [04-Amendment]	No fee.
3. Expedited service: Three-day processing and/or in-person service at a U.S. Passport Agency (not applicable abroad) [Expedited Service].	60.
4. Exemptions: The following applicants are exempted from passport fees:	
(a) Officers or employees of the United States and their immediate family members (22 U.S.C. 214) and Peace Corps Volunteers and Leaders (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)) proceeding abroad or returning to the United States in the discharge of their official duties [05-Passport Exempt].	No fee.
(b) U.S. citizen seamen who require a passport in connection with their duties aboard an American flag vessel (22 U.S.C. 214) [05-Passport Exempt].	No fee.
(c) Widows, children, parents, or siblings of deceased members of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the graves of such members (22 U.S.C. 214) [05-Passport Exempt].	No fee.
(d) Employees of the American National Red Cross proceeding abroad as members of the Armed Forces of the United States (10 U.S.C. 2603) [05-Passport Exempt].	No fee.
5. Travel Letter: Provided as an emergency accommodation to a U.S. citizen returning to the United States when the consular officer is unable to issue a passport book. (Consular time charges, item 75, may apply) [06–U.S.C. Travel Letter].	No fee.
6. File search and verification of U.S. citizenship: When applicant has not presented evidence of citizenship and previous records must be searched (except for an applicant abroad whose passport was stolen or lost abroad or when one of the exemptions is applicable) [07–PPT File Search].	60.
7. Application for Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States [08-Report Birth Abroad].	65.
8. Passport security surcharge [09-Passport Surcharge]	12.
Items nos. 9 through 10 vacant)	
Overseas Citizens Services **Arrests, Welfare and Whereabouts, and Related Services**	
11. Arrest and prison visits	No fee.
12. Assistance regarding the welfare and whereabouts of a U.S. citizen, including child custody inquiries and processing of repatriation and emergency dietary assistance loans.	No fee.
(Item no. 13 vacant)	
Death and Estate Services	
14. Assistance to next-of-kin:	
(a) After the death of a U.S. citizen abroad (providing assistance in disposition of remains, making arrangements for shipping remains, issuing Consular Mortuary Certificate, and providing up to 20 original Consular Reports of Death).	No fee.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR CONSULAR SERVICES—Continued

Item No.	Fee
(b) Making arrangements for a deceased non-U.S. citizen family member (providing assistance in shipping or other disposition of remains of a non-U.S. citizen) [11-Non U.S.C. Death].	Consular Time (Item 75) Plus Expenses.
15. Issuance of Consular Mortuary Certificate on behalf of a non-U.S. citizen [12-Non-U.S.C. Mort Cert].	60.
16. Acting as a provisional conservator of estates of U.S. citizens:	
(a) Taking possession of personal effects; making an inventory under an official seal (unless significant time and/or expenses incurred).	No fee.
(b) Overseeing the appraisal, sale, and final disposition of the estate, including disbursing funds, forwarding securities, etc. (unless significant time and/or expenses incurred).	No fee.
(c) For services listed in 16 (a) or (b) when significant time and/or expenses are incurred [13-Estate Costs].	Consular Time (Item 75) and/or Expenses.
(Items nos. 17 through 20 vacant)	
Nonimmigrant Visa Services	
21. Nonimmigrant visa application and border crossing card processing fees (per person):	
(a) Nonimmigrant visa [21–MRV Processing]	100.
(b) Border crossing card—10 year (age 15 and over) [22–BCC 10 Year]	100.
(c) Border crossing card—5 year (under age 15). For Mexican citizen, if parent or guardian has or is applying for a border crossing card [23–BCC 5 Year].	13.
22. Exemptions from nonimmigrant visa application processing fee:	
(a) Applicants for A, G, C–3, NATO and diplomatic visas as defined in 22 CFR 41.26 [24–MRV Exempt].	No fee.
(b) Applicants for J visas participating in official U.S. Government-sponsored educational and cultural exchanges [24–MRV Exempt].	No fee.
(c) Replacement machine-readable visa when the original visa was not properly affixed or needs to be reissued through no fault of the applicant [24–MRV Exempt].	No fee.
(d) Applicants exempted by international agreement as determined by the Department, including members and staff of an observer mission to United Nations Headquarters recognized by the UN General Assembly, and their immediate families [24–MRV Exempt].	No fee.
(e) Applicants traveling to provide charitable services as determined by the Department [24–MRV Exempt].	No fee.
(f) U.S. Government employees traveling on official business [24–MRV Exempt]	No fee.
(g) A parent, sibling, spouse, or child of a U.S. Government employee killed in the line of duty who is traveling to attend the employee's funeral and/or burial; or a parent, sibling, spouse, son, or daughter of a U.S. Government employee critically injured in the line of duty for visitation during emergency treatment and convalescence [24–MRV Exempt].	No fee.
23. Nonimmigrant visa issuance fee, including border-crossing cards [25–NIV Issuance Reciprocal].	Reciprocal.
24. Exemptions from nonimmigrant visa issuance fee:	
(a) An official representative of a foreign government or an international or regional organization of which the U.S. is a member; members and staff of an observer mission to United Nations Headquarters recognized by the UN General Assembly; and applicants for diplomatic visas as defined under item 22(a); and their immediate families [26–NIV Issuance Exempt].	No fee.
(b) An applicant transiting to and from the United Nations Headquarters [26–NIV Issuance Exempt].	No fee.
(c) An applicant participating in a U.S. Government-sponsored program [26–NIV Issuance Exempt].	No fee.
(d) An applicant traveling to provide charitable services as determined by the Department [26–NIV Issuance Exempt].	No fee.
25. Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee for Visa applicant included in L blanket petition (principal applicant only) [27–NIV Adjudication, Blanket L].	500.
(Items nos. 26 through 30 vacant)	
Immigrant and Special Visa Services	
31. Filing immigrant visa petition (collected for the Bureau of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services):	
(a) Petition to classify status of alien relative for issuance of immigrant visa [81–USCIS I–130 Petition].	185.
(b) Petition to classify orphan as an immediate relative [82–USCIS I–600 Petition]	525.
32. Immigrant visa application processing fee (per person) [31–IV Application]	335.
33. Diversity Visa Lottery surcharge for lottery participation (per person applying for an immigrant visa as a result of the lottery program) [32–DV Processing].	375.
34. Affidavit of Support Review (only when AOS is reviewed domestically)	70.
35. Special visa services:	
(a) Determining Returning Resident Status [33-Returning Resident]	400.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR CONSULAR SERVICES—Continued

Item No.	Fee
(b) Transportation letter for Legal Permanent Residents of U.S. [34–LPR Transportation Letter].	165.
(c) Waiver of 2-year residency requirement [J Waiver]	215.
(d) Waiver of immigrant visa ineligibility (collected for the Bureau of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services) [83–IV Waiver].	250.
(e) Refugee or significant public benefit parole case processing [35-Refugee/Parole]	No fee.
(f) U.S. visa fingerprinting [36-Fingerprints]	85.
36. Immigrant visa security surcharge [37–IV Surcharge]	45.
(Items nos. 37 through 40 vacant)	
Documentary Services	
41. Providing notarial service:	
(a) First service (seal) [41-Notarial]	30.
(b) Each additional seal provided at the same time in connection with the same transaction [42-Additional Notarial].	20.
42. Certification of a true copy or that no record of an official file can be located (by a post abroad):	
(a) First copy [43-Certified Copy]	30.
(b) Each additional copy provided at the same time [44-Additional Copy]	20.
43. Provision of documents, certified copies of documents, and other certifications by the Department of State (domestic):	
(a) Documents relating to births, marriages, and deaths of U.S. citizens abroad originally issued by a U.S. Embassy or Consulate.	30.
(b) Issuance of Replacement Report of Birth Abroad	30.
(c) Certified copies of documents relating to births and deaths within the former Canal Zone of Panama from records maintained by the Canal Zone Government from 1904 to September 30, 1979.	30.
(d) Certifying a copy of a document or extract from an official passport record	30.
(e) Certifying that no record of an official file can be located [45-Brth/Mar/Death/No Record].	30.
(f) Each additional copy provided at same time [46-Additional Cert]	20.
44. Authentications (by posts abroad):	
(a) Authenticating a foreign notary or other foreign official seal or signature	30.
(b) Authenticating a U.S. Federal, State, or territorial seal	30.
(c) Certifying to the official status of an officer of the United States Department of State or of a foreign diplomatic or consular officer accredited to or recognized by the United States Government.	30.
(d) Each authentication [47-Authentication]	30.
45. Exemptions: Notarial, certification, and authentication fees or passport file search fees will not be charged when the service is performed:	
(a) At the direct request of any Federal Government agency, any State or local government, the District of Columbia, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States (unless significant costs would be incurred) [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(b) With respect to documents to be presented by claimants, beneficiaries, or their witnesses in connection with obtaining Federal, State, or municipal benefits [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(c) For U.S. citizens outside the United States preparing ballots for any public election in the United States or any of its territories [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(d) At the direct request of a foreign government or an international agency of which the United States is a member if the documents are for official noncommercial use [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(e) At the direct request of a foreign government official when appropriate or as a reciprocal courtesy [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(f) At the request of direct hire U.S. Government personnel, Peace Corps volunteers, or their dependents stationed or traveling officially in a foreign country [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(g) With respect to documents whose production is ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(h) With respect to affidavits of support for immigrant visa applications [48-Documents Exempt].	No fee.
(i) With respect to endorsing U.S. Savings Bonds Certificates [48-Documents Exempt]	No fee.
(Items nos. 46 through 50 vacant)	
Judicial Assistance Services	
51. Processing letters rogatory and Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) judicial assistance cases, including providing seal and certificate for return of letters rogatory executed by foreign officials:	
[51-Letters Rogatory]	735.
[52–FSIA]	735.
52. Taking depositions or executing commissions to take testimony:	

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR CONSULAR SERVICES—Continued

Item No.	Fee
(a) Scheduling/arranging appointments for depositions, including depositions by video teleconference (per daily appointment) [53-Arrange Depo].	475.
(b) Attending or taking depositions, or executing commissions to take testimony (per hour or part thereof) [54-Depose/Hourly].	265 Per Hour Plus Expenses.
(c) Swearing in witnesses for telephone depositions [55-Telephone Oath]	265.
(d) Supervising telephone depositions (per hour or part thereof over the first hour) [56-Supervise Tel Depo].	265 Per Hour Plus Expenses.
(e) Providing seal and certification of depositions [57-Deposition Cert]	70.
53. Exemptions: Deposition or executing commissions to take testimony. Fees will not be charged when the service is performed:	
(a) At the direct request of any Federal Government agency, any State or local government, the District of Columbia, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States (unless significant time required and/or expenses would be incurred). [58-Judicial Exempt].	No fee.
(b) Executing commissions to take testimony in connection with foreign documents for use in criminal cases when the commission is accompanied by an order of Federal court on behalf of an indigent party [59-Indigent Test].	No fee.
(Items nos. 54 through 60 vacant)	
Services Relating to Vessels and Seamen	
61. Shipping and Seaman's services: Including but not limited to, recording a bill of sale of a vessel purchased abroad, renewal of a marine radio license, and issuance of certificate of American ownership:	
[61-Shipping Bill of Sale]	Consular Time (Item 75) Plus Expenses.
[62-Shipping Consular Radio LISC]	Time (Item 75) Plus Expenses.
[63-Shipping Cert AM Own]	Consular Time (Item 75) Plus Expenses.
[64-Shipping Misc]	Consular Time (Item 75) Plus Expenses.
(Items nos. 62 through 70 vacant)	
Administrative Services	
71. Non-emergency telephone calls [70-Toll Call Cost] [71-Toll Cost Surcharge]	Long Distance Charge Plus $10.
72. Setting up and maintaining a trust account: For one year or less to transfer funds to or for the benefit of a U.S. citizen in need in a foreign country [72–OCS Trust].	30.
73. Transportation charges incurred in the performance of fee and no-fee services when appropriate and necessary [73-Transportation].	Expenses Incurred.
74. Return check processing fee [74-Return Check]	25.
75. Consular time charges: As required by this schedule and for fee services performed away from the office or during after-duty hours (per hour or part thereof/per consular employee) [75-Consular Time].	265.
76. Photocopies (per page) [76-Photocopy]	1.
(Items nos. 77 through 80 vacant)	

[70 FR 5374, Feb. 2, 2005]

§ 22.2 Requests for services in the United States.

(a) *Requests for records.* Requests by the file subject or the individual's authorized agent for services involving U.S. passport applications and related records, including consular birth, marriage and death records and authentication of other passport file documents, as well as records of births, marriages and deaths within the former Canal Zone of Panama recorded and maintained by the Canal Zone Government from 1904 to September 30, 1979, shall be addressed to Passport Services, Correspondence Branch, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20524. Requests for consular birth records should specify whether a Consular Report of Birth (Form FS 240, or long form) or Certification of Birth (Form DS 1350, or short form) is desired. Advance remittance of the exact fee is required for each service.

(b) *Authentication services.* Requests for Department of State authentication of documents other than passport file documents must be accompanied by remittance of the exact total fee

chargeable and addressed to the Authentication Officer, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

[46 FR 58071, Nov. 30, 1981, as amended at 64 FR 66770, Nov. 30, 1999]

§ 22.3 Remittances in the United States.

(a) *Type of Remittance.* Remittances shall be in the form of: (1) Check or bank draft drawn on a bank in the United States; (2) money order—postal, international or bank; or (3) U.S. currency. Remittances shall be made payable to the order of the Department of State. The Department will assume no responsibility for cash which is lost in the mail.

(b) *Exact payment of fees.* Fees must be paid in full prior to issuance of requested documents. If uncertainty as to the existence of a record or as to the number of sheets to be copied precludes remitting the exact fee chargeable with the request, the Department of State will inform the interested party of the exact amount required.

§ 22.4 Requests for services, Foreign Service.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall charge for official services performed abroad at the rates prescribed in this schedule, in coin of the United States or at its representative value in exchange (22 U.S.C. 1202). For definition of representative value in exchange, see § 23.4 of this chapter. No fees named in this schedule shall be charged or collected for the official services to American vessels and seamen (22 U.S.C. 1186). The term ''American vessels'' is defined to exclude, for the purposes of this schedule, undocumented American vessels and the fees prescribed herein shall be charged and collected for such undocumented vessels. However, the fees prescribed herein shall not be charged or collected for American public vessels, which includes any vessel owned or operated by a U.S. Government department or agency and engaged exclusively in official business on a non-commercial basis. This schedule of fees shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each Foreign Service consular office, subject to the examination by all persons interested therein (22 U.S.C. 1197).

§ 22.5 Remittances to Foreign Service posts.

Remittances to Foreign Service posts from persons in the United States in payment of offical fees and charges or for the purpose of establishing deposits in advance of rendition of services shall be in a form acceptable to the post, drawn payable to the American Embassy (name of city), American Consulate General (name of city) or American Consulate (name of city), as the case may be. This will permit cashing of negotiable instruments for deposit in the Treasury when not negotiated locally. See § 23.2 of this chapter.

(a) *Time at which fees become payable.* Fees are due and payble prior to issue or delivery to the interested party of a signed document, a copy of a record, or other paper representative of a service performed.

(b) *Receipt for fees; register of services.* Every officer of the Foreign Service responsible for the performance of services as enumerated in the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services, Department of State and Foreign Service (§ 22.1), shall give receipts for fees collected for the official services rendered, specifying the nature of the service and numbered to correspond with entries in a register maintained for the purpose (22 U.S.C. 1192, 1193, and 1194). The register serves as a record of official acts performed by officers of the Foreign Service in a governmental or notarial capacity, corresponding in this regard with the record which notaries are usually expected or required to keep of their official acts. See § 92.2 of this chapter.

(c) *Deposits to guarantee payment of fees or incidental costs.* When the amount of any fee is determinable only after initiation of the performance of a service, or if incidental costs are involved, the total fee and incidental costs shall be carefully estimated and an advance deposit required, subject to refund of any unused balance to the person making the deposit.

§ 22.6 Refund of fees.

(a) Fees which have been collected for deposit in the Treasury are refundable:

(1) As specifically authorized by law (See 22 U.S.C. 214a concerning passport

fees erroneously charged persons excused from payment and 46 U.S.C. 8 concerning fees improperly imposed on vessels and seamen);

(2) When the principal officer at the consular post where the fee was collected (or the officer in charge of the consular section at a combined diplomatic/consular post) finds upon review of the facts that the collection was erroneous under applicable law; and

(3) Where determination is made by the Department of State with a view to payment of a refund in the United States in cases which it is impracticable to have the facts reviewed and refund effected by and at the direction of the responsible consular office. See § 13.1 of this chapter concerning refunds of fees improperly exacted by consular officers who have neglected to return the same.

(b) Refunds of $5.00 or less will not be paid to the remitter unless a claim is specifically filed at the time of payment for the excess amount. An automatic refund on overpayments due to misinformation or mistakes on the part of the Department of State will be made.

[52 FR 29515, Aug. 10, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 14212, Mar. 16, 2000]

§ 22.7 Collection and return of fees.

No fees other than those prescribed in the Schedule of Fees, § 22.1, or by or pursuant to an act of Congress, shall be charged or collected by officers of the Foreign Service for official services performed abroad (22 U.S.C. 1201). All fees received by any officer of the Foreign Service for services rendered in connection with the duties of office or as a consular officer shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States (22 U.S.C. 99 and 812). For receipt, registry, and numbering provisions, see § 22.5(b). Collections for transportation and other expenses necessary for performance of services or for Interested Party toll telephone calls shall be refunded to post allotment accounts and made available for meeting such expenses.

PART 23—FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

Sec.
23.1 Remittances made payable to the Department of State.
23.2 Endorsing remittances for deposit in the Treasury.
23.3 Refunds.
23.4 Representative value in exchange.
23.5 Claims for settlement by Department of State or General Accounting Office.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2651a.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10793, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 23.1 Remittances made payable to the Department of State.

Except as otherwise specified in this title, remittances of moneys shall be drawn payable to the Department of State and sent to the Department for action and deposit. (See §§ 21.2, 22.2, and 51.40 of this chapter.)

§ 23.2 Endorsing remittances for deposit in the Treasury.

The Office of Finance—Cashier Unit, the Authentication Office, the Passport Office or Passport Agency, American Embassy, American Legation, American consular office, or other office or unit of the Department of State authorized and required to deposit funds in the Treasury of the United States, is hereby authorized to endorse, or to have endorsed, to the order of the Treasurer of the United States by appropriate stamp, checks, drafts, money orders, or other forms of remittance, regardless of how drawn, which are for payment to the Department of State for deposit in the Treasury of the United States, including those payable to the Secretary of State.

§ 23.3 Refunds.

(a) *Rectifications and readjustments.* See § 22.6 of this chapter for outline of circumstances under which fees which have been collected for deposit in the Treasury may be refunded.

(b) *Refund of wrongful exactions.* See § 13.1 of this chapter concerning recovery from consular officers of amounts wrongfully exacted and withheld by them.

[22 FR 10793, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 65 FR 14212, Mar. 16, 2000]

§ 23.4 Representative value in exchange.

Representative value in exchange for the collection of a fee means foreign currency equivalent to the prescribed United States dollar fee at the current rate of exchange at the time and place of payment of the fee. ''Current rate'' of exchange for this purpose means the bank selling rate at which the foreign bank will sell the number of United States dollars required to liquidate the obligation to the United States for the Foreign Service fee.

§ 23.5 Claims for settlement by Department of State or General Accounting Office.

Claims for settlement by the Department of State or by the General Accounting Office shall be submitted to the Department in duplicate over the handwritten signature, together with the post office address of the claimant, and with appropriate recommendations of the officer of the Foreign Service, for items such as:

(a) Refunds of amounts representing payroll deductions such as for any retirement and disability fund;

(b) Amounts due deceased, incompetent, or insolvent persons including payees or bona fide holders of unpaid Government checks;

(c) Amounts claimed from the Government when questions of fact affect either the amount payable or the terms of payment, when for any reason settlement cannot or should not be affected at the Foreign Service office; and

(d) Amounts of checks, owned by living payees or bona fide holders, which have been covered into outstanding liabilities. The Foreign Service post or the Department of State shall be consulted before preparing the claim to ascertain whether any special form is required to be used. Claims for unpaid compensation of deceased alien employees shall be forwarded to the respective Foreign Service post.

SUBCHAPTER D—CLAIMS AND STOLEN PROPERTY

PART 33—FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT GUARANTY FUND PROCEDURES UNDER SECTION 7

Sec.
33.1 Purpose.
33.2 Definitions.
33.3 Eligibility.
33.4 Applications.
33.5 Guaranty agreements.
33.6 Fees.
33.7 Conditions for claims.
33.8 Claim procedures.
33.9 Amount of award.
33.10 Payments.
33.11 Records.
33.12 Penalties.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 1977.

SOURCE: 61 FR 49967, Sept. 24, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 33.1 Purpose.

These rules clarify procedures for the administration of Section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967. Section 7 of the Act establishes a Fishermen's Guaranty Fund to reimburse owners and charterers of United States commercial fishing vessels for certain losses and costs caused by the seizure and detention of their vessels by foreign countries under certain claims to jurisdiction not recognized by the United States.

§ 33.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following terms mean:

Act. The Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1971 *et seq*.).

Capital equipment. Equipment or other property which may be depreciated for income tax purposes.

Depreciated replacement costs. The present replacement cost of capital equipment after being depreciated on a straight line basis over the equipment's depreciable life, which is standardized at ten years.

Downtime. The time a vessel normally would be in port or transiting to and from the fishing grounds.

Expendable items. Any property, excluding that which may be depreciated for income tax purposes, which is maintained in inventory or expensed for tax purposes.

Fund. The Fishermen's Guaranty Fund established in the U.S. Treasury under section 7(c) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 1977(c)).

Market value. The price property would command in a market, at the time of property loss, assuming a seller willing to sell and buyer willing to buy.

Other direct charge. Any levy which is imposed in addition to, or in lieu of any fine, license fee, registration fee, or other charge.

Owner. The owner or charterer of a commercial fishing vessel.

Secretary. The Secretary of State or the designee of the Secretary of State.

Seizure. Arrest of a fishing vessel by a foreign country for allegedly illegal fishing.

U.S. fishing vessel. Any private vessel documented or certified under the laws of the United States as a commercial fishing vessel.

§ 33.3 Eligibility.

Any owner or charterer of a U.S. fishing vessel is eligible to apply for an agreement with the Secretary providing for a guarantee in accordance with section 7 of the Act.

§ 33.4 Applications.

(a) *Applicant*. An eligible applicant for a guaranty agreement must:

(1) Own or charter a U.S. fishing vessel; and

(2) Submit with his application the fee specified in § 33.6 below.

(b) *Applicaton forms*. Application forms may be obtained by contacting the Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Room 7820, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520–7818; Telephone 202–647–3941.

(c) *Where to apply*. Applications must be submitted to the Director, Office of marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Room 7820, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520–7818.

(d) *Applicaton approval.* Application approval will be by execution of the guaranty agreement by the Secretary or by the Secretary's designee.

§ 33.5 Guaranty agreements.

(a) *Period in effect.* Agreements are effective for a Fiscal Year beginning October 1 and ending on the next September 30. Applications submitted after October 1 are effective from the date the application and fee are mailed (determined by the postmark) through September 30.

(b) *Guaranty agreement transfer.* A guaranty agreement may, with the Secretary's prior consent, be transferred when a vessel which is the subject of a guaranty agreement is transferred to a new owner if the transfer occurs during the agreement period.

(c) *Guaranty agreement renewal.* A guaranty agreement may be renewed for the next agreement year by submitting an application form with the appropriate fee for the next year in accordance with the Secretary's annually published requirements regarding fees. Renewals are subject to the Secretary's approval.

(d) *Provisions of the agreement.* The agreement will provide for reimbursement for certain losses caused by foreign countries' seizure and detention of U.S. fishing vessels on the basis of claims to jurisdiction which are not recognized by the United States. Recent amendments to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. (1801 *et seq.*) assert U.S. jurisdiction over highly migratory species of tuna in the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Accordingly, as a matter of international law, the United States now recognizes other coastal states' claims to jurisdiction over tuna in their EEZ'S. This change directly affect certification of claims filed under the Fishermen's Protective Act. Participants are advised that this means that the Department will no longer certify for payment claims resulting from the seizure of a U.S. vessel while such vessel was fishing for tuna within the exclusive economic zone of another country in violation of that country's laws. Claims for detentions or seizures based on other claims to jurisdiction not recognized by the United States, or on the basis of claims to jurisdiction recognized by the United States but exercised in a manner inconsistent with international law as recognized by the United states, may still be certified by the Department.

§ 33.6 Fees.

(a) *General.* Fees provide for administrative costs and payment of claims. Fees are set annually on the basis of past and anticipated claim experience. The annual agreement year for which fees are payable starts on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year.

(b) *Amount and payment.* The amount of each annual fee or adjusted fee will be established by the Office Director of the Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, by publication of a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Each notice will establish the amount of the fee, when the fee is due, when the fee is payable, and any special conditions surrounding extension of prior agreements or execution of new agreements. Unless otherwise specified in such notices, agreement coverage will commence with the postmarked date of the fee payment and application.

(c) *Adjustment and refund.* Fees may be adjusted at any time to reflect actual seizure and detention experience for which claims are anticipated. Failure to submit adjusted fees will result in agreement termination as of the date the adjusted fee is payable. No fees will be refunded after an agreement is executed by the Secretary.

(d) *Disposition.* All fees will be deposited in the Fishermen's Guaranty Fund. They will remain available without fiscal year limitation to carry out section 7 of the Act. Claims will be paid from fees and from appropriated funds, if any. Fees not required to pay administrative costs or claims may be invested in U.S. obligations. All earnings will be credited to the Fishermen's Guaranty Fund.

§ 33.7 Conditions for claims.

(a) Unless there is clear and convincing credible evidence that the seizure did not meet the requirements of

the Act, payment of claims will be made when:

(1) A covered vessel is seized by a foreign country under conditions specified in the Act and the guaranty agreement; and

(2) The incident occurred during the period the guaranty agreement was in force for the vessel involved.

(b) Payments will be made to the owner for:

(1) All actual costs (except those covered by section 3 of the Act or reimbursable from some other source) incurred by the owner during the seizure or detention period as a direct result thereof, including:

(i) Damage to, or destruction of, the vessel or its equipment; or

(ii) Loss or confiscation of the vessel or its equipment; and

(iii) Dockage fees or utilities;

(2) The market value of fish or shellfish caught before seizure of the vessel and confiscated or spoiled during the period of detention; and

(3) Up to 50 percent of the vessel's gross income lost as a direct result of the seizure and detention.

(c) The exceptions are that no payment will be made from the Fund for a seizure which is:

(1) Covered by any other provision of law (for example, fines, license fees, registration fees, or other direct charges payable under section 3 of the Act);

(2) Made by a country at war with the United States;

(3) In accordance with any applicable convention or treaty, if that treaty or convention was made with the advice and consent of the Senate and was in force and effect for the United States and the seizing country at the time of the seizure;

(4) Which occurs before the guaranty agreement's effective date or after its termination;

(5) For which other sources of alternative reimbursement have not first been fully pursued (for example, the insurance coverage required by the agreement and valid claims under any law);

(6) For which material requirements of the guaranty agreement, the Act, or the program regulations have not been fully fulfilled; or

(7) In the view of the Department of State occurred because the seized vessel was undermining or diminishing the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures recognized by the United States, or otherwise contributing to stock conservation problems pending the establishment of such measures.

§ 33.8 Claim procedures.

(a) *Where and when to apply*. Claims must be submitted to the Office Director, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Room 7820, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520–7818. Claims must be submitted within ninety (90) days after the vessel's release. Requests for extension of the filing deadline must be in writing and approved by the Office Director, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

(b) *Contents of claim*. All material allegations of a claim must be supported by documentary evidence. Foreign language documents must be accompanied by an authenticated English translation. Claims must include:

(1) The captain's sworn statement about the exact location and activity of the vessel when seized;

(2) Certified copies of charges, hearings, and findings by the government seizing the vessel;

(3) A detailed computation of all actual costs directly resulting from the seizure and detention, supported by receipts, affidavits, or other documentation acceptable to the Office Director, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs;

(4) A detailed computation of lost income claimed, including:

(i) The date and time seized and released;

(ii) The number of miles and running time from the point of seizure to the point of detention;

(iii) The total fishing time lost (explain in detail if lost fishing time claimed is any greater than the elapsed time from seizure to the time required after release to return to the point of seizure);

(iv) The tonnage of catch on board at the time of seizure;

(v) The vessel's average catch-per-day's fishing for the three calendar years preceding the seizure;

(vi) The vessel's average downtime between fishing trips for the three calendar years preceding the seizure; and

(vii) The price-per-pound for the catch on the first day the vessel returns to port after the seizure and detention unless there is a pre-negotiated price-per-pound with a processor, in which case the pre-negotiated price must be documented; and

(5) Documentation for confiscated, damaged, destroyed, or stolen equipment, including:

(i) The date and cost of acquisition supported by invoices or other acceptable proof of ownership; and

(ii) An estimate from a commercial source of the replacement or repair cost.

(c) *Burden of proof*. The claimant has the burden of proving all aspects of the claim, except in cases of dispute over the facts of the seizure where the claimant shall have the presumption that the seizure was eligible unless there is clear and convincing credible evidence that the seizure did not meet the eligibility standards of the Act.

§ 33.9 Amount of award.

(a) *Lost fishing time*. Compensation is limited to 50 percent of the gross income lost as a direct result of the seizure and detention, based on the value of the average catch-per-day's fishing during the three most recent calendar years immediately preceding the seizure as determined by the Secretary, based on catch rates on comparable vessels in comparable fisheries. The compensable period for cases of seizure and detention not resulting in vessels confiscation is limited to the elapsed time from seizure to the time after release when the vessel could reasonably be expected to return to the point of seizure. The compensable period in cases where the vessel is confiscated is limited to the elapsed time from seizure through the date of confiscation, plus an additional period to purchase a replacement vessel and return to the point of seizure. In no case can the additional period exceed 120 days.

(1) Compensation for confiscation of vessels, where no buy-back has occurred, will be based on market value which will be determined by averaging estimates of market value obtained from as many vessel surveyors or brokers as the Secretary deems practicable;

(2) Compensation for capital equipment other than vessel, will be based on depreciated replacement cost;

(3) Compensation for expendable items and crew's belongings will be 50 percent of their replacement costs; and

(4) Compensation for confiscated catch will be for full value, based on the price-per-pound.

(b) *Fuel expense*. Compensation for fuel expenses will be based on the purchase price, the time required to run to and from the fishing grounds, the detention time in port, and the documented fuel consumption of the vessel.

(c) *Stolen or confiscated property*. If the claimant was required to buy back confiscated property from the foreign country, the claimant may apply for reimbursement of such charges under section 3 of the Act. Any other property confiscated is reimbursable from this Guaranty Fund. Confiscated property is divided into the following categories:

(1) Compensation for confiscation of vessels, where no buy-back has occurred, will be based on market value which will be determined by averaging estimates of market value obtained from as many vessel surveyors or brokers as the Secretary deems practicable;

(2) Compensation for capital equipment other than a vessel, will be based on depreciated replacement cost;

(3) Compensation for expendable items and crew's belongings will be 50 percent of their replacement cost; and

(4) Compensation for confiscated catch will be for full value, based on the price-per-pound.

(d) *Insurance proceeds*. No payments will be made from the Fund for losses covered by any policy of insurance or other provisions of law.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) *Appeals*. All determinations under this section are final and are not subject to arbitration or appeal.

§ 33.10 Payments.

The Office Director, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, will pay the claimant the amount calculated under § 33.9. Payment will be made as promptly as practicable, but may be delayed pending the appropriation of sufficient funds, should fee collections not be adequate to sustain the operation of the Fund. The Director shall notify the claimant of the amount approved for payment as promptly as practicable and the same shall thereafter constitute a valid, but non-interest bearing obligation of the Government. Delays in payments are not a direct consequence of seizure and detention and cannot therefore be construed as increasing the compensable period for lost fishing time. If there is a question about distribution of the proceeds of the claim, the Director may request proof of interest from all parties, and will settle this issue.

§ 33.11 Records.

The Office Director, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs will have the right to inspect claimants' books and records as a precondition to approving claims. All claims must contain written authorization of the guaranteed party for any international, federal, state, or local governmental Agencies to provide the Office Director, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs any data or information pertinent to a claim.

§ 33.12 Penalties.

Persons who willfully make any false or misleading statement or representation to obtain compensation from the Fund are subject to criminal prosecution under 22 U.S.C. 1980(g). This provides penalties up to $25,000 or imprisonment for up to one year, or both. Any evidence of criminal conduct will be promptly forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for action. Additionally, misrepresentation, concealment, or fraud, or acts intentionally designed to result in seizure, may void the guaranty agreement.

PART 34—COLLECTION OF DEBTS

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AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3701–3719; 5 U.S.C. 5514; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 3926; 4 CFR parts 101–105; 5 CFR part 550

SOURCE: 54 FR 13365, Apr. 3, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 34.1 Purpose.

These regulations prescribe the procedures to be used by the United States Department of State (STATE) in the collection of claims owed to STATE and to the United States.

§ 34.2 Scope.

(a) Applicability of Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS). Except as

set forth in this part or otherwise provided by law, STATE will conduct administrative actions to collect claims (including offset, compromise, suspension, termination, disclosure and referral) in accordance with the FCCS of the General Accounting Office and Department of Justice, 4 CFR parts 101–105.

(b) This part is not applicable to:

(1) Claims against any foreign country or any political subdivision thereof, or any public international organization.

(2) Claims where the STATE Comptroller or his designee determines that the achievement of the purposes of any provision of law administered by STATE require a different course of action.

§ 34.3 Definitions.

(a) A *debt* or *claim* refers to an amount of money which has been determined to be owed to the United States from any person, organization or entity, except another Federal Agency. A debtor's liability arising from a particular contract or transaction shall be considered a single claim for purposes of the monetary ceilings of the FCCS.

(b) *Delinquent* means a debt that has not been paid by the date specified in STATE's written notification or applicable contractual agreement, unless other satisfactory arrangements have been made by that date, or that has not been in accordance with a payment agreement with STATE.

(c) *Disposable pay* means the amount that remains from an employee's Federal pay after required deductions for Federal, State and local income taxes; Social Security taxes, including Medicare taxes; Federal retirement programs; premiums for life and health insurance benefits and such other deductions that are required by law to be withheld including garnishments.

§ 34.4 Interest, penalty, and administrative charges.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by statute, contract or excluded in accordance with FCCS, STATE will assess:

(1) Interest on unpaid claims in accordance with existing Treasury rules and regulations.

(2) Penalty charges at 6 percent a year on any portion of a claim that is delinquent for more than 90 days.

(3) Administrative charges to cover the costs of processing and calculating delinquent claims.

(4) Late payment charges shall be computed from the date of mailing or hand delivery of the notice of the claim and interest requirements.

(5) When a debt is paid in partial or installment payments, amounts received shall be applied first to outstanding penalty and administrative cost charges, second to accrued interest, and then to outstanding principal.

(6) Waiver. STATE shall consider waiver of interest, penalty charges and/or administrative charges in accordance with the FCCS, 4 CFR 102.13(g).

§ 34.5 Exceptions.

(a) Claims arising from the audit of transportation accounts pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3726 shall be determined, collected, compromised, terminated, or settled in accordance with the regulations published under 31 U.S.C. 3726 (see 41 CFR part 101–41).

(b) Claims arising out of acquisition contracts subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) shall be determined, collected, compromised, terminated, or settled in accordance with those regulations (see 48 CFR part 32).

(c) Claims based in whole or in part on conduct in violation of the antitrust laws, or in regard to which there is an indication of fraud, presentation of a false claim, or misrepresentation on the part of the debtor or any other party having an interest in the claim, shall be referred to the Department of Justice for compromise, suspension, or termination of collection action.

(d) Tax claims are excluded from the coverage of this regulation.

§ 34.6 Use of procedures.

Procedures authorized by this regulation (including but not limited to referral to a debt collection agency, administrative offset, or salary offset) may be used singly or in combination.

§ 34.7 Other procedures or actions.

(a) Nothing contained in this regulation is intended to require STATE to duplicate administrative proceedings

required by contract or other laws or regulations.

(b) Nothing in this regulation is intended to preclude utilization of informal administrative actions or remedies which may be available.

(c) Nothing contained in this regulation is intended to deter STATE from demanding the return of specific property or from demanding the return of the property or the payment of its value.

(d) The failure of STATE to comply with any provision in this regulation shall not serve as defense to the debt.

Subpart B—Administrative Offset and Referral to Collection Agencies

§ 34.8 Demand for payment.

(a) A total of three progressively stronger written demands at approximately 30–day intervals will normally be made, unless a response or other information indicates that additional written demands would either be unnecessary or futile. When necessary to protect the Government's interest, written demand may be preceded by other appropriate actions under the FCCS, including immediate referral for litigation and/or offset.

(b) The initial written demand for payment shall inform the debtor of:

(1) The basis of the claim;

(2) The amount of the claim;

(3) The date when payment is due 30-days from the date of mailing or hand delivery of the initial demand for payment;

(4) The provision for late payment (interest), penalty and administrative charges, if payment is not received by the due date.

§ 34.9 Collection by administrative offset.

(a) Offset will be used whenever feasible and not otherwise prohibited. Offset is not required to be used in every instance and consideration should be given to the debtor's financial condition and the impact of offset on STATE programs or projects.

(b) The procedures for offset in this section do not apply to the offset of Federal salaries under 5 U.S.C. 5514.

(c) Before offset is made, STATE will provide the debtor with written notice informing the debtor of:

(1) The nature and amount of the claim;

(2) The intent of STATE to collect by administrative offset, including asking the assistance of other Federal agencies to help in the offset whenever possible, if the debtor has not made payment by the payment due date or has not made an arrangement for payment by the payment due date;

(3) The right of the debtor to inspect and copy STATE's records of the claim;

(4) The right of the debtor to a review of the claim within STATE. If the claim is disputed in full or part, the debtor shall respond to the demand in writing by making a request by the payment due date stated within the notice to the billing office for a review of the claim within STATE. The debtor's written response shall state the basis for the dispute. If only part of the claim is disputed, the undisputed portion must be paid by the date stated in the notice to avoid late payment, penalty and administrative charges. If STATE either sustains or amends its determination, it shall notify the debtor of its intent to collect the claim, with any adjustments based on the debtor's response by administrative offset unless payment is received within 30-days of the mailing of the notification of its decision following a review of the claim.

(5) The right of the debtor to offer to make a written agreement to repay the amount of the claim.

(6) The notice of offset need not include the requirements of paragraphs (c) (3), (4), or (5) of this section if the debtor has been informed of the requirements at an earlier stage in the administrative proceedings, e.g., if they were included in a final contracting officer's decision.

(d) STATE will promptly make requests for offset to other agencies known to be holding funds payable to a debtor and, when appropriate, place the name of the debtor on the ''List of Contractors Indebted to the United States''. STATE will provide instructions for the transfer of funds.

(e) STATE will promptly process requests for offset from other agencies

and transfer funds to the requesting agency upon receipt of the written certification that the person owes the debt and that, if a Federal employee, the employee has been given the procedural rights required by 5 USC 5514 and 5 CFR part 550, subpart K.

§ 34.10 Administrative offset against amounts payable for Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

(a) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, STATE may request that monies that are due and payable to a debtor from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, Federal Employee Retirement Fund, or the Foreign Service Retirement Fund be administratively offset in reasonable amounts in order to collect in one full payment or a minimal number of payments, debts owed the United States by the debtor. Such requests shall be made to the appropriate officials of the respective fund servicing agency in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of that agency.

(b) When making a request for administrative offset under paragraph (a) of this section, STATE shall include written statements that:

(1) The debtor owes the United States a debt, including the amount of the debt.

(2) STATE has complied with the applicable statutes, regulations, and procedures of the respective fund servicing agencies.

(3) STATE has complied with the requirements of § 34.9 of this part.

(c) Once STATE decides to request offset under paragraph (a) of this section, it will make the request as soon as practical after completion of the applicable procedures in order that the fund servicing agency may identify the debtor's account in anticipation of the time when the debtor requests or becomes eligible to receive payments from the fund. This will satisfy any requirements that offset will be initiated prior to expiration of the applicable statute of limitations.

(d) If STATE collects part or all of the debt by other means before deductions are made or completed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, STATE shall act promptly to modify or terminate its request for offset under paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) This section does not require or authorize the fund servicing agency to review the merits of the STATE determination relative to the amount and validity of the debt, its determination on waiver under an applicable statute, or its determination whether to provide an oral hearing.

§ 34.11 Collection in installments.

Whenever feasible, and except as required otherwise by law, debts owed to the United States, together with interest, penalties, and administrative costs as required by this regulation, should be collected in one lump sum. This is true whether the debt is being collected under administrative offset or by another method, including voluntary payment. However, if the debtor is financially unable to pay the indebtedness in one lump sum, payment may be accepted in regular installments. If STATE agrees to accept payment in installments, it will obtain a legally enforceable written agreement from the debtor that specifies all of the terms of the arrangement and which contains a provision accelerating the debt in the event the debtor defaults. The size and frequency of the payments should bear a reasonable relation to the size of the debt and ability of the debtor to pay. If possible the installment payments should be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the Government's claim within 3 years.

§ 34.12 Exploration of compromise.

STATE may attempt to effect compromise in accordance with the standards set forth in part 103 of the FCCS (4 CFR part 103).

§ 34.13 Suspending or terminating collection action.

The suspension or termination of collection action shall be made in accordance with the standards set forth in part 104 of the FCCS (4 CFR part 104).

§ 34.14 Referrals to the Department of Justice or the General Accounting Office.

Referrals to the Department of Justice or the General Accounting Office shall be made in accordance with the

standards set forth in part 105 of the FCCS (4 CFR part 105).

§ 34.15 Collection services.

(a) STATE has authority to contract for collection services to recover delinquent debts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c) and part 102 of the FCCS (4 CFR part 102).

(b) STATE may disclose delinquent debts, other than delinquent debts of current Federal employees, to consumer reporting agencies in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(f) and the FCCS.

(c) STATE will not use a collection agency to collect a debt owed by a currently employed or retired Federal employee, if collection by salary or annuity offset is available.

Subpart C—Salary Offset

§ 34.16 Scope.

(a) This subpart sets forth STATE's procedures for the collection of a Federal employee's pay by salary offset to satisfy certain valid and past due debts owed the United States Government.

(b) This subpart applies to:

(1) Current employees of STATE and other agencies who owe debts to STATE;

(2) Current employees of STATE who owe debts to other agencies.

(c) This subpart does not apply to debts or claims arising under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*); the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 *et seq.*); the tariff laws of the United States; or to any case where collection of a debt by salary offset is explicitly provided for or prohibited by another statute (e.g. travel advances in 5 U.S.C. 5705 and employee training expenses in 5 U.S.C. 4108).

(d) This subpart does not apply to any adjustment to pay arising out of an employee's election of coverage or a change in coverage under a Federal benefits program requiring periodic deductions from pay or ministerial adjustments in pay, if the amount to be recovered was accumulated over four pay periods or less.

(e) These regulations do not preclude an employee from:

(1) Requesting waiver of erroneous payment of salary, travel, transportation or relocation expense and allowances;

(2) Requesting waiver of any other type of debt, if waiver is available by statute; or

(3) Questioning the amount or validity of a debt by submitting a subsequent claim to the General Accounting Office.

(f) Nothing in these regulations precludes the compromise, suspension or termination of collection actions where appropriate under subpart A or other regulations.

§ 34.17 Coordinating offset with another federal agency.

(a) When STATE is owed a debt by an employee of another agency, the other agency shall not initiate the requested offset until STATE provides the agency with a written certification that the debtor owes STATE a debt (including the amount and basis of the debt and the due date of payment) and that STATE has complied with these regulations.

(b) When another agency is owed the debt, STATE may use salary offset against one of its employees who is indebted to another agency, if requested to do so by that agency. Such request must be accompanied by a certification that the person owes the debt (including the amount and basis of the debt and the due date of payment) and that the agency has complied with its regulations as required by 5 U.S.C. 5514 and 5 CFR part 550, subpart K.

§ 34.18 Notice requirements before offset.

Except as provided in § 34.16, salary offset deductions will not be made unless STATE first provides the employee with a written notice that he/she owes a debt to the Federal Government at least 30 calendar days before salary offset is to be initiated. When STATE is the creditor agency, this notice of intent to offset an employee's salary shall be hand-delivered or sent by certified mail to the most current address that is available to the Department and will state:

(a) That STATE has reviewed the records relating to the debt and has determined that the debt is owed, its origin and nature, and the amount due;

(b) The intention of STATE to collect the debt by means of deduction from the employee's current disposable pay until the debt and all accumulated interest are paid in full;

(c) The amount, frequency, approximate beginning date, and duration of the intended deductions;

(d) The requirement to assess and collect interest, penalties, and administrative costs, or waiver are in accordance with § 34.4, unless excused in accordance with § 34.4(a)(6);

(e) The employee's right to inspect and copy any STATE records relating to the debt, or, if the employee or their representative cannot personally inspect the records, to request and receive a copy of such records;

(f) The opportunity (under terms agreeable to STATE) to enter into a written agreement establishing a repayment schedule of the debt in lieu of offset;

(g) The right to a hearing conducted by an official (administrative law judge or a hearing official not under the control of STATE) with respect to the existence of the debt, the amount of the debt, or the repayment schedule (*i.e.*, the percentage of disposable pay to be deducted each pay period), so long as a request for a hearing is filed by the employee as prescribed in § 34.19;

(h) That the timely filing of a request for hearing within 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice of intent to offset will stay the commencement of collection proceedings;

(i) That the Department will initiate procedures to implement a salary offset, as appropriate, (which may not exceed 15 percent of the employee's disposable pay) not less than thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the notice of debt, unless the employee files a timely petition for a hearing;

(j) That a final decision on the hearing (if one is requested) will be issued at the earliest practical date, but not later than 60 days after the filing of the request for a hearing unless the employee requests and the hearing official grants a delay in the proceedings;

(k) That any knowingly false or frivolous statements, representation, or evidence may subject the employee to disciplinary procedures (5 U.S.C. Chapter 75, 5 CFR part 752 or other applicable statutes or regulations); penalties (31 U.S.C. 3729–3731 or other applicable statutes or regulations); or criminal penalties (18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 1001, and 1002 or other applicable statutes or regulations);

(l) Any other rights and remedies available to the employee under statutes or regulations governing the program for which the collection is being made;

(m) That the amounts paid on or deducted from the debt which are later waived or found not owed to the United States will be promptly refunded to the employee, unless there are applicable contractual or statutory provisions to the contrary;

(n) The method and time period for requesting a hearing; and

(o) The name and address of the STATE official to whom communications should be directed.

[54 FR 13365, Apr. 3, 1989; 54 FR 28416, July 16, 1989]

§ 34.19 Request for a hearing.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an employee must file a request for a hearing that is received by STATE not later than 30 calendar days from the date of STATE's notice described in § 34.18 if an employee wants a hearing concerning:

(1) The existence or amount of the debt; or

(2) STATE's proposed offset schedule.

(b) The request must be signed by the employee and should identify and explain with reasonable specificity and brevity the facts, evidence and witnesses which the employee believes support his or her position. If the employee objects to the percentage of disposable pay to be deducted from each check, the request should state the objection and the reasons for it.

(c) The employee must also specify whether an oral or paper hearing is requested. If an oral hearing is desired, the request should explain why the matter cannot be resolved by review of the documentary evidence alone.

(d) If the employee files a request for hearing later than the required 30 calendar days as described in paragraph (a) of this section, the hearing officer may accept the request if the employee can show that the delay was because of

circumstances beyond his or her control or because of failure to receive notice of the filing deadline (unless the employee has actual notice of the filing deadline).

(e) An employee waives the right to a hearing and will have his or her disposable pay offset if the employee fails to file a petition for a hearing as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section or fails to appear at the scheduled hearing.

§ 34.20 Hearings.

(a) If an employee timely files a request for a hearing under § 34.19, STATE shall select the time, date, and location of the hearing.

(b) Hearings shall be conducted by a hearing official not under the control or authority of STATE.

(c) Procedure.

(1) After the employee requests a hearing, the hearing official or administrative law judge shall notify the employee of the form of the hearing to be provided. If the hearing will be oral, notice shall set forth the date, time and location of the hearing. If the hearing will be paper, the employee shall be notified that he or she should submit arguments in writing to the hearing official or administrative law judge by a specified date after which the record shall be closed. This date shall give the employee reasonable time to submit documentation.

(2) *Oral hearing*. An employee who requests an oral hearing shall be provided an oral hearing if the hearing official or administrative law judge determines that the matter cannot be resolved by review of documentary evidence alone (e.g. when an issue of credibility or veracity is involved). The hearing is not an adversarial adjudication, and need not take the form of an evidentiary hearing. Oral hearings may take the form of, but are not limited to:

(i) Informal conferences with the hearing official or administrative law judge, in which the employee and agency representative will be given full opportunity to present evidence, witnesses, and argument;

(ii) Informal meetings with an interview of the employee; or

(iii) Formal written submissions, with an opportunity for oral presentation.

(3) *Paper hearing*. If the hearing official or administrative law judge determines that an oral hearing is not necessary, he or she will make the determination based upon a review of the available written record (5 U.S.C. 5514).

(4) *Record*. The hearing official must maintain a summary record of any hearing provided by this subpart. See 4 CFR 102.3. Witnesses who testify in oral hearings will do so under oath or affirmation.

(5) *Content of decision*. The written decision shall include:

(i) A statement of the facts presented to support the origin, nature, and amount of the debt;

(ii) The hearing official's findings, analysis, and conclusions; and

(iii) The terms of any repayment schedules, if applicable.

(6) *Failure to appear*. In the absence of good cause shown (e.g. excused illness), an employee who fails to appear at a hearing shall be deemed, for the purpose of this subpart, to admit the existence and amount of the debt as described in the notice of intent. The hearing official shall schedule a new hearing date upon the request of the creditor agency representative when good cause is shown. Both parties shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the new hearing.

[54 FR 13365, Apr. 3, 1989; 54 FR 28416, July 16, 1989]

§ 34.21 Review of STATE records related to the debt.

(a) *Notification by employee*. An employee who intends to inspect or copy agency records related to the debt must send a letter to the official designated in § 34.18(o) stating his or her intention. The letter must be received by STATE within 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice of intent to offset.

(b) *STATE's response*. In response to a timely notice submitted by the debtor as described in paragraph (a) of this section, STATE will notify the employee of the location and time when the employee may inspect and copy STATE records related to the debt.

§ 34.22 Written agreement to repay as alternative to salary offset.

(a) *Notification by employee.* The employee may propose, in response to the notice of intent to offset, a written agreement to repay the debt as an alternative to salary offset. The proposal shall admit the existence of the debt and set forth a proposed repayment schedule. Any employee who wishes to do this must submit a proposed written agreement to repay the debt which is received by STATE within 30 calendar days of the notice.

(b) *STATE's response.* STATE will notify the employee whether the proposed written agreement for repayment is acceptable. It is within STATE's discretion to accept a repayment agreement instead of proceeding by offset.

(c) *Procedures.* If the employee and STATE enter into a written agreement to repay instead of salary offset, the debt will be repaid in accordance with the agreement provisions and the procedures of § 34.23 will not apply.

§ 34.23 Procedures for salary offset.

Unless STATE agrees and regulations do not provide otherwise, the following procedures apply:

(a) *Method.* Salary offset will be made by deduction at one or more officially established pay intervals from the current pay account of the employee without his or her consent.

(b) *Source.* The source of salary offset is current disposable pay which is that part of current basic pay, special pay, retainer pay, or in the case of an employee not entitled to pay, other authorized pay remaining after the deduction of any amount required by law to be withheld.

(c) *Types of collection*—(1) *Lump sum payment.* Ordinarily debts will be collected by salary offset in one lump sum if possible. However, if the employee is financially unable to pay in one lump sum or the amount of the debt exceeds 15 percent of disposable pay for an officially established pay interval, the collection by salary offset must be made in installment deductions.

(2) *Installment deductions.* (i) The size of installment deductions must bear a reasonable relation to the size of the debt and the employee's ability to pay. If possible the size of the deduction will be that necessary to liquidate the debt in no more than 1 year. However, the amount deducted for any period must not exceed 15 percent of the disposable pay from which the deduction is made, except as provided by other regulations or unless the employee has agreed in writing to a greater amount.

(ii) Installment payments of less than $25 per pay period will be accepted only in the most unusual circumstances.

(iii) Installment deductions will be made over a period of not greater than the anticipated period of employment.

(d) *When deductions may begin.* (1) Salary offset will begin on the date stated in the notice as provided in § 34.18, unless a hearing is requested.

(2) If there has been a timely request for a hearing, salary offset will begin as of the date stated in the written decision.

(e) *Additional offset provisions*—(1) *Liquidation from final check.* If employment ends before salary offset is completed, the remaining debt will be liquidated by offset from payment of any nature due the employee from STATE (e.g. final salary payment, lump-sum leave, etc.).

(2) *Offset from other payments.* If the debt cannot be liquidated by offset from any final check, the remaining debt will be liquidated by offset from later payments of any kind due the former employee from the United States, inclusive of retirement or disability funds pursuant to § 34.10 of this regulation.

§ 34.24 Non-waiver of rights by payments.

So long as there are no statutory or contractual provision to the contrary, no employee payment (of all or a portion of a debt) collected under this subpart will be interpreted as a waiver of any rights that the employee may have under 5 U.S.C. 5514.

§ 34.25 Refunds.

(a) STATE will refund promptly to the appropriate individual amounts offset under this regulation when:

(1) A debt is waived or otherwise found not owing the United States (unless expressly prohibited by statute or regulation); or

(2) STATE is directed by an administrative or judicial order to make a refund.

(b) Refunds do not bear interest unless required or permitted by law or contract.

PART 35—PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES

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AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812.

SOURCE: 55 FR 23424, June 8, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 35.1 General.

(a) *Basis.* This part implements the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, Public Law 99–509, sections. 6101–6104, 100 Stat. 1874 (October 21, 1986), codified at 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812. 31 U.S.C. 3809 of the statute requires each authority head to promulgate regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the statute.

(b) *Purpose.* This part establishes administrative procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to authorities or to their agents; and specifies the hearing and appeal rights of persons subject to allegations of liability for such penalties and assessments.

(c) *Special considerations abroad.* Where a party, witness or material evidence in a proceeding under these regulations is located abroad, the investigating official, reviewing official or ALJ, as the case may be, may adjust the provisions below for service, filing of documents, time limitations, and related matters to meet special problems arising out of that location.

§ 35.2 Definitions.

(a) *ALJ* means an Administrative Law Judge in the authority appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105 or detailed to the authority pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3344.

(b) *Authority* means the United States Department of State.

(c) *Authority head* means the Under Secretary for Management.

(d) *Benefit* means, in the context of ''statement,'' anything of value, including but not limited to, any advantage, preference, privilege, license, permit, favorable decision, ruling, status, or loan gurarantee.

(e) *Claim* means any request, demand, or submission—

(1) Made to the authority for property, services, or money (including money representing grants, loans, insurance, or benefits);

(2) Made to a recipient of property, services, or money from the authority

or to a party to a contract with the authority—

(i) For property or services if the United States—

(A) Provided such property or services;

(B) Provided any portion of the funds for the purchase of such property or services; or

(C) Will reimburse such recipient or party for the purchase of such property or services; or

(ii) For the payment of money (including money representing grants, loans, insurance or benefits) if the United States—

(A) Provided any portion of the money requested or demanded; or

(B) Will reimburse such recipient or party for any portion of the money paid on such request or demand; or

(3) Made to the authority which has the effect of decreasing an obligation to pay or account for property, services or money.

(f) *Complaint* means the administrative complaint served by the reviewing official on the defendant under § 35.7.

(g) *Defendant* means any person alleged in a complaint under § 35.7 to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment under § 35.3.

(h) *Department* means the Department of State.

(i) *Government* means the United States Government.

(j) *Individual* means a natural person.

(k) *Initial decision* means the written decision of the ALJ required by § 35.10 or § 35.37, and includes a revised initial decision issued following a remand or a motion for reconsideration.

(l) *Investigating official* means the Inspector General of the Department of State or an officer or employee of the Office of Inspector General designated by the Inspector General and serving in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS–16 under the General Schedule.

(m) *Knows or has reason to know* means that a person, with respect to a claim or statement—

(1) Has actual knowledge that the claim or statement is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(2) Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement; or

(3) Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement.

(n) *Makes*, wherever it appears, shall include the terms presents, submits, and causes to be made, presented, or submitted. As the context requires, *making* or *made*, shall likewise include the corresponding forms of such terms.

(o) *Person* means any individual, partnership, corporation, association or private organization, and includes the plural of the term.

(p) *Representative* means an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of any state, territory, or possession of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(q) *Representative for the Authority* means the Counsel to the Inspector General.

(r) *Reviewing official* means the chief Financial Officer of the Department or her or his designee who is—

(1) Not subject to supervision by, or required to report to, the investigating official;

(2) Not employed in the organizational unit of the authority in which the investigating official is employed; and

(3) Serving in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS–16 under the General Schedule.

(s) *Statement* means any representation, certification, affirmation, document, record, or accounting or bookkeeping entry made—

(1) With respect to a claim or to obtain the approval or payment of a claim (including relating to eligibility to make a claim); or

(2) With respect to (including relating to eligibility for)—

(i) A contract with, or a bid or proposal for a contract with; or

(ii) A grant, loan or benefit from, the authority, or any state, political subdivision of a state, or other party, if the United States Government provides any portion of the money or property under such contract or for such grant, loan, or benefit, or if the Government

will reimburse such state, political subdivision, or party for any portion of the money or property under such contract or for such grant, loan, or benefit.

§ 35.3 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.

(a) *Claims*. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who makes a claim that the person knows or has reason to know the following shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each such claim:

(i) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(ii) Includes or is supported by any written statement which asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(iii) Includes or is supported by any written statement that—

(A) Omits a material fact;

(B) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent as a result of such omission; and

(C) Is a statement in which the person making the statement has a duty to include such material fact; or

(iv) Is for payment for the provision of property or services which the person has not provided as claimed.

(2) Each voucher, invoice, claim form, or other individual request or demand for property, services, or money constitutes a separate claim.

(3) A claim shall be considered made to the authority, recipient, or party when such claim is actually made to an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity, including any state or political subdivision thereof, acting for or on behalf of the authority, recipient, or party.

(4) Each claim for property, services, or money is subject to a civil penalty regardless of whether such property, services, or money is actually delivered or paid.

(5) If the Government has made any payment (including transferred property or provided services) on a claim, a person subject to a civil penalty under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall also be subject to an assessment of not more than twice the amount of such claim or that portion thereof that is determined to be in violation of paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Such assessment shall be in lieu of damages sustained by the Government because of such claim.

(b) *Statements*. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who makes a written statement that—

(i) The person knows or has reason to know—

(A) Asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or

(B) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent because it omits a mateial fact that the person making the statment has a duty to include in such statement; and

(ii) Contains or is accompanied by an express certification or affirmation of the truthfulness and accuracy of the contents of the statement, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each such statement.

(2) Each written representation, certification, or affirmation constitutes a separate statement.

(3) A statement shall be considered made to the authority when such statement is actually made to an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity, including any state or political subdivision thereof, acting for or on behalf of the authority.

(c) No proof of specific intent to defraud is required to establish liability under this section.

(d) In any case in which it is determined that more than one person is liable for making a claim or statement under this section, each such person may be held liable for a civil penalty under this section.

(e) In any case in which it is determined that more than one person is liable for making a claim under this section on which the Government has made payment (including transferred property or provided services), an assessment may be imposed against any such person or jointly and severally against any combination of such persons.

§ 35.4 Investigation.

(a) If an investigating official concludes that a subpoena pursuant to the authority conferred by 31 U.S.C. 3804(a) is warranted—

(1) The subpoena so issued shall notify the person to whom it is addressed of the authority under which the subpoena is issued (and, in the case of a subpoena to be served outside the jurisdiction of the United States, the basis for such service), and shall identify the records or documents sought;

(2) The investigating official may designate a person to act on his or her behalf to receive the documents sought; and

(3) The person receiving such subpoena shall be required to tender to the investigating official or the person designated to receive the documents a certification that the documents sought have been produced, or that such documents are not available and the reasons therefore, or that such documents, suitably identified, have been withheld based upon the assertion of an identified privilege.

(b) If the investigating official concludes that an action under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act may be warranted, the investigating official shall submit a report containing the findings and conclusions of such investigation to the reviewing official.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude or limit an investigating official's discretion to refer allegations directly to the Department of Justice for suit under the False Claims Act or other civil relief, or to preclude or limit such official's discretion to defer or postpone a report or referral to the reviewing official to avoid interference with a criminal investigation or prosecution.

(d) Nothing in this section modifies any responsibility of an investigating official to report violations of criminal law to the Attorney General.

§ 35.5 Review by the reviewing official.

(a) If, based on the report of the investigating official under § 35.4(b), the reviewing official determines that there is adequate evidence to believe that a person is liable under § 35.3 of this part, the reviewing official shall transmit to the Attorney General a written notice of the reviewing official's intention to issue a complaint under § 35.7.

(b) Such notice shall include—

(1) A statement of the reviewing official's reasons for issuing a complaint;

(2) A statement specifying the evidence that supports the allegations of liability;

(3) A description of the claims or statements upon which the allegations of liability are based;

(4) An estimate of the amount of money or the value of property, services, or other benefits requested or demanded in violation of § 35.3;

(5) A statement of any exculpatory or mitigating circumstances that may relate to the claims or statements known by the reviewing official or the investigating official; and

(6) A statement that there is a reasonable prospect of collecting an appropriate amount of penalties and assessments.

§ 35.6 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.

(a) The reviewing official may issue a complaint under § 35.7 only if—

(1) The Department of Justice approves the issuance of a complaint in a written statement described in 31 U.S.C. 3803(b)(1); and

(2) In the case of allegations of liability under § 35.3(a) with respect to a claim, the reviewing official determines that, with respect to such claim or a group of related claims submitted at the same time such claim is submitted (as defined in paragraph (b) of this section), the amount of money or the value of property or services demanded or requested in violation of § 35.3(a) does not exceed $150,000.

(b) For purposes of this section, a related group of claims submitted at the same time shall include only those claims arising from the same transaction (e.g., grant, loan, application, or contract) that are submitted simultaneously as part of a single request, demand or submission.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the reviewing official's authority to join in a single complaint against a person's claims that are unrelated or were not submitted simultaneously, regardless of the amount of money, or the value of property or services, demanded or requested.

§ 35.7 Complaint.

(a) On or after the date the Department of Justice approves the issuance of a complaint in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3803(b)(1), the reviewing official may serve a complaint on the defendant, as provided in § 35.8.

(b) The complaint shall state—

(1) The allegations of liability against the defendant, including the statutory basis for liability, an identification of the claims or statements that are the basis for the alleged liability, and the reasons why liability allegedly arises from such claims or statements;

(2) The maximum amount of penalties and assessments for which the defendant may be held liable;

(3) Instructions for filing an answer to request a hearing, including a specific statement of the defendant's right to request a hearing by filing an answer and to be represented by a representative; and

(4) That failure to file an answer within 30 days of service of the complaint will result in the imposition of the maximum amount of penalties and assessments without right to appeal, as provided in § 35.10.

(c) At the same time the reviewing official serves the complaint, he or she shall serve the defendant with a copy of these regulations.

§ 35.8 Service of complaint.

(a) Service of a complaint must be made by certified or registered mail or by delivery in any manner authorized by Rule 4(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Service is complete upon receipt.

(b) Proof of service, stating the name and address of the person on whom the complaint was served, and the manner and date of service, may be made by—

(1) Affidavit of the individual serving the complaint by delivery;

(2) A United States Postal Service return receipt card acknowledging receipt;

(3) Written acknowledgment of receipt by the defendant or his or her representative; or

(4) In case of service abroad authenticated in accordance with the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra Judicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters.

§ 35.9 Answer.

(a) The defendant may request a hearing by filing an answer with the reviewing official within 30 days of service of the complaint. An answer shall be deemed to be a request for hearing.

(b) In the answer, the defendant—

(1) Shall admit or deny each of the allegations of liability made in the complaint;

(2) Shall state any defense on which the defendant intends to rely;

(3) May state any reasons why the defendant contends that the penalties and assessments should be less than the statutory maximum; and

(4) Shall state the name, address and telephone number of the person authorized by the defendant to act as defendant's representative, if any.

(c) If the defendant is unable to file an answer meeting the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section within the time provided, the defendant may, before the expiration of 30 days from service of the complaint, file with the reviewing official a general answer denying liability and requesting a hearing, and a request for an extension of time within which to file an answer meeting the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. The reviewing official shall file promptly with the ALJ the complaint, the general answer denying liability, and the request for an extension of time as provided in § 35.10. For good cause shown, the ALJ may grant the defendant up to 30 additional days within which to file an answer meeting the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 35.10 Default upon failure to file an answer.

(a) If the defendant does not file an answer within the time prescribed in § 35.9(a), the reviewing official may refer the complaint to the ALJ.

(b) Upon the referral of the complaint, the ALJ shall promptly serve on defendant in the manner prescribed in § 35.8, a notice that an initial decision will be issued under this section.

(c) If the defendant fails to answer, the ALJ shall assume the facts alleged

in the complaint to be true, and, if such facts established liability under § 35.3, the ALJ shall issue an initial decision imposing the maximum amount of penalties and assessments allowed under the statute.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this section, by failing to file a timely answer, the defendant waives any right to further review of the penalties and assessments imposed under paragraph (c) of this section, and the initial decision shall become final and binding upon the parties 30 days after it was issued.

(e) If, before such an initial decision becomes final, the defendant files a motion with the ALJ seeking to reopen on the grounds that extraordinary circumstances prevented the defendant from filing an answer, the initial decision shall be stayed pending the ALJ's decision on the motion.

(f) If, on such motion, the defendant can demonstrate extraordinary circumstances excusing the failure to file a timely answer, the ALJ shall withdraw the initial decision in paragraph (c) of this section, if such a decision has been issued, and shall grant the defendant an opportunity to answer the complaint.

(g) A decision of the ALJ denying a defendant's motion under paragraph (e) of this section is not subject to reconsideration under § 35.38.

(h) The defendant may appeal to the authority head the decision denying a motion to reopen by filing a notice of appeal with the authority head within 15 days after the ALJ denies the motion. The timely filing of a notice of appeal shall stay the initial decision until the authority head decides the issue.

(i) If the defendant files a timely notice of appeal with the authority head, the ALJ shall forward the record of the proceeding to the authority head.

(j) The authority head shall decide expeditiously whether extraordinary circumstances excuse the defendant's failure to file a timely answer based solely on the record before the ALJ.

(k) If the authority head decides that extraordinary circumstances excused the defendant's failure to file a timely answer, the authority head shall remand the case to the ALJ with instructions to grant the defendant an opportunity to answer.

(l) If the authority head decides that the defendant's failure to file a timely answer is not excused, the authority head shall reinstate the initial decision of the ALJ, which shall become final and binding upon the parties 30 days after the authority head issues such decision.

§ 35.11 Referral of complaint and answer to the ALJ.

Upon receipt of an answer, the reviewing official shall file the complaint and answer with the ALJ.

§ 35.12 Notice of hearing.

(a) When the ALJ receives the complaint and answer, the ALJ shall promptly serve a notice of hearing upon the defendant in the manner prescribed by § 35.8. At the same time, the ALJ shall send a copy of such notice to the representative for the Authority.

(b) Such notice shall include—

(1) The tentative time and place, and the nature of the hearing;

(2) The legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;

(3) The matters of fact and law to be asserted;

(4) A description of the procedures for the conduct of the hearing;

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the Government and of the defendant, if any; and

(6) Such other matters as the ALJ deems appropriate.

§ 35.13 Parties to the hearing.

(a) The parties to the hearing shall be the defendant and the Authority.

(b) Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3730(c)(5), a private plaintiff under the False Claims Act may participate in these proceedings to the extent authorized by the provisions of that Act.

§ 35.14 Separation of functions.

(a) The investigating official, the reviewing official, and any employee or agent of the authority who takes part in investigating, preparing, or presenting a particular case may not, in such case or a factually related case—

(1) Participate in the hearing as the ALJ;

(2) Participate or advise in the initial decision or the review of the initial decision by the authority head, except as a witness or a representative in public proceedings; or

(3) Make the collection of penalties and assessments under 31 U.S.C. 3806.

(b) The ALJ shall not be responsible to, or subject to the supervision or direction of the investigating official or the reviewing official.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the representative for the Government may be employed anywhere in the authority, including in the offices of either the investigating official or the reviewing official.

§ 35.15 Ex parte contacts.

No party or person (except employees of the ALJ's office) shall communicate in any way with the ALJ on any matter at issue in a case, unless on notice and opportunity for all parties to participate. This provision does not prohibit a person or party from inquiring about the status of a case or asking routine questions concerning administrative functions or procedures.

§ 35.16 Disqualification of reviewing official or ALJ.

(a) A reviewing official or ALJ in a particular case may disqualify herself or himself at any time.

(b) A party may file with the ALJ a motion for disqualification of a reviewing official or an ALJ. Such motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit alleging personal bias or other reason for disqualification.

(c) Such motion and affidavit shall be filed promptly upon the party's discovery of reasons requiring disqualification, or such objects shall be deemed waived

(d) Such affidavit shall state specific facts that support the party's belief that personal bias or other reason for disqualification exists and the time and circumstances of the party's discovery of such facts. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of the representative of record that it is made in good faith.

(e) Upon the filing of such a motion and affidavit, the ALJ shall proceed no further in the case until he or she resolves the matter of disq ualification in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) If the ALJ—

(1) Determines that a reviewing official is disqualified, the ALJ shall dismiss the complaint without prejudice;

(2) Disqualifies himself or herself, the case shall be reassigned promptly to another ALJ; or

(3) Denies a motion to disqualify, the authority head may determine the mater only as part of his or her review of the initial decision upon appeal, if any.

§ 35.17 Rights of parties.

Except as otherwise limited by this part, all parties may—

(a) Be accompanied, represented, and advised by a representative;

(b) Participate in any conference held by the ALJ;

(c) Conduct discovery;

(d) Agree to stipulations of fact or law, which shall be made part of the record;

(e) Present evidence relevant to the issues at the hearing;

(f) Present and cross-examine witnesses;

(g) Present oreal arguments at the hearing as permitted by the ALJ; and

(h) Submit written briefs and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law after the hearing.

§ 35.18 Authority of the ALJ.

(a) The ALJ shall conduct a fair and impartial hearing, avoid delay, maintain order, and assure that a record of the proceeding is made.

(b) The ALJ has the authority to—

(1) Set and change the date, time, and place of the hearing upon reasonable notice to the parties;

(2) Continue or recess the hearing in whole or in part for a reasonable period of time;

(3) Hold conferences to identify or simplify the issues, or to consider other matters that may aid in the expeditious disposition of the proceeding;

(4) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(5) Issue subpoenas to be served within the United States requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents at depositions or at hearings. Subpoenas to be served outside the jurisdiction of the United States shall state on their face the authority therefore;

(6) Rule on motions and other procedural matters;

(7) Regulate the scope and timing of discovery;

(8) Regulate the course of the hearing and the conduct of representatives and parties;

(9) Examine witnesses;

(10) Receive, rule on, exclude, or limit evidence;

(11) Upon motion of a party, take official notice of facts;

(12) Upon motion of a party, decide cases, in whole or in part, by summary judgment where there is no disputed issue of material fact;

(13) Conduct any conference, argument, or hearing on motions in person or by telephone; and

(14) Exercise such other authority as is necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the ALJ under this part.

(c) The ALJ does not have the authority to find treaties and other international agreements or federal statutes or regulations invalid.

§ 35.19 Prehearing conferences.

(a) The ALJ may schedule prehearing conferences as appropriate.

(b) Upon the motion of any party, the ALJ shall schedule at least one prehearing conference at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing.

(c) The ALJ may use prehearing conferences to discuss the following:

(1) Simplification of the issues;

(2) The necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings, including the need for a more definite statement;

(3) Stipulations and admissions of fact or as to the contents and authenticity of documents;

(4) Whether the parties can agree to submission of the case on a stipulated record;

(5) Whether a party chooses to waive appearance at an oral hearing and to submit only documentary evidence (subject to the objection of other parties) and written argument;

(6) Limitation of the number of witnesses;

(7) Scheduling dates for the exchange of witness lists and of proposed exhibits;

(8) Discovery;

(9) The time and place for the hearing; and

(10) Such other matters as may tend to expedite the fair and just disposition of the proceedings.

(d) The ALJ may issue an order containing all matters agreed upon by the parties or ordered by the ALJ at a prehearing conference.

§ 35.20 Disclosure of documents.

(a) Upon written request to the reviewing official, the defendant may review any relevant and material documents, transcripts, records, and other materials that relate to the allegations set out in the complaint and upon which the findings and conclusions of the investigating official under § 35.4(b) are based, unless such materials are subject to a privilege under federal law or classified pursuant to Executive Order. Upon payment of fees for duplication, the defendant may obtain copies of such documents.

(b) Upon written request to the reviewing official, the defendant also may obtain a copy of all exculpatory information in the possession of the reviewing official or investigating official relating to the allegations in the complaint, even if it is contained in a document that would otherwise be privileged. If the document would otherwise be privileged, only that portion containing exculpatory information must be disclosed.

(c) The notice sent to the Attorney General from the reviewing official as described in § 35.5 is not discoverable under any circumstances.

(d) The defendant may file a motion to compel disclosure of the documents subject to the provisions of this section. Such a motion may only be filed with the ALJ following the filing of an answer pursuant to § 35.9.

§ 35.21 Discovery.

(a) The following types of discovery are authorized:

(1) Requests for production of documents for inspection and copying;

(2) Requests for admissions of the authenticity of any relevant document or of the truth of any relevant fact;

(3) Written interrogatories; and

(4) Depositions.

(b) For the purpose of this section and §§ 35.22 and 35.23, the term ''documents'' includes information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other data and documentary evidence. Nothing contained herein shall be interpreted to require the creation of a document.

(c) Unless mutually agreed to by the parties, discovery is available only as ordered by the ALJ. The ALJ shall regulate the timing of discovery.

(d) Motions for discovery. (1) A party seeking discovery may file a motion with the ALJ. Such a motion shall be accompanied by a copy of the requested discovery, or in the case of depositions, a summary of the scope of the proposed deposition.

(2) Within ten days of service, a party may file an opposition to the motion and/or a motion for protective order as provided in § 35.24.

(3) The ALJ may grant a motion for discovery only if he finds that the discovery sought—

(i) Is necessary for the expeditious, fair, and reasonable consideration of the issues;

(ii) Is not unduly costly or burdensome;

(iii) Will not unduly delay the proceeding; and

(iv) Does not seek privileged or classified information.

(4) The burden of showing that discovery should be allowed is on the party seeking discovery.

(5) The ALJ may grant discovery subject to a protective order under § 35.24.

(e) Depositions. (1) If a motion for deposition is granted, the ALJ shall issue a subpoena for the deponent, which may require the deponent to produce documents. The subpoena shall specify the time and place at which the deposition will be held.

(2) The party seeking to depose shall serve the subpoena in the manner prescribed in § 35.8.

(3) The deponent may file with the ALJ a motion to quash the subpoena or a motion for a protective order within ten days of service.

(4) The party seeking to depose shall provide for the taking of a verbatim transcript of the deposition, which it shall make available to all other parties for inspection and copying.

(f) Each party shall bear its own costs of discovery.

§ 35.22 Exchange of witness lists, statements and exhibits.

(a) At least 15 days before the hearing or at such other time as may be ordered by the ALJ, the parties shall exchange witness lists, copies of prior statements of proposed witnesses, and copies of proposed hearing exhibits, including copies of any written statements that the party intends to offer in lieu of live testimony in accordance with § 35.33(b). At the time the above documents are exchanged, any party that intends to rely on the transcript of deposition testimony in lieu of live testimony at the hearing, if permitted by the ALJ, shall provide each party with a copy of the specific pages of the transcript it intends to introduce into evidence.

(b) If a party objects, the ALJ shall not admit into evidence the testimony of any witness whose name does not appear on the witness list or any exhibit not provided to the opposing party as provided above unless the ALJ finds good cause for the failure or that there is no prejudice to the objecting party.

(c) Unless another party objects within the time set by the ALJ, documents exchanged in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section shall be deemed to be authentic for the purpose of admissibility at the hearing.

§ 35.23 Subpoenas for attendance at hearing.

(a) A party wishing to procure the appearance and testimony of any individual at the hearing may request that the ALJ issue a subpoena.

(b) A subpoena requiring the attendance and testimony of an individual may also require the individual to produce documents at the hearing.

(c) A party seeking a subpoena shall file a written request therefor not less than 15 days before the day fixed for the hearing unless otherwise allowed

by the ALJ for good cause shown. Such request shall specify any documents to be produced and shall designate the witnesses and describe the address and location thereof with sufficient particularity to permit such witnesses to be found.

(d) The subpoena shall specify the time and place at which the witness is to appear and any documents the witness is to produce.

(e) The party seeking the subpoena shall serve it in the manner prescribed in § 35.8. A subpoena on a party or upon an individual under the control of a party may be served within the United States by first class mail.

(f) A party or the individual to whom the subpoena is directed may file with the ALJ a motion to quash the subpoena within ten days after service or on or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance if it is less than ten days after service.

§ 35.24 Protective order.

(a) A party or a prospective witness or deponent may file a motion for a protective order with respect to discovery sought by an opposing party or with respect to the hearing, seeking to limit the availability or disclosure of evidence.

(b) In issuing a protective order, the ALJ may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

(1) That the discovery not be had;

(2) That the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place;

(3) That the discovery may be had only through a method of discovery other than that requested;

(4) That certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of discovery be limited to certain matters;

(5) That discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the ALJ;

(6) That the contents of discovery or evidence be sealed;

(7) That a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the ALJ;

(8) That a trade secret or other confidential research, development, commercial information, classified material, or facts pertaining to any criminal investigation, proceeding, or other administrative investigation not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; or

(9) That the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the ALJ.

§ 35.25 Fees.

The party requesting a subpoena shall pay the cost of the fees and mileage of any witness subpoenaed in the amounts that would be payable to a witness in a proceeding in United States District Court. A check for witness fees and mileage shall accompany the subpoena when served, except that when a subpoena is issued on behalf of the authority, a check for witness fees and mileage need not accompany the subpoena.

§ 35.26 Form, filing and service of papers.

(a) *Form.* (1) Documents filed with the ALJ shall include an original and two copies.

(2) Every pleading and paper filed in the proceeding shall contain a caption setting forth the title of the action, the case number assigned by the ALJ, a designation of the paper (e.g., motion to quash subpoena), and shall be in English or accompanied by an English translation.

(3) Every pleading and paper shall be signed by, and shall contain the address and telephone number of the party or the person on whose behalf the paper was filed, or his or her representative.

(4) Papers are considered filed when they are mailed. Date of mailing may be established by a certificate from the party or its representative or by proof that the document was sent by certified or registered mail.

(b) *Service.* A party filing a document with the ALJ shall, at the time of filing, serve a copy of such document on every other party. Service upon any party of any document other than the complaint or notice of hearing, shall be made by delivering or mailing a copy

to the party's last known address. When a party is represented by a representative, service shall be made upon such representative in lieu of the actual party.

(c) *Proof of service.* A certificate of the individual serving the document by personal delivery or by mail, setting forth the manner of service, shall be proof of service.

§ 35.27 Computation of time.

(a) In computing any period of time under this part or in an order issued thereunder, the time begins with the day following the act, event, or default, and includes the last day of the period, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday observed by the Federal Government, in which event it includes the next business day.

(b) When the period of time allowed is less than seven days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays observed by the Federal Government shall be excluded from the computation.

(c) Where a document has been served or issued by mail, or by airmail abroad, an additional five days will be added to the time permitted for any response.

§ 35.28 Motions.

(a) Any application to the ALJ for an order or ruling shall be by motion. Motions shall state the relief sought, the authority relied upon, and the facts alleged, and shall be filed with the ALJ and served on all other parties.

(b) Except for motions made during a prehearing conference or at the hearing, all motions shall be in writing. The ALJ may require that oral motions be reduced to writing.

(c) Within 15 days after a written motion is served, or such other time as may be fixed by the ALJ, any party may file a response to such motion.

(d) The ALJ may not grant a written motion before the time for filing responses thereto has expired, except upon consent of the parties or following a hearing on the motion, but may overrule or deny such motion without awaiting a response.

(e) The ALJ shall make a reasonable effort to dispose of all outstanding motions prior to the beginning of the hearing.

§ 35.29 Sanctions.

(a) The ALJ may sanction a person, including any party or representative for—

(1) Failing to comply with an order, rule, or procedure governing the proceeding;

(2) Failing to prosecute or defend an action; or

(3) Engaging in other misconduct that interferes with the speedy, orderly, or fair conduct of the hearing.

(b) Any such sanction, including but not limited to those listed in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, shall reasonably relate to the severity and nature of the failure or misconduct.

(c) When a party fails to comply with an order, including an order for taking a deposition, the production of evidence within the party's control, or a request for admission, the ALJ may—

(1) Draw an inference in favor of the requesting party with regard to the information sought;

(2) In the case of requests for admission, deem each matter of which an admission is requested to be admitted;

(3) Prohibit the party failing to comply with such order from introducing evidence concerning, or otherwise relying upon, testimony relating to the information sought; and

(4) Strike any part of the pleadings or other submissions of the party failing to comply with such request.

(d) If a party fails to prosecute or defend an action under this part commenced by service of a notice of hearing, the ALJ may dismiss the action or may issue an initial decision imposing penalties and assessments.

(e) The ALJ may refuse to consider any motion, request, response, brief or other document which is not filed in a timely fashion.

§ 35.30 The hearing and burden of proof.

(a) The ALJ shall conduct a hearing on the record in order to determine whether the defendant is liable for a civil penalty or assessment under § 35.3 and, if so, the appropriate amount of any such civil penalty or assessment considering any aggravating or mitigating factors.

(b) The authority shall prove defendant's liability and any aggravating factors by a preponderance of the evidence.

(c) The defendant shall prove any affirmative defenses and any mitigating factors by a preponderance of the evidence.

(d) The hearing shall be open to the public unless otherwise ordered by the ALJ for good cause shown.

§ 35.31 Determining the amount of penalties and assessments.

(a) In determining an appropriate amount of civil penalties and assessments, the ALJ and the authority head, upon appeal, should evaluate any circumstances that mitigate or aggravate the violation and should articulate in their opinions the reasons that support the penalties and assessments they impose. Because of the intangible costs of fraud, the expense of investigating such conduct, and the need to deter others who might be similarly tempted, ordinarily double damages and a significant civil penalty should be imposed.

(b) Although not exhaustive, the following factors are among those that may influence the ALJ and the authority head in determining the amount of penalties and assessments to impose with respect to the misconduct (*i.e.*, the false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or statements) charged in the complaint:

(1) The number of false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or statements;

(2) The time period over which such claims or statements were made;

(3) The degree of the defendant's culpability with respect to the misconduct;

(4) The amount of money or the value of the property, services, or benefit falsely claimed;

(5) The value of the Government's actual loss as a result of the misconduct, including foreseeable consequential damages and the costs of investigation;

(6) The relationship of the amount imposed as civil penalties to the amount of the Government's loss;

(7) The potential or actual impact of the misconduct upon national defense, public health or safety, or public confidence in the management of government programs and operations, including particularly the impact on the intended beneficiaries of such programs;

(8) Whether the defendant has engaged in a pattern of the same or similar misconduct;

(9) Whether the defendant attempted to conceal the misconduct;

(10) The degree to which the defendant has involved others in the misconduct or in concealing it;

(11) Where the misconduct of employees or agents is imputed to the defendant, the extent to which the defendant's practices fostered or attempted to preclude such misconduct;

(12) Whether the defendant cooperated in or obstructed an investigation of the misconduct;

(13) Whether the defendant assisted in identifying and prosecuting other wrongdoers;

(14) The complexity of the program or transaction, and the degree of the defendant's sophistication with respect to it, including the extent of the defendant's prior participation in the program or in similar transactions;

(15) Whether the defendant has been found, in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding to have engaged in similar misconduct or to have dealt dishonestly with the Government of the United States or of a state, directly or indirectly; and

(16) The need to deter the defendant and others from engaging in the same or similar misconduct.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ALJ or the authority head from considering any other factors that in any given case may mitigate or aggravate the offense for which penalties and assessments are imposed.

§ 35.32 Location of hearing.

(a) The hearing may be held—

(1) In any judicial district of the United States in which the defendant resides or transacts business;

(2) In any judicial district of the United States in which the claim or statement in issue was made; or

(3) In such other place within the United States as may be agreed upon by the defendant and the ALJ.

(b) Each party shall have the opportunity to present argument with respect to the location of the hearing.

(c) The hearing shall be held at the place and at the time ordered by the ALJ.

§ 35.33 Witnesses.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, testimony at the hearing shall be given orally by witnesses under oath or affirmation.

(b) At the discretion of the ALJ, testimony may be admitted in the form of a written statement or deposition. Any such written statement must be provided to all other parties along with the last known address of such witness, in a manner which allows sufficient time for other parties to subpoena such witness for cross-examination at the hearing. Prior written statements of witnesses proposed to testify at the hearing and deposition transcripts shall be exchanged as provided in § 35.22(a).

(c) The ALJ shall exercise reasonable control over the mode and order of interrogating witnesses and presenting evidence in order to make—

(1) The interrogation and presentation effective for the ascertainment of the truth;

(2) To avoid needless consumption of time; and

(3) To protect witnesses from harassment or undue embarrassment.

(d) The ALJ shall permit the parties to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

(e) At the discretion of the ALJ, a witness may be cross-examined on matters relevant to the proceeding without regard to the scope of his or her direct examination. To the extent permitted by the ALJ, cross-examination on matters outside the scope of direct examination shall be conducted in the manner of direct examination and may proceed by leading questions only if the witness is a hostile witness, an adverse party, or a witness identified with an adverse party.

(f) Upon motion of any party, the ALJ shall order witnesses excluded so that they cannot hear the testimony of other witnesses. This rule does not authorize exclusion of—

(1) A party who is an individual;

(2) In the case of a party that is not an individual, an officer or employee of the party designated by the party's representative; or

(3) An individual whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to the presentation of its case, including an individual employed by the Government engaged in assisting the representative for the Government.

§ 35.34 Evidence.

(a) The ALJ shall determine the admissibility of evidence.

(b) Except as provided herein, the ALJ shall not be bound by the Federal Rules of Evidence. However, the ALJ may apply the Federal Rules of Evidence where appropriate, e.g., to exclude unreliable evidence.

(c) The ALJ shall exclude irrelevant and immaterial evidence.

(d) Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or by considerations of undue delay or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.

(e) Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if it is classified or otherwise privileged under Federal law.

(f) Evidence concerning offers or compromise or settlement shall be inadmissible to the extent provided in Rule 408 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

(g) The ALJ shall permit the parties to introduce rebuttal witnesses and evidence.

(h) All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be open to examination by all parties, unless otherwise ordered by the ALJ pursuant to § 35.24.

§ 35.35 The record.

(a) The hearing will be recorded and transcribed. Transcripts may be obtained following the hearing from the ALJ at a cost not to exceed the actual cost of duplication.

(b) The transcript of testimony, exhibits and other evidence admitted at the hearing, and all papers and requests filed in the proceeding constitute the record for the decision by the ALJ and the authority head.

(c) The record may be inspected and copied (upon payment of a reasonable fee) by anyone, unless otherwise ordered by the ALJ pursuant to § 35.24.

§ 35.36 Post-hearing briefs.

The ALJ may require the parties to file post-hearing briefs. In any event, any party may file a post-hearing brief. The ALJ shall fix the time for filing such briefs, not to exceed 60 days from the date the parties receive the transcript of the hearing or, if applicable, the stipulated record. Such briefs may be accompanied by proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The ALJ may permit the parties to file reply briefs.

§ 35.37 Initial decision.

(a) The ALJ shall issue an initial decision based only on the record, which shall contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the amount of any penalties and assessments imposed.

(b) The findings of fact shall include a finding on each of the following issues:

(1) Whether the claims or statements identified in the complaint, or any portions thereof, violate § 35.3; and

(2) If the person is liable for penalties or assessments, the appropriate amount of any such penalties or assessments considering any mitigating or aggravating factors that he or she finds in the case, such as those described in § 35.31.

(c) The ALJ shall promptly serve the initial decision on all parties within 90 days after the time for submission of post-hearing briefs and reply briefs (if permitted) has expired. The ALJ shall at the same time serve all defendants with a statement describing the right of any defendant determined to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment to file a motion for reconsideration with the ALJ or a notice of appeal with the authority head. If the ALJ fails to meet the deadline contained in this paragraph, he or she shall notify the parties of the reason for the delay and shall set a new deadline.

(d) Unless the initial decision of the ALJ is timely appealed to the authority head, or a motion for reconsideration of the initial decision is timely filed, the initial decision shall constitute the final decision of the authority head and shall be final and binding on the parties 30 days after it is issued by the ALJ.

§ 35.38 Reconsideration of initial decision.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, any party may file a motion for reconsideration of the initial decision within 20 days of receipt of the initial decision. If service was made by mail within the United States, receipt will be presumed to be five days from the date of mailing in the absence of contrary proof.

(b) Every such motion must set forth the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and the nature of the alleged errors. Such motion shall be accompanied by a supporting brief.

(c) Responses to such motions shall be allowed only upon request of the ALJ.

(d) No party may file a motion for reconsideration of an initial decision that has been revised in response to a previous motion for reconsideration.

(e) The ALJ may dispose of a motion for reconsideration by denying it or by issuing a revised initial decision.

(f) If the ALJ denies a motion for reconsideration of the initial decision, the initial decision shall constitute the final decision of the authority head and shall be final and binding on the parties 30 days after the ALJ denies the motion, unless the initial decision is timely appealed to the authority head in accordance with §35.39.

(g) If the ALJ issues a revised initial decision, that decision shall constitute the final decision of the authority head and shall be final and binding on the parties 30 days after it is issued, unless it is timely appealed to the authority head in accordance with § 35.39.

§ 35.39 Appeal to authority head.

(a) Any defendant who has filed a timely answer and who is determined in an initial decision to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment may appeal such decision to the authority head by filing a notice of appeal with the authority head in accordance with this section.

(b)(1) No notice of appeal may be filed until the time period for filing a

motion for reconsideration under § 35.38 has expired.

(2) If a motion for reconsideration is timely filed, a notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the ALJ denies the motion or issues a revised initial decision, whichever applies.

(3) If no motion for reconsideration is timely filed, a notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the ALJ issues the initial decision.

(4) The authority head may extend the initial 30-day period for an additional 30 days if the defendant files with the authority head a request for an extension within the initial 30-day period and shows good cause.

(c) If the defendant files a timely notice of appeal with the authority head and the time for filing motions for reconsideration under § 35.38 has expired, the ALJ shall forward the record of the proceeding to the authority head.

(d) A notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a written brief specifying exceptions to the initial decision and reasons supporting the exceptions.

(e) The representative for the Government may file a brief in opposition to exceptions within 30 days of receiving the notice of appeal and accompanying brief.

(f) There is no right to appear personally before the authority head.

(g) There is no right to appeal any interlocutory ruling by the ALJ.

(h) In reviewing the initial decision, the authority head shall not consider any objection that was not raised before the ALJ unless a demonstration is any objection that was not raised before the ALJ unless a demonstration is made of extraordinary circumstances causing the failure to raise the objection.

(i) If any party demonstrates to the satisfaction of the authority head that additional evidence not presented at such hearing is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to present such evidence at such hearing, the authority head shall remand the matter to the ALJ for consideration of such additional evidence.

(j) The authority head may affirm, reduce, reverse, compromise, remand, or settle any penalty or assessment, determined by the ALJ in any initial decision.

(k) The authority head shall promptly serve each party to the appeal with a copy of the decision of the authority head and a statement describing the right of the defendant to seek judicial review.

(l) Unless a petition for review is filed as provided in 31 U.S.C. 3805 after a defendant has exhausted all administrative remedies under this part and within 60 days after the date on which the authority head serves the defendant with a copy of the authority head's decision, a determination that a defendant is liable under § 35.3 is final and is not subject to judicial review.

§ 35.40 Stays ordered by the Department of Justice.

If at any time the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General transmits to the authority head a written finding that continuation of the administrative process described in this part with respect to a claim or statement may adversely affect any pending or potential criminal or civil action related to such claim or statement, the authority head shall stay the process immediately. The authority head may order the process resumed only upon receipt of the written authorization of the Attorney General.

§ 35.41 Stay pending appeal.

(a) An initial decision is stayed automatically pending disposition of a motion for reconsideration or of an appeal to the authority head.

(b) No administrative stay is available following a final decision of the authority head.

§ 35.42 Judicial review.

Section 3805 of title 31, United States Code, authorizes judicial review by an appropriate United States District Court of a final decision of the authority head imposing penalties or assessments under this part and specifies the procedures for such review.

§ 35.43 Collection of civil penalties and assessments.

Sections 3806 and 3808(b) of title 31, United States Code, authorize actions

for collection of civil penalties and assessments imposed under this part and specify the procedures for such actions.

§ 35.44 Right to administrative offset.

The amount of any penalty or assessment which has become final, or for which a judgment has been entered under § 35.42 or § 35.43, or any amount agreed upon in a compromise or settlement under § 35.46, may be collected by administrative offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716, except that an administrative offset may not be made under this subsection against a refund of an overpayment of federal taxes, then or later owing by the United States to the defendant.

§ 35.45 Deposit in Treasury of United States.

All amounts collected pursuant to this part shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States, except as provided in 31 U.S.C. 3806(g).

§ 35.46 Compromise or settlement.

(a) Parties may make offers of compromise or settlement at any time.

(b) The reviewing official has the exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this part at any time after the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to issue a complaint and before the date on which the ALJ issues an initial decision.

(c) The authority head has exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this part at any time after the date on which the ALJ issues an initial decision, except during the pendency of any review under § 35.42 or during the pendency of any action to collect penalties and assessments under § 35.43.

(d) The Attorney General has exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this part during the pendency of any review under § 35.42 or of any action to recover penalties and assessments under 31 U.S.C. 3806.

(e) The investigating official may recommend settlement terms to the reviewing official, the authority head, or the Attorney General, as appropriate. The reviewing official may recommend settlement terms to the authority head, or the Attorney General, as appropriate.

(f) Any compromise or settlement must be in writing.

§ 35.47 Limitations.

(a) The notice of hearing with respect to a claim or statement must be served in the manner specified in § 35.8 within six years after the date on which such claim or statement is made.

(b) If the defendant fails to file a timely answer, service of notice under § 35.10(b) shall be deemed a notice of hearing for purposes of this section.

(c) The statute of limitations may be extended by agreement of the parties.

SUBCHAPTER E—VISAS

PART 40—REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO BOTH NONIMMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, AS AMENDED

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1104.

SOURCE: 56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 40.1 Definitions.

The following definitions supplement definitions contained in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). As used in the regulations in parts 40, 41, 42, 43 and 45 of this subchapter, the term:

(a) (1) *Accompanying or accompanied by* means not only an alien in the physical company of a principal alien but also an alien who is issued an immigrant visa within 6 months of:

(i) The date of issuance of a visa to the principal alien;

(ii) The date of adjustment of status in the United States of the principal alien; or

(iii) The date on which the principal alien personally appears and registers before a consular officer abroad to confer alternate foreign state chargeability or immigrant status upon a spouse or child.

(2) An ''accompanying'' relative may not precede the principal alien to the United States.

(b) *Act* means the Immigration and Nationality Act (or INA), as amended.

(c) *Competent officer*, as used in INA 101(a)(26), means a ''consular officer'' as defined in INA 101(a)(9).

(d) *Consular officer*, as defined in INA 101(a)(9) includes commissioned consular officers and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services, and such other officers as the Deputy Assistant Secretary may designate for the purpose of issuing nonimmigrant and immigrant visas, but does not include a consular agent, an attaché or an assistant attaché. For purposes of this regulation, the term ''other officers'' includes civil service visa examiners employed by the Department of State for duty at visa-issuing offices abroad, upon certification by the chief of the consular section under whose direction such examiners are employed that the examiners are qualified by knowledge and experience to perform the functions of a consular officer in the issuance or refusal of visas. The designation of visa examiners shall expire upon termination of the examiners' employment for such duty and may be terminated at any time for cause by the Deputy Assistant Secretary. The assignment by the Department of any foreign service officer to a diplomatic or consular office abroad in a position administratively designated as requiring, solely, partially, or principally, the performance of consular functions, and the initiation of a request for a consular commission, constitutes designation of the officer as a ''consular officer'' within the meaning of INA 101(a)(9).

(e) *Department* means the Department of State of the United States of America.

(f) *Dependent area* means a colony or other component or dependent area overseas from the governing foreign state.

(g) *Documentarily qualified* means that the alien has reported that all the documents specified by the consular officer as sufficient to meet the requirements of INA 222(b) have been obtained, and the consular office has completed the necessary clearance procedures. This term is used only with respect to the alien's qualification to apply formally for an immigrant visa; it bears no connotation that the alien is eligible to receive a visa.

(h) *Entitled to immigrant classification* means that the alien:

(1) Is the beneficiary of an approved petition granting immediate relative or preference status;

(2) Has satisfied the consular officer as to entitlement to special immigrant status under INA 101(a)(27) (A) or (B);

(3) Has been selected by the annual selection system to apply under INA 203(c); or

(4) Is an alien described in § 40.51(c).

(i) *Foreign state*, for the purposes of alternate chargeability pursuant to INA 202(b), is not restricted to those areas to which the numerical limitation prescribed by INA 202(a) applies

but includes dependent areas, as defined in this section.

(j) *INA* means the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

(k) *INS* means the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(l) *Make or file an application for a visa* means:

(1) For a nonimmigrant visa applicant, submitting for formal adjudication by a consular officer of a completed Form OF–156, with any required supporting documents and the requisite processing fee or evidence of the prior payment of the processing fee when such documents are received and accepted for adjudication by the consular officer.

(2) For an immigrant visa applicant, personally appearing before a consular officer and verifying by oath or affirmation the statements contained on the Form OF–230 and in all supporting documents, having previously submitted all forms and documents required in advance of the appearance and paid the visa application processing fee.

(m) *Native* means born within the territory of a foreign state, or entitled to be charged for immigration purposes to that foreign state pursuant to INA section 202(b).

(n) *Not subject to numerical limitation* means that the alien is entitled to immigrant status as an immediate relative within the meaning of INA 201(b)(2)(i), or as a special immigrant within the meaning of INA 101(a)(27)(A) and (B), unless specifically subject to a limitation other than under INA 201(a), (b), or (c).

(o) *Parent, father, and mother,* as defined in INA 101(b)(2), are terms which are not changed in meaning if the child becomes 21 years of age or marries.

(p) *Port of entry* means a port or place designated by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at which an alien may apply to INS for admission into the United States.

(q) *Principal alien* means an alien from whom another alien derives a privilege or status under the law or regulations.

(r) *Regulation* means a rule which is established under the provisions of INA 104(a) and is duly published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(s) *Son or daughter* includes only a person who would have qualified as a ''child'' under INA 101(b)(1) if the person were under 21 and unmarried.

(t) *Western Hemisphere* means North America (including Central America), South America and the islands immediately adjacent thereto including the places named in INA 101(b)(5).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 43552, Sept. 3, 1991; 59 FR 15300, Mar. 31, 1994; 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996; 64 FR 55418, Oct. 13, 1999; 65 FR 54413, Sept. 8, 2000]

§40.2 Documentation of nationals.

(a) *Nationals of the United States.* A national of the United States shall not be issued a visa or other documentation as an alien for entry into the United States.

(b) *Former Nationals of the United States.* A former national of the United States who seeks to enter the United States must comply with the documentary requirements applicable to aliens under the INA.

§40.3 Entry into areas under U.S. administration.

An immigrant or nonimmigrant seeking to enter an area which is under U.S. administration but which is not within the ''United States'', as defined in INA 101(a)(38), is not required by the INA to be documented with a visa unless the authority contained in INA 215 has been invoked.

§40.4 Furnishing records and information from visa files for court proceedings.

Upon receipt of a request for information from a visa file or record for use in court proceedings, as contemplated in INA 222(f), the consular officer must, prior to the release of the information, submit the request together with a full report to the Department.

§40.5 Limitations on the use of National Crime Information Center (NCIC) criminal history information.

(a) *Authorized access.* The FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) criminal history records are law enforcement sensitive and can only be

accessed by authorized consular personnel with visa processing responsibilities.

(b) *Use of information*. NCIC criminal history record information shall be used solely to determine whether or not to issue a visa to an alien or to admit an alien to the United States. All third party requests for access to NCIC criminal history record information shall be referred to the FBI.

(c) *Confidentiality and protection of records*. To protect applicants' privacy, authorized Department personnel must secure all NCIC criminal history records, automated or otherwise, to prevent access by unauthorized persons. Such criminal history records must be destroyed, deleted or overwritten upon receipt of updated versions.

[67 FR 8478, Feb. 25, 2002]

§ 40.6 Basis for refusal.

A visa can be refused only upon a ground specifically set out in the law or implementing regulations. The term ''reason to believe'', as used in INA 221(g), shall be considered to require a determination based upon facts or circumstances which would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the applicant is ineligible to receive a visa as provided in the INA and as implemented by the regulations. Consideration shall be given to any evidence submitted indicating that the ground for a prior refusal of a visa may no longer exist. The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish eligibility to receive a visa under INA 212 or any other provision of law or regulation.

§§ 40.7–40.8 [Reserved]

§ 40.9 Classes of inadmissible aliens.

Subparts B through L describe classes of inadmissible aliens who are ineligible to receive visas and who shall be ineligible for admission into the United States, except as otherwise provided in the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

[61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996]

Subpart B—Medical Grounds of Ineligibility

§ 40.11 Medical grounds of ineligibility.

(a) *Decision on eligibility based on findings of medical doctor*. A finding of a panel physician designated by the post in whose jurisdiction the examination is performed pursuant to INA 212(a)(1) shall be binding on the consular officer, except that the officer may refer a panel physician finding in an individual case to USPHS for review.

(b) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(g)*. If an immigrant visa applicant is inadmissible under INA 212(a)(1)(A)(i), (ii), or (iii) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(g)(1)(A) or (B), 212(g)(2)(C), or 212(g)(3), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under the applicable provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(g), unless the consular officer has been delegated authority by the Attorney General to grant the particular waiver under INA 212(g).

(c) *Waiver authority—INA 212(g)(2)(A) and (B)*. The consular officer may waive section 212(a)(1)(A)(ii) visa ineligibility if the alien qualifies for such waiver under the provisions of INA 212(g)(2)(A) or (B).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§§ 40.12–40.19 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Criminal and Related Grounds—Conviction of Certain Crimes

§ 40.21 Crimes involving moral turpitude and controlled substance violators.

(a) *Crimes involving moral turpitude*—(1) *Acts must constitute a crime under criminal law of jurisdiction where they occurred*. A Consular Officer may make a finding of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) based upon an alien's admission of the commission of acts

which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude, only if the acts constitute a crime under the criminal law of the jurisdiction where they occurred. However, a Consular Officer must base a determination that a crime involves moral turpitude upon the moral standards generally prevailing in the United States.

(2) *Conviction for crime committed under age 18.* (i) An alien will not be ineligible to receive a visa under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) by reason of any offense committed:

(A) Prior to the alien's fifteenth birthday, or

(B) Between the alien's fifteenth and eighteenth birthdays unless such alien was tried and convicted as an adult for a felony involving violence as defined in section 1(1) and section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(ii) An alien tried and convicted as an adult for a violent felony offense, as so defined, committed after having attained the age of fifteen years, will be subject to the provisions of INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) regardless of whether at the time of conviction juvenile courts existed within the convicting jurisdiction.

(3) *Two or more crimes committed under age 18.* An alien convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude or admitting the commission of acts which constitute the essential elements of such a crime and who has committed an additional crime involving moral turpitude shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), even though the crimes were committed while the alien was under the age of 18 years.

(4) *Conviction in absentia.* A conviction in absentia of a crime involving moral turpitude does not constitute a conviction within the meaning of INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I).

(5) *Effect of pardon by appropriate U.S. authorities/foreign states.* An alien shall not be considered ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) by reason of a conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude for which a full and unconditional pardon has been granted by the President of the United States, by the Governor of a State of the United States, by the former High Commissioner for Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10062, or by the United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10608. A legislative pardon or a pardon, amnesty, expungement of penal record or any other act of clemency granted by a foreign state shall not serve to remove a ground of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I).

(6) *Political offenses.* The term ''purely political offense'', as used in INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), includes offenses that resulted in convictions obviously based on fabricated charges or predicated upon repressive measures against racial, religious, or political minorities.

(7) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(h).

(b) *Controlled substance violators*—(1) *Date of conviction not pertinent.* An alien shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) irrespective of whether the conviction for a violation of or for conspiracy to violate any law or regulation relating to a controlled substance, as defined in the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 802), occurred before, on, or after October 27, 1986.

(2) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(h).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 55418, Oct. 13, 1999]

§ 40.22 Multiple criminal convictions.

(a) *Conviction(s) for crime(s) committed under age 18.* An alien shall not be ineligible to receive a visa under INA 212(a)(2)(B) by reason of any offense

committed prior to the alien's fifteenth birthday. Nor shall an alien be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(B) by reason of any offense committed between the alien's fifteenth and eighteenth birthdays unless such alien was tried and convicted as an adult for a felony involving violence as defined in section 1(l) and section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code. An alien, tried and convicted as an adult for a violent felony offense, as so defined, committed after having attained the age of fifteen years, and who has also been convicted of at least one other such offense or any other offense committed as an adult, shall be subject to the provisions of INA 212(a)(2)(B) regardless of whether at that time juvenile courts existed within the jurisdiction of the conviction.

(b) *Conviction in absentia.* A conviction in absentia shall not constitute a conviction within the meaning of INA 212(a)(2)(B).

(c) *Effect of pardon by appropriate U.S. authorities/foreign states.* An alien shall not be considered ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(B) by reason in part of having been convicted of an offense for which a full and unconditional pardon has been granted by the President of the United States, by the Governor of a State of the United States, by the former High Commissioner for Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10062, or by the United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany acting pursuant to Executive Order 10608. A legislative pardon or a pardon, amnesty, expungement of penal record or any other act of clemency granted by a foreign state shall not serve to remove a ground of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(B).

(d) *Political offense.* The term ''purely political offense'', as used in INA 212(a)(2)(B), includes offenses that resulted in convictions obviously based on fabricated charges or predicated upon repressive measures against racial, religious, or political minorities.

(e) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(B) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(h).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.23 Controlled substance traffickers. [Reserved]

§ 40.24 Prostitution and commercialized vice.

(a) *Activities within 10 years preceding visa application.* An alien shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(D) only if—

(1) The alien is coming to the United States solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in prostitution, or has engaged in prostitution, or the alien directly or indirectly procures or attempts to procure, or procured or attempted to procure or to import prostitutes or persons for the purposes of prostitution, or receives or received, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; and

(2) The alien has performed one of the activities listed in § 40.24(a)(1) within the last ten years.

(b) *Prostitution defined.* The term ''prostitution'' means engaging in promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire. A finding that an alien has ''engaged'' in prostitution must be based on elements of continuity and regularity, indicating a pattern of behavior or deliberate course of conduct entered into primarily for financial gain or for other considerations of material value as distinguished from the commission of casual or isolated acts.

(c) *Where prostitution not illegal.* An alien who is within one or more of the classes described in INA 212(a)(2)(D) is ineligible to receive a visa under that section even if the acts engaged in are not prohibited under the laws of the foreign country where the acts occurred.

(d) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(h).* If an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(2)(D) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(h), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the

alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(h).

§ 40.25 Certain aliens involved in serious criminal activity who have asserted immunity from prosecution. [Reserved]

§§ 40.26–40.29 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Security and Related Grounds

§ 40.31 General. [Reserved]

§ 40.32 Terrorist activities. [Reserved]

§ 40.33 Foreign policy. [Reserved]

§ 40.34 Immigrant membership in totalitarian party.

(a) *Definition of affiliate.* The term *affiliate,* as used in INA 212(a)(3)(D), means an oganization which is related to, or identified with, a proscribed association or party, including any section, subsidiary, branch, or subdivision thereof, in such close association as to evidence an adherence to or a furtherance of the purposes and objectives of such association or party, or as to indicate a working alliance to bring to fruition the purposes and objectives of the proscribed association or party. An organization which gives, loans, or promises support, money, or other thing of value for any purpose to any proscribed association or party is presumed to be an *affiliate* of such association or party, but nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as an exclusive definition of the term *affiliate.*

(b) *Service in Armed Forces.* Service, whether voluntary or not, in the armed forces of any country shall not be regarded, of itself, as constituting or establishing an alien's membership in, or affiliation with, any proscribed party or organization, and shall not, of itself, constitute a ground of ineligibility to receive a visa.

(c) *Voluntary Service in a Political Capacity.* Voluntary service in a political capacity shall constitute affiliation with the political party or organization in power at the time of such service.

(d) *Voluntary Membership After Age 16.* If an alien continues or continued membership in or affiliation with a proscribed organization on or after reaching 16 years of age, only the alien's activities after reaching that age shall be pertinent to a determination of whether the continuation of membership or affiliation is or was voluntary.

(e) *Operation of Law Defined.* The term *operation of law,* as used in INA 212(a)(3)(D), includes any case wherein the alien automatically, and without personal acquiescence, became a member of or affiliated with a proscribed party or organization by official act, proclamation, order, edict, or decree.

(f) *Membership in Organization Advocating Totalitarian Dictatorship in the United States.* In accordance with the definition of *totalitarian party* contained in INA 101(a)(37), a former or present voluntary member of, or an alien who was, or is, voluntarily affiliated with a noncommunist party, organization, or group, or of any section, subsidiary, branch, affiliate or subdivision thereof, which during the time of its existence did not or does not advocate the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship, is not considered ineligible under INA 212(a)(3)(D) to receive a visa.

(g) *Waiver of ineligibility—212(a)(3)(D)(iv).* lf an immigrant visa applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(3)(D) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(a)(3)(D)(iv), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(a)(3)(D)(iv).

§ 40.35 Participants in Nazi persecutions or genocide.

(a) *Participation in Nazi persecutions.* [Reserved]

(b) *Participation in genocide.* [Reserved]

§§ 40.36–40.39 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Public Charge

§ 40.41 Public charge.

(a) *Basis for Determination of Ineligibility*. Any determination that an alien is ineligible under INA 212(a)(4) must be predicated upon circumstances indicating that, notwithstanding any affidavit of support that may have been filed on the alien's behalf, the alien is likely to become a public charge after admission, or, if applicable, that the alien has failed to fulfill the affidavit of support requirement of INA 212(a)(4)(C).

(b) *Affidavit of support*. Any alien seeking an immigrant visa under INA 201(b)(2), 203(a), or 203(b), based upon a petition filed by a relative of the alien (or in the case of a petition filed under INA 203(b) by an entity in which a relative has a significant ownership interest), shall be required to present to the consular officer an affidavit of support (AOS) on a form that complies with terms and conditions established by the Attorney General. Petitioners for applicants at a post designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services for initial review of and assistance with such an AOS will be charged a fee for such review and assistance pursuant to Item 61 of the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services (22 CFR 22.1).

(c) *Joint Sponsors*. Submission of one or more additional affidavits of support by a joint sponsor/sponsors is required whenever the relative sponsor's household income and significant assets, and the immigrant's assets, do not meet the Federal poverty line requirements of INA 213A.

(d) *Posting of Bond*. A consular officer may issue a visa to an alien who is within the purview of INA 212(a)(4) (subject to the affidavit of support requirement and attribution of sponsor's income and resources under section 213A), upon receipt of a notice from INS of the giving of a bond or undertaking in accordance with INA 213 and INA 221(g), and provided further that the officer is satisfied that the giving of such bond or undertaking removes the likelihood that the alien will become a public charge within the meaning of this section of the law and that the alien is otherwise eligible in all respects.

(e) *Prearranged Employment*. An immigrant visa applicant relying on an offer of prearranged employment to establish eligibility under INA 212(a)(4), other than an offer of employment certified by the Department of Labor pursuant to INA 212(a)(5)(A), must provide written confirmation of the relevant information sworn and subscribed to before a notary public by the employer or an authorized employee or agent of the employer. The signer's printed name and position or other relationship with the employer must accompany the signature.

(f) *Use of Federal Poverty Line Where INA 213A Not Applicable*. An immigrant visa applicant, not subject to the requirements of INA 213A, and relying solely on personal income to establish eligibility under INA 212(a)(4), who does not demonstrate an annual income above the Federal poverty line, as defined in INA 213A (h), and who is without other adequate financial resources, shall be presumed ineligible under INA 212(a)(4).

[62 FR 67564, Dec. 29, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 78094, Dec. 14, 2000]

§§ 40.42–40.49 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Labor Certification and Qualification for Certain Immigrants

§ 40.51 Labor certification.

(a) *INA 212(a)(5) applicable only to certain immigrant aliens*. INA 212(a)(5)(A) applies only to immigrant aliens described in INA 203(b)(2) or (3) who are seeking to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in gainful employment.

(b) *Determination of need for alien's labor skills*. An alien within one of the classes to which INA 212(a)(5) applies as described in § 40.51(a) who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in gainful employment, shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(5)(A) to receive a visa unless the Secretary of Labor has certified to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, that

(1) There are not sufficient workers in the United States who are able, willing, qualified, (or equally qualified in the case of aliens who are members of the teaching profession or who have exceptional ability in the sciences or the arts) and available at the time of application for a visa and at the place to which the alien is destined to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and

(2) The employment of such alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States similarly employed.

(c) *Labor certification not required in certain cases.* A spouse or child accompanying or following to join an alien spouse or parent who is a beneficiary of a petition approved pursuant to INA 203(b)(2) or (3) is not considered to be within the purview of INA 212(a)(5).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 40.52 Unqualified physicians.

INA 212(a)(5)(B) applies only to immigrant aliens described in INA 203(b) (2) or (3).

[61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.53 Uncertified foreign health-care workers.

(a) Subject to paragraph (b) of this section, a consular officer must not issue a visa to any alien seeking admission to the United States for the purpose of performing services in a health care occupation, other than as a physician, unless, in addition to meeting all other requirements of law and regulation, the alien provides to the officer a certification issued by the Commission On Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools (CGFNS) or another credentialing service that has been approved by the Attorney General for such purpose, which certificate complies with the provisions of sections 212(a)(5)(C) and 212(r) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(5)(C) and 8 U.S.C. 1182(r), respectively, and the regulations found at 8 CFR 212.15.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to an alien:

(1) Seeking to enter the United States in order to perform services in a non-clinical health care occupation as described in 8 CFR 212.15(b)(1); or

(2) Who is the immigrant or nonimmigrant spouse or child of a foreign health care worker and who is seeking to accompany or follow to join as a derivative applicant the principal alien to whom this section applies; or

(3) Who is applying for an immigrant or a nonimmigrant visa for any purpose other than for the purpose of seeking entry into the United States in order to perform health care services as described in 8 CFR 212.15.

[67 FR 77159, Dec. 17, 2002]

§§ 40.54–40.59 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Illegal Entrants and Immigration Violators

§ 40.61 Aliens present without admission or parole.

INA 212(a)(6)(A)(i) does not apply at the time of visa issuance.

[62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.62 Failure to attend removal proceedings.

An alien who without reasonable cause failed to attend, or to remain in attendance at, a hearing initiated on or after April 1, 1997, under INA 240 to determine inadmissibility or deportability shall be ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(6)(B) for five years following the alien's subsequent departure or removal from the United States.

[62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.63 Misrepresentation; Falsely claiming citizenship.

(a) *Fraud and misrepresentation and INA 212(a)(6)(C) applicability to certain refugees.* An alien who seeks to procure, or has sought to procure, or has procured a visa, other documentation, or entry into the United States or other benefit provided under the INA by fraud or by willfully misrepresenting a material fact at any time shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(6)(C); *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph are not applicable if the fraud or misrepresentation was committed by an alien at the time the alien sought entry into a country other than the

United States or obtained travel documents as a bona fide refugee and the refugee was in fear of being repatriated to a former homeland if the facts were disclosed in connection with an application for a visa to enter the United States: *Provided further*, That the fraud or misrepresentation was not committed by such refugee for the purpose of evading the quota or numerical restrictions of the U.S. immigration laws, or investigation of the alien's record at the place of former residence or elsewhere in connection with an application for a visa.

(b) *Misrepresentation in application under Displaced Persons Act or Refugee Relief Act*. Subject to the conditions stated in INA 212(a)(6)(c)(i), an alien who is found by the consular officer to have made a willful misrepresentation within the meaning of section 10 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an eligible displaced person, or to have made a material misrepresentation within the meaning of section 11(e) of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, for the purpose of gaining admission into the United States as an alien eligible thereunder , shall be considered ineligible under the provisions of INA 212(a)(6)(C).

(c) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(i)*. If an immigrant applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(6)(C) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(i), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(i).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 40.64 Stowaways.

INA 212(a)(6)(D) is not applicable at the time of visa application.

§ 40.65 Smugglers.

(a) *General*. A visa shall not be issued to an alien who at any time knowingly has encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided any other alien to enter or to try to enter the United States in violation of law.

(b) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(d)(11)*. If an immigrant applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(6)(E) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(d)(11), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(d)(11).

§ 40.66 Subject of civil penalty.

(a) *General*. An alien who is the subject of a final order imposing a civil penalty for a violation under INA 274C shall be ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(6)(F).

(b) *Waiver of ineligibility*. If an applicant is ineligible under paragraph (a) of this section but appears to the consular officer to meet the prerequisites for seeking the benefits of INA 212(d)(12), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(d)(12).

[62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.67 Student visa abusers.

An alien ineligible under the provisions of INA 212(a)(6)(G) shall not be issued a visa unless the alien has complied with the time limitation set forth therein.

[62 FR 67568, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.68 Aliens subject to INA 222(g).

An alien who, under the provisions of INA 222(g), has voided a nonimmigrant visa by remaining in the United States beyond the period of authorized stay is ineligible for a new nonimmigrant visa unless the alien complies with the requirements in 22 CFR 41.101 (b) or (c) regarding the place of application.

[63 FR 671, Jan. 7, 1998]

§ 40.69 [Reserved]

Subpart H—Documentation Requirements

§ 40.71 Documentation requirements for immigrants.

INA 212(a)(7)(A) is not applicable at the time of visa application. (For waiver of documentary requirements for immigrants see 22 CFR 42.1 and 42.2.)

§ 40.72 Documentation requirements for nonimmigrants.

A passport which is valid indefinitely for the return of the bearer to the country whose government issued such passport shall be deemed to have the required minimum period of validity as specified in INA 212(a)(7)(B).

§§ 40.73–40.79 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Ineligible for Citizenship.

§ 40.81 Ineligible for citizenship.

An alien will be ineligible to receive an immigrant visa under INA 212(a)(8)(A) if the alien is ineligible for citizenship, including as provided in INA 314 or 315.

[64 FR 55418, Oct. 13, 1999]

§ 40.82 Alien who departed the United States to avoid service in the armed forces.

(a) *Applicability to immigrants*. INA 212(a)(8)(A) applies to immigrant visa applicants who have departed from or remained outside the United States between September 8, 1939 and September 24, 1978, to avoid or evade training or service in the United States Armed Forces.

(b) *Applicability to nonimmigrants*. INA 212(a)(8)(B) applies to nonimmigrant visa applicants who have departed from or remained outside the United States between September 8, 1939 and September 24, 1978 to avoid or evade training or service in the U.S. Armed Forces except an alien who held nonimmigrant status at the time of such departure.

§§ 40.83–40.89 [Reserved]

Subpart J—Aliens Previously Removed

SOURCE: 61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 40.91 Certain aliens previously removed.

(a) *5-year bar*. An alien who has been found inadmissible, whether as a result of a summary determination of inadmissibility at the port of entry under INA 235(b)(1) or of a finding of inadmissibility resulting from proceedings under INA 240 initiated upon the alien's arrival in the United States, shall be ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(9)(A)(i) for 5 years following such alien's first removal from the United States.

(b) *10-year bar*. An alien who has otherwise been removed from the United States under any provision of law, or who departed while an order of removal was in effect, is ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) for 10 years following such removal or departure from the United States.

(c) *20-year bar*. An alien who has been removed from the United States two or more times shall be ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(9)(A)(i) or INA 212(a)(9)(A)(ii), as appropriate, for 20 years following the most recent such removal or departure.

(d) *Permanent bar*. If an alien who has been removed has also been convicted of an aggravated felony, the alien is permanently ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(9)(A)(i) or 212(a)(9)(A)(ii), as appropriate.

(e) *Exceptions*. An alien shall not be ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(9)(A)(i) or (ii) if the Attorney General has consented to the alien's application for admission.

[62 FR 67568, Dec. 29, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 64628, Nov. 23, 1998]

§ 40.92 Aliens unlawfully present.

(a) *3-year bar*. An alien described in INA 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) shall be ineligible for a visa for 3 years following departure from the United States.

(b) *10-year bar*. An alien described in INA 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) shall be ineligible

for a visa for 10 years following departure from the United States.

(c) *Waiver*. If a visa applicant is inadmissible under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section but appears to the consular officer to meet the prerequisites for seeking the benefits of INA 212(a)(9)(B)(v), the alien shall be informed of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under that provision of law.

[62 FR 67568, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.93 Aliens unlawfully present after previous immigration violation.

An alien described in INA 212(a)(9)(C)(i) is permanently ineligible for a visa unless the Attorney General consents to the alien's application for readmission not less than 10 years following the alien's last departure from the United States. Such application for readmission shall be made prior to the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States.

[62 FR 67568, Dec. 29, 1997]

§§ 40.94–40.99 [Reserved]

Subpart K—Miscellaneous

SOURCE: 56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996.

§ 40.101 Practicing polygamists.

An immigrant alien shall be ineligible under INA 212(a)(9)(A) only if the alien is coming to the United States to practice polygamy.

§ 40.102 Guardian required to accompany excluded alien.

INA 212(a)(9)(B) is not applicable at the time of visa application.

§ 40.103 International child abduction.

An alien who would otherwise be ineligible under INA 212(a)(9)(C)(i) shall not be ineligible under such paragraph if the U.S. citizen child in question is physically located in a foreign state which is party to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

[61 FR 1833, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 40.104 Unlawful voters.

An alien who at any time has voted in violation of any Federal, State, or local constitutional provision, statute, ordinance or regulation is ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(10)(D).

[62 FR 67568, Dec. 29, 1997]

§ 40.105 Former citizens who renounced citizenship to avoid taxation.

An alien who is a former citizen of the United States, who on or after September 30, 1996, has officially renounced United States citizenship and who has been determined by the Attorney General to have renounced citizenship to avoid United States taxation, is ineligible for a visa under INA 212(a)(10)(E).

[62 FR 67568, Dec. 29, 1997]

§§ 40.106–40.110 [Reserved]

Subpart L—Failure to Comply with INA

SOURCE: 56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996.

§ 40.201 Failure of application to comply with INA.

(a) *Refusal under INA 221(g)*. The consular officer shall refuse an alien's visa application under INA 221(g)(2) as failing to comply with the provisions of INA or the implementing regulations if:

(1) The applicant fails to furnish information as required by law or regulations;

(2) The application contains a false or incorrect statement other than one which would constitute a ground of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(6)(C);

(3) The application is not supported by the documents required by law or regulations;

(4) The applicant refuses to be fingerprinted as required by regulations;

(5) The necessary fee is not paid for the issuance of the visa or, in the case of an immigrant visa, for the application therefor;

(6) In the case of an immigrant visa application, the alien fails to swear to,

or affirm, the application before the consular officer; or

(7) The application otherwise fails to meet specific requirements of law or regulations for reasons for which the alien is responsible.

(b) *Reconsideration of refusals.* A refusal of a visa application under paragraph (a)(1) of this section does not bar reconsideration of the application upon compliance by the applicant with the requirements of INA and the implementing regulations or consideration of a subsequent application submitted by the same applicant.

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996. Redesignated at 61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996]

§ 40.202 Certain former exchange visitors.

An alien who was admitted into the United States as an exchange visitor, or who acquired such status after admission, and who is within the purview of INA 212(e) as amended by the Act of April 7, 1970, (84 Stat. 116) and by the Act of October 12, 1976, (90 Stat. 2301), is not eligible to apply for or receive an immigrant visa or a nonimmigrant visa under INA 101(a)(15) (H), (K), or (L), notwithstanding the approval of a petition on the alien's behalf, unless:

(a) It has been established that the alien has resided and has been physically present in the country of the alien's nationality or last residence for an aggregate of at least 2 years following the termination of the alien's exchange visitor status as required by INA 212(e), or

(b) The foreign residence requirement of INA 212(e) has been waived by the Attorney General in the alien's behalf.

§ 40.203 Alien entitled to A, E, or G nonimmigrant classification.

An alien entitled to nonimmigrant classification under INA 101(a)(15) (A), (E), or (G) who is applying for an immigrant visa and who intends to continue the activities required for such nonimmigrant classification in the United States is not eligible to receive an immigrant visa until the alien executes a written waiver of all rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which would accrue by reason of such occupational status.

§ 40.204 [Reserved]

§ 40.205 Applicant for immigrant visa under INA 203(c).

An alien shall be ineligible to receive a visa under INA 203(c) if the alien does not have a high school education or its equivalent, as defined in 22 CFR 42.33(a)(2), or does not have, within the five years preceding the date of application for such visa, at least two years of work experience in an occupation which requires at least two years of training or experience.

[59 FR 55045, Nov. 3, 1994. Redesignated at 61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996]

§ 40.206 Frivolous applications. [Reserved]

§§ 40.207–40.210 [Reserved]

Subpart M—Waiver of Ground of Ineligibility

SOURCE: 56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996]

§ 40.301 Waiver for ineligible nonimmigrants under INA 212(d)(3)(A).

(a) *Report or recommendation to Department.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, consular officers may, upon their own initiative, and shall, upon the request of the Secretary of State or upon the request of the alien, submit a report to the Department for possible transmission to the Attorney General pursuant to the provisions of INA 212(d)(3)(A) in the case of an alien who is classifiable as a nonimmigrant but who is known or believed by the consular officer to be ineligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa under the provisions of INA 212(a), other than INA 212(a) (3)(A), (3)(C) or (3)(E).

(b) *Recommendation to designated INS officer abroad.* A consular officer may, in certain categories defined by the Secretary of State, recommend directly to designated INS officers that the temporary admission of an alien ineligible to receive a visa be authorized under INA 212(d)(3)(A).

(c) *Attorney General may impose conditions.* When the Attorney General authorizes the temporary admission of an

ineligible alien as a nonimmigrant and the consular officer is so informed, the consular officer may proceed with the issuance of a nonimmigrant visa to the alien, subject to the conditions, if any, imposed by the Attorney General.

PART 41—VISAS: DOCUMENTATION OF NONIMMIGRANTS UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, AS AMENDED

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SOURCE: 52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Passport and Visas Not Required for Certain Nonimmigrants

§41.1 Exemption by law or treaty from passport and visa requirements.

Nonimmigrants in the following categories are exempt from the passport and visa requirements of INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I), (i)(II):

(a) *Alien members of the U.S. Armed Forces.* An alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces in uniform or bearing proper military identification, who has not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, coming to the United States under official orders or permit of such Armed Forces (Sec. 284, 86 Stat. 232; 8 U.S.C. 1354).

(b) *American Indians born in Canada.* An American Indian born in Canada, having at least 50 per centum of blood of the American Indian race (Sec. 289, 66 Stat. 234; 8 U.S.C. 1359.)

(c) *Aliens entering from Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.* An alien departing from Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, and seeking to enter the continental United States or any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States (Sec. 212, 66 Stat. 188; 8 U.S.C. 1182.)

(d) *Armed Services personnel of a NATO member.* Personnel belonging to the armed services of a government which is a Party to the North Atlantic Treaty and which has ratified the Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of Their Forces, signed at London on June 19, 1951, and entering the United States under Article III of that Agreement pursuant to an individual or collective movement order issued by an appropriate agency of the sending state or of NATO (TIAS 2846; 4 U.S.T. 1792.)

(e) *Armed Services personnel attached to a NATO headquarters in the United States.* Personnel attached to a NATO Headquarters in the United States set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, belonging to the armed services of a government which is a Party to the Treaty and entering the United States in connection with their official duties under the provisions of the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters Set Up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty (TIAS 2978; 5 U.S.T. 875.)

(f) *Aliens entering pursuant to International Boundary and Water Commission Treaty.* All personnel employed either directly or indirectly on the construction, operation, or maintenance of works in the United States undertaken in accordance with the treaty concluded on February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico regarding the functions of the International Boundary and Water Commission, and entering the United States temporarily in connection with such employment (59 Stat. 1252; TS 994.)

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996]

§41.2 Waiver by Secretary of State and Attorney General of passport and/or visa requirements for certain categories of nonimmigrants.

Pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General under INA 212(d)(4), the passport and/or visa requirements of INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I), (i)(II) are waived as specified below for the following categories of nonimmigrants:

(a) *Canadian nationals.* A passport is not required except after a visit outside the Western Hemisphere. A visa is not required.

(b) *Citizens of the British Overseas Territory of Bermuda.* A passport is not required except after a visit outside the Western Hemisphere. A visa is not required.

(c) *Bahamian nationals and British subjects resident in the Bahamas.* A passport is required. A visa is not required if, prior to the embarkation of such an alien for the United States on a vessel or aircraft, the examining U.S. immigration officer at Freeport or Nassau determines that the individual is clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to admission.

(d) *British subjects resident in the Cayman Islands or in the Turks and Caicos Islands.* A passport is required. A visa is not required if the alien arrives directly from the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands and presents a current certificate from the Clerk of Court of the Cayman Islands or the

Turks and Caicos Islands indicating no criminal record.

(e) *British, French, and Netherlands nationals and nationals of certain adjacent islands of the Caribbean which are independent countries.* A passport is required. A visa is not required of a British, French or Netherlands national, or of a national of Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, who has residence in British, French, or Netherlands territory located in the adjacent islands of the Caribbean area, or has residence in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, if the alien:

(1) Is proceeding to the United States as an agricultural worker; or

(2) Is the beneficiary of a valid, unexpired, indefinite certification granted by the Department of Labor for employment in the Virgin Islands of the United States and is proceeding thereto for employment, or is the spouse or child of such an alien accompanying or following to join the alien.

(f) *Nationals and residents of the British Virgin Islands.* (1) A national of the British Virgin Islands and resident therein requires a passport but not a visa if proceeding to the United States Virgin Islands.

(2) A national of the British Virgin Islands and resident therein requires a passport but does not require a visa to apply for entry into the United States if such applicant:

(i) Is proceeding by aircraft directly from St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands;

(ii) Is traveling to some other part of the United States solely for the purpose of business or pleasure as described in INA 101(a)(15)(B);

(iii) Satisfies the examining U.S. Immigration officer at that port of entry that he or she is admissible in all respects other than the absence of a visa; and

(iv) Presents a current Certificate of Good Conduct issued by the Royal Virgin Islands Police Department indicating that he or she has no criminal record.

(g) *Mexican nationals.* (1) A visa and a passport are not required of a Mexican national in possession of a border crossing identification card and applying for admission as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure from contiguous territory.

(2) A visa is not required of a Mexican national possessing a border crossing identification card and applying for admission to the United States as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure or in transit from noncontiguous territory.

(3) A visa and a passport are not required of a Mexican national who is entering solely for the purpose of applying for a Mexican passport or other official Mexican document at a Mexican consular office on the United States side of the border.

(4) A passport is not required of a Mexican national who is applying for a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC and who meets the conditions for waiver of the passport requirement in section 41.32(a)(2)(iii).

(5) A visa is not required of a Mexican national employed as a crew member on an aircraft belonging to a Mexican company authorized to engage in commercial transportation into the United States.

(6) A visa is not required of a Mexican national bearing a Mexican diplomatic or official passport who is a military or civilian official of the Federal Government of Mexico entering the United States for a stay of up to 6 months for any purpose other than on assignment as a permanent employee to an office of the Mexican Federal Government in the United States. A visa is also not required of the official's spouse or any of the official's dependent family members under 19 years of age who hold diplomatic or official passports and are in the actual company of the official at the time of entry. This waiver does not apply to the spouse or any of the official's family members classifiable under INA 101(a)(15) (F) or (M).

(h) *Natives and residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.* A visa and a passport are not required of a native and resident of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who has proceeded in direct and continuous transit from the Trust Territory to the United States.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) Except as provided in paragraphs (a) through (i) and (k) through (m) of this section, all aliens are required to

present a valid, unexpired visa and passport upon arrival in the United States. An alien may apply for a waiver of the visa and passport requirement if, either prior to the alien's embarkation abroad or upon arrival at a port of entry, the responsible district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in charge of the port of entry concludes that the alien is unable to present the required documents because of an unforeseen emergency. The INS district director may grant a waiver of the visa or passport requirement pursuant to INA 212(d)(4)(A), without the prior concurrence of the Department of State, if the district director concludes that the alien's claim of emergency circumstances is legitimate and that approval of the waiver would be appropriate under all of the attendant facts and circumstances.

(k) *Fiance(e) of a U.S. citizen*. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section, a visa is required of an alien described in such paragraphs who is classified, or who seeks classification, under INA 101(a)(15)(K).

(l) *Visa waiver program*. (1) A visa is not required of any person who seeks admission to the United States for a period of 90 days or less as a visitor for business or pleasure and who is eligible to apply for admission to the United States as a Visa Waiver Program applicant. (For the list of countries whose nationals are eligible to apply for admission to the United States as Visa Waiver Program applicants, *see* 8 CFR 217.2(a)).

(2) An alien denied admission under the Visa Waiver Program by virtue of a ground of inadmissibility described in INA section 212(a) that is discovered at the time of the alien's application for admission at a port of entry or through use of an automated electronic database may apply for a visa as the only means of challenging such a determination. A consular officer must accept and adjudicate any such application if the alien otherwise fulfills all of the application requirements contained in Part 41, §41.2(l)(1).

(m) *Treaty Trader and Treaty Investor*. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, a visa is required of a Canadian national who is classified, or who seeks classification, under INA 101(a)(15)(E).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 53375, Dec. 30, 1988; 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 58 FR 43439, Aug. 16, 1993; 59 FR 1473, Jan. 11, 1994; 63 FR 16893, Apr. 7, 1998; 64 FR 7999, Feb. 18, 1999; 64 FR 28916, May 28, 1999; 66 FR 1034, Jan. 5, 2001; 66 FR 32541, June 15, 2001; 67 FR 30547, May 7, 2002; 67 FR 50349, Aug. 2, 2002; 68 FR 5195, Jan. 31, 2003; 68 FR 46949, Aug. 7, 2003]

§41.3 Waiver by joint action of consular and immigration officers of passport and/or visa requirements.

Under the authority of INA 212(d)(4), the documentary requirements of INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I), (i)(II) may be waived for any alien in whose case the consular officer serving the port or place of embarkation is satisfied after consultation with, and concurrence by, the appropriate immigration officer, that the case falls within any of the following categories:

(a) *Residents of foreign contiguous territory; visa and passport waiver*. An alien residing in foreign contiguous territory who does not qualify for any waiver provided in §41.1 and is a member of a visiting group or excursion proceeding to the United States under circumstances which make it impractical to procure a passport and visa in a timely manner.

(b) *Aliens for whom passport extension facilities are unavailable; passport waiver*. As alien whose passport is not valid for the period prescribed in INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I) and who is embarking for the United States at a port or place remote from any establishment at which the passport could be revalidated.

(c) *Aliens precluded from obtaining passport extensions by foreign government restrictions; passport waiver*. An alien whose passport is not valid for the period prescribed in INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I) and whose government, as a matter of policy, does not revalidate passports more than 6 months prior to expiration or until the passport expires.

(d) *Emergent circumstances; visa waiver*. An alien well and favorably known at the consular office, who was previously issued a nonimmigrant visa which has expired, and who is proceeding directly to the United States

under emergent circumstances which preclude the timely issuance of a visa.

(e) *Members of armed forces of foreign countries; visa and passport waiver*. An alien on active duty in the armed forces of a foreign country and a member of a group of such armed forces traveling to the United States, on behalf of the alien's government or the United Nations, under advance arrangements made with the appropriate military authorities of the United States. The waiver does not apply to a citizen or resident of Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Vietnam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam), or the People's Republic of China.

(f) *Landed immigrants in Canada; passport waiver*. An alien applying for a visa at a consular office in Canada:

(1) Who is a landed immigrant in Canada;

(2) Whose port and date of expected arrival in the United States are known; and

(3) Who is proceeding to the United States under emergent circumstances which preclude the timely procurement of a passport or Canadian certificate of identity.

(g) *Authorization to individual consular office; visa and/or passport waiver*. An alien within the district of a consular office which has been authorized by the Department, because of unusual circumstances prevailing in that district, to join with immigration officers abroad in waivers of documentary requirements in specific categories of cases, and whose case falls within one of those categories.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 60 FR 30188, June 8, 1995; 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996; 63 FR 48577, Sept. 11, 1998]

Subpart B—Classification of Nonimmigrants

§ 41.11 Entitlement to nonimmigrant status.

(a) *Presumption of immigrant status and burden of proof*. An applicant for a nonimmigrant visa, other than an alien applying for a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(H)(i) or (L), shall be presumed to be an immigrant until the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is entitled to a nonimmigrant status described in INA 101(a)(15) or otherwise established by law or treaty. The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish entitlement for nonimmigrant status and the type of nonimmigrant visa for which application is made.

(b) *Aliens unable to establish nonimmigrant status*. (1) A nonimmigrant visa shall not be issued to an alien who has failed to overcome the presumption of immigrant status established by INA 214(b).

(2) In a borderline case in which an alien appears to be otherwise entitled to receive a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(B) or (F) but the consular officer concludes that the maintenance of the alien's status or the departure of the alien from the United States as required is not fully assured, a visa may nevertheless be issued upon the posting of a bond with the Attorney General under terms and conditions prescribed by the consular officer.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 41.12 Classification symbols.

A visa issued to a nonimmigrant alien within one of the classes described in this section shall bear an appropriate visa symbol to show the classification of the alien. The symbol shall be inserted in the space provided in the visa stamp. The following visa symbols shall be used:

NONIMMIGRANTS

Symbol	Class	Section of law
A–1	Ambassador, Public Minister, Career Diplomat or Consular Officer, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(A)(i).
A–2	Other Foreign Government Official or Employee, or Immediate Family	101(a)(15)(A)(ii).
A–3	Attendant, Servant, or Personal Employee of A–1 or A–2, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(A)(iii).
B–1	Temporary Visitor for Business	101(a)(15)(B).
B–2	Temporary Visitor for Pleasure	101(a)(15)(B).

NONIMMIGRANTS—Continued

Symbol	Class	Section of law
B–1/B–2	Temporary Visitor for Business & Pleasure	101(a)(15)(B).
C–1	Alien in Transit	101(a)(15)(C).
C–1/D	Combined Transit and Crewman Visa	101(a)(15)(C) and (D).
C–2	Alien in Transit to United Nations Headquarters District Under Sec. 11.(3), (4), or (5) of the Headquarters Agreement.	101(a)(15)(C).
C–3	Foreign Government Official, Immediate Family, Attendant, Servant or Personal Employee, in Transit.	212(d)(8).
D	Crewmember (Sea or Air)	101(a)(15)(D).
E–1	Treaty Trader, Spouse or Child	101(a)(15)(E)(i).
E–2	Treaty Investor, Spouse or Child	101(a)(15)(E)(ii).
F–1	Student	101(a)(15)(F)(i).
F–2	Spouse or Child of F–1	101(a)(15)(F)(ii).
F–3	Canadian or Mexican national commuter student	101(a)(15)(F)(iii).
G–1	Principal Resident Representative of Recognized Foreign Government to International Organization, Staff, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(G)(i).
G–2	Other Representative of Recognized Foreign Member Government to International Organization, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(G)(ii).
G–3	Representative of Nonrecognized Nonmember Foreign Government to International Organization, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(G)(iii).
G–4	International Organization Officer or Employee, or Immediate Family	101(a)(15)(G)(iv).
G–5	Attendant, Servant, or Personal Employee of G–1 through G–4 or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(G)(v).
H–1B	Alien in a Specialty Occupation (Profession)	101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).
H–1C	Nurses in health professional shortage areas	101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c).
H–2A	Temporary Worker Performing Agricultural Services Unavailable In the United States (Petition filed on or After June 1, 1987).	101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a).
H–2B	Temporary Worker Performing Other Services Unavailable in the United States (Petition filed on or After June 1, 1987).	101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b).
H–3	Trainee	101(a)(15)(H)(iii).
H–4	Spouse or Child of Alien Classified H–1A/B, H2A/B, or H–3	101(a)(15)(H)(iv).
I	Representative of Foreign Information Media, Spouse and Child	101(a)(15)(I).
J–1	Exchange Visitor	101(a)(15)(J).
J–2	Spouse or Child of J–1	101(a)(15)(J).
K–1	Fiance(e) of United States Citizen	101(a)(15)(K).
K–2	Child of Fiance(e) of U.S. Citizen	101(a)(15)(K).
K–3	Spouse of U.S. citizen	101(a)(15)(K)(ii)
K–4	Child of a K3	101(a)(15)(K)(iii)
L–1	Intracompany Transferee (Executive, Managerial, and Specialized Knowledge Personnel Continuing Employment with International Firm or Corporation.	101(a)(15)(L).
L–2	Spouse or Child of Intracompany Transferee	101(a)(15)(L).
M–1	Vocational Student or Other Nonacademic Student	101(a)(15)(M).
M–2	Spouse or Child of M–1	101(a)(15)(M).
M–3	Canadian or Mexican national commuter student (Vocational student or other nonacademic student).	101(a)(15)(M)(iii).
N–8	Parent of an Alien Classified SK3 or SN3	101(a)(15)(N)(i)
N–9	Child of N8 or of an SK1, SK2, SK4, SN1, SN2 or SN4	101(a)(15)(N)(ii)
NATO–1	Principal Permanent Representative of Member State to NATO (including any of its Subsidiary Bodies) Resident in the U.S. and Resident Members of Official Staff; Secretary General, Assistant Secretary General, and Executive Secretary of NATO; Other Permanent NATO Officials of Similar Rank, or Immediate Family.	Art. 12, 5 UST 1094; Art. 20, 5 UST 1098.
NATO–2	Other Representative of member state to NATO (including any of Subsidiary Bodies) including Representatives, its Advisers and Technical Experts of Delegations, Members of Immediate Art. 3, 4 UST 1796 Family; Dependents of Member of a Force Entering in Accordance with the Provisions Status-of-Forces Agreement or in Accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters; Members of Such a Force or Immediate Family if Issued Visas.	Art. 13, 5 UST 1094; Art. 1, 4 UST 1794.
NATO–3	Official Clerical Staff Accompanying Representative of Member State to NATO (including any of its Subsidiary Bodies) or Immediate Family.	Art. 14, 5 UST 1096.
NATO–4	Official of NATO (Other Than Those Classifiable as NATO–1) or Immediate Family.	Art. 18, 5 UST 1098.
NATO–5	Expert, Other Than NATO Officials Classifiable Under the NATO–4, Employed in Missions on Behalf of NATO, and their Dependents.	Art. 21, 5 UST 1100.
NATO–6	Member of a Civilian Component Accompanying a Force Entering in Accordance with the Provisions of the NATO Status-of-Forces Agreement; Member of a Civilian Component Attached to or Employed by an Allied Headquarters Under the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters Set Up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty; and their Dependents.	Art. 1, 4 UST 1794; Art. 3, 5 UST 877.

NONIMMIGRANTS—Continued

Symbol	Class	Section of law
NATO–7	Attendant, Servant, or Personal Employee of NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, NATO–5, and NATO–6 Classes, or Immediate Family.	Art. 12–20; 5 UST 1094–1098.
O–1	Alien with Extraordinary Ability in Sciences, Arts, Education, Business or Athletics.	101(a)(15)(O)(i).
O–2	Accompanying Alien	101(a)(15)(O)(ii).
O–3	Spouse or Child of O–1 or O–2	101(a)(15)(O)(iii).
P–1	Internationally Recognized Athlete or Member of Internationally Recognized Entertainment Group.	101(a)(15)(P)(i).
P–2	Artist or Entertainer in a Reciprocal Exchange Program	101(a)(15)(P)(ii).
P–3	Artist or Entertainer in a Culturally Unique Program	101(a)(15)(P)(iii).
P–4	Spouse or Child of P–1, P–2, or P–3	101(a)(15)(P)(iv).
Q–1	Participant in an International Cultural Exchange Program	101(a)(15)(Q)(i).
Q–2	Irish Peace Process Program Participant	101(a)(15)(Q)(ii).
Q–3	Spouse or child of Q–2	101(a)(15)(Q)(ii).
R–1	Alien in a Religious Occupation	101(a)(15)(R).
R–2	Spouse or Child of R–1	101(a)(15)(R).
S–5	Certain Aliens Supplying Critical Information Relating to a Criminal Organization or Enterprise.	101(a)(15)(S)(i).
S–6	Certain Aliens Supplying Critical Information Relating to Terrorism	101(a)(15)(S)(ii).
S–7	Qualified Family Member of S–5 or S–6	101(a)(15)(S).
T–1	Victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons	101(a)(15)(T)(i)
T–2	Spouse of T1	101(a)(15)(T)(ii)
T–3	Child of T1	101(a)(15)(T)(ii)
T–4	Parent of T1	101(a)(15)(T)(ii)
TN	NAFTA Professional	214(e)(2).
TD	Spouse or Child of NAFTA Professional	214(e)(2).
U–1	Victim of criminal activity	101(a)(15)(U)(i)
U–2	Spouse of U1	101(a)(15)(U)(ii)
U–3	Child of U1	101(a)(15)(U)(ii)
U–4	Parent of U1	101(a)(15)(U)(ii)
V–1	Spouse of a Legal Permanent Resident Alien	101(a)(15)(V)(i)
V–2	Child of a Legal Permanent Resident Alien	101(a)(15)(V)(i)
V–3	Child of a V1 or V2	203(d)

[60 FR 10497, Feb. 27, 1995; as amended at 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 63 FR 48578, Sept. 11, 1998; 65 FR 14770, Mar. 17, 2000; 65 FR 20904, Apr. 19, 2000; 66 FR 32742, June 18, 2001; 66 FR 38154, July 23, 2001; 66 FR 53711, Oct. 24, 2001; 68 FR 47461, Aug. 11, 2003]

Subpart C—Foreign Government Officials

§ 41.21 Foreign Oficials—General.

(a) *Definitions*. In addition to pertinent INA definitions, the following definitions are applicable:

(1) *Accredited*, as used in INA 101(a)(15)(A), 101(a)(15)(G), and 212(d)(8), means an alien holding an official position, other than an honorary official position, with a government or international organization and possessing a travel document or other evidence of intention to enter or transit the United States to transact official business for that government or international organization.

(2) *Attendants*, as used in INA 101(a)(15)(A)(iii), 101(a)(15)(G)(v), and 212(d)(8), and in the definition of the NATO–7 visa symbol, means aliens paid from the public funds of a foreign government or from the funds of an international organization, accompanying or following to join the principal alien to whom a duty or service is owed.

(3) *Immediate family*, as used in INA 101(a)(15)(A), 101(a)(15)(G), and 212(d)(8), and in classification under the NATO–1 through NATO–5 visa symbols, means the spouse and unmarried sons and daughters, whether by blood or adoption, who are not members of some other household, and who will reside regularly in the household of the principal alien. ''Immediate family'' also includes any other close relatives of the principal alien or spouse who:

(i) Are relatives of the principal alien or spouse by blood, marriage, or adoption;

(ii) Are not members of some other household;

(iii) Will reside regularly in the household of the principal alien;

(iv) Are recognized as dependents by the sending Government as demonstrated by eligibility for rights and benefits, such as the issuance of a diplomatic or official passport and travel and other allowances, which would be granted to the spouse and children of the principal alien; and

(v) Are individually authorized by the Department.

(4) *Servants* and *personal employees*, as used in INA 101(a)(15)(A)(iii), 101(a)(15)(G)(v), and 212(d)(8), and in classification under the NATO–7 visa symbol, means aliens employed in a domestic or personal capacity by a principal alien, who are paid from the private funds of the principal alien and seek to enter the United States solely for the purpose of such employment.

(b) *Exception to passport validity requirement for aliens in certain A, G, and NATO classes.* A nonimmigrant alien for whom the passport requirement of INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I) has not been waived and who is within one of the classes:

(1) Described in INA 101(a)(15)(A)(i) and (ii); or

(2) Described in INA 101(a)(15)(G)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv); or

(3) NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, or NATO–6 may present a passport which is valid only for a sufficient period to enable the alien to apply for admission at a port of entry prior to its expiration.

(c) *Exception to passport validity requirement for foreign government officials in transit.* An alien classified C–3 under INA 212(d)(8) needs to present only a valid unexpired visa and a travel document which is valid for entry into a foreign country for at least 30 days from the date of application for admission into the United States.

(d) *Grounds for refusal of visas applicable to certain A, C, G, and NATO classes.* (1) An A–1 or A–2 visa may not be issued to an alien the Department has determined to be persona non grata.

(2) Only the provisions of INA 212(a) cited below apply to the indicated classes of nonimmigrant visa applicants:

(i) Class A–1: INA 212(a) (3)(A), (3)(B), and (3)(C);

(ii) Class A–2: INA 212(a) (3)(A), (3)(B), and (3)(C);

(iii) Classes C–2 and C–3: INA 212(a) (3)(A), (3)(B), (3)(C), and (7)(B);

(iv) Classes G–1, G–2, G–3, and G–4: INA 212(a) (3)(A), (3)(B), and (3)(C);

(v) Classes NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, and NATO–6: INA 212(a) (3)(A), (3)(B), and (3)(C);

(3) An alien within class A–3 or G–5 is subject to all grounds of refusal specified in INA 212 which are applicable to nonimmigrants in general.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9111, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991]

§41.22 Officials of foreign governments.

(a) *Criteria for classification of foreign government officials.* (1) An alien is classifiable A–1 or A–2 under INA 101(a)(15)(A) (i) or (ii) if the principal alien:

(i) Has been accredited by a foreign government recognized de jure by the United States;

(ii) Intends to engage solely in official activities for that foreign government while in the United States; and

(iii) Has been accepted by the President, the Secretary of State, or a consular officer acting on behalf of the Secretary of State.

(2) A member of the immediate family of a principal alien is classifiable A–1 or A–2 under INA 101(a)(15)(A) (i) or (ii) if the principal alien is so classified.

(b) *Classification under INA 101(a)(15)(A).* An alien entitled to classification under INA 101(a)(15)(A) shall be classified under this section even if eligible for another nonimmigrant classification.

(c) *Classification of attendants, servants, and personal employees.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15)(A)(iii) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under those provisions.

(d) *Referral to the Department of special cases concerning principal alien applicants.* In any case in which there is uncertainty about the applicability of these regulations to a principal alien applicant requesting such nonimmigrant status, the matter shall be immediately referred to the Department for consideration as to whether acceptance of accreditation will be granted.

(e) *Change of classification to that of a foreign government official.* In the case of an alien in the United States seeking a change of nonimmigrant classification under INA 248 to a classification under INA 101(a)(15)(A) (i) or (ii), the question of acceptance of accreditation is determined by the Department.

(f) *Termination of status.* The Department may, in its discretion, cease to recognize as entitled to classification under INA 101(a)(15)(A) (i) or (ii) any alien who has nonimmigrant status under that provision.

(g) *Classification of foreign government official.* A foreign government official or employee seeking to enter the United States temporarily other than as a representative or employee of a foreign government is not classifiable under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(A).

(h) *Courier and acting courier on official business*—(1) *Courier of career.* An alien regularly and professionally employed as a courier by the government of the country to which the alien owes allegiance is classifiable as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15)(A)(i), if the alien is proceeding to the United States on official business for that government.

(2) *Official acting as courier.* An alien not regularly and professionally employed as a courier by the government of the country to which the alien owes allegiance is classifiable as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15)(A)(ii), if the alien is holding an official position and is proceeding to the United States as a courier on official business for that government.

(3) *Nonofficial serving as courier.* An alien serving as a courier but not regularly and professionally employed as such who holds no official position with, or is not a national of, the country whose government the alien is serving, shall be classified as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15)(B).

(i) *Official of foreign government not recognized by the United States.* An official of a foreign government not recognized de jure by the United States, who is proceeding to or through the United States on an official mission or to an international organization shall be classified as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15) (B), (C), or (G)(iii).

§ 41.23 Accredited officials in transit.

An accredited official of a foreign government intending to proceed in immediate and continuous transit through the United States on official business for that government is entitled to the benefits of INA 212(d)(8) if that government grants similar privileges to officials of the United States, and is classifiable C–3 under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(C). Members of the immediate family, attendants, servants, or personal employees of such an official receive the same classification as the principal alien.

§ 41.24 International organization aliens.

(a) *Definition of international organization.* ''International organization'' means:

(1) Any public international organization which has been designated by the President by Executive Order as entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided for in the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669, 22 U.S.C. 288); and

(2) For the purpose of special immigrant status under INA 101(a)(27)(I), INTELSAT or any successor or separated entity thereof.

(b) *Aliens coming to international organizations.* (1) An alien is classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(G) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within one of the classes described in that section and seeks to enter or transit the United States in pursuance of official duties. If the purpose of the entry or transit is other than pursuance of official duties, the alien is not classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(G).

(2) An alien applying for a visa under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(G) may not be refused solely on the grounds that the applicant is not a national of the country whose government the applicant represents.

(3) An alien seeking to enter the United States as a foreign government representative to an international organization, who is also proceeding to the United States on official business as a foreign government official within

the meaning of INA 101(a)(15)(A), shall be issued a visa under that section, if otherwise qualified.

(4) An alien not classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(A) but entitled to classification under INA 101(a)(15)(G) shall be classified under the latter section, even if also eligible for another nonimmigrant classification.

(c) *Officers and employees of privatized INTELSAT, their family members and domestic servants.* (1) Officers and employees of privatized INTELSAT who both were employed by INTELSAT, and held status under INA 101(a)(15)(G)(iv) for at least six months prior to privatization on July 17,2001, will continue to be so classifiable for so long as they are officers or employees of INTELSAT or a successor or separated entity thereof.

(2) Aliens who had had G–4 status as officers and employees of INTELSAT but became officers or employees of a successor or separated entity of INTELSAT after at least six months of such employment, but prior to and in anticipation of privatization and subsequent to March 17, 2000, will also continue to be classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(G)(iv) for so long as that employment continues.

(3) Family members of officers and employees described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section who qualify as ''immediate family'' under §41.21(a)(3) and who are accompanying or following to join the principal are also classifiable under INA 1010(a)(15)(G)(iv) for so long as the principal is so classified.

(4) Attendants, servants, and personal employees of officers and employees described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section are not eligible for classification under INA 101(a)(15)(G)(v), given that the officers and employees described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section are not officers or employees of an ''international organization'' for purposes of INA 101(a)(15)(G).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 67 FR 1414, Jan. 11, 2002; 67 FR 18822, Apr. 17, 2002]

§41.25 NATO representatives, officials, and employees.

(a) *Classification.* An alien shall be classified under the symbol NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, or NATO–5 if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is seeking admission to the United States under the applicable provision of the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff, or is a member of the immediate family of an alien classified NATO–1 through NATO–5. (See §41.12 for classes of aliens entitled to classification under each symbol.)

(b) *Armed services personnel.* Armed services personnel entering the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of Their Forces or in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters Set Up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty may enter the United States under the appropriate treaty waiver of documentary requirements contained in §41.1 (d) or (e). If a visa is issued it is classifiable under the NATO–2 symbol.

(c) *Dependents of armed services personnel.* Dependents of armed services personnel referred to in paragraph (b) of this section shall be classified under the symbol NATO–2.

(d) *Members of civilian components and dependents.* Alien members of a civilian component accompanying a force entering in accordance with the provisions of the NATO Status-of-Forces Agreement, and dependents, or alien members of a civilian component attached to or employed by an Allied Headquarters under the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters, and dependents shall be classified under the symbol NATO–6.

(e) *Attendant, servant, or personal employee of an alien classified NATO–1 through NATO–6.* An alien attendant, servant, or personal employee of an alien classified NATO–1 through NATO–6, and any member of the immediate family of such attendant, servant, or personal employee, shall be classified under the symbol NATO–7.

§41.26 Diplomatic visas.

(a) *Definitions.* (1) *Diplomatic passport* means a national passport bearing that title and issued by a competent authority of a foreign government.

(2) *Diplomatic visa* means any nonimmigrant visa, regardless of classification, which bears that title and is issued in accordance with the regulations of this section.

(3) *Equivalent of a diplomatic passport* means a national passport, issued by a competent authority of a foreign government which does not issue diplomatic passports to its career diplomatic and consular officers, indicating the career diplomatic or consular status of the bearer.

(b) *Place of application*. With the exception of certain aliens in the United States issued nonimmigrant visas by the Department under the provisions of § 41.111(b), application for a diplomatic visa shall be made at a diplomatic mission or at a consular office authorized to issue diplomatic visas, regardless of the nationality or residence of the applicant.

(c) *Classes of aliens eligible to receive diplomatic visas*. (1) A nonimmigrant alien who is in possession of a diplomatic passport or its equivalent shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible to receive a diplomatic visa irrespective of the classification of the visa under § 41.12 if within one of the following categories:

(i) Heads of states and their alternates;

(ii) Members of a reigning royal family;

(iii) Governors-general, governors, high commissioners, and similar high administrative or executive officers of a territorial unit, and their alternates;

(iv) Cabinet ministers and their assistants holding executive or administrative positions not inferior to that of the head of a departmental division, and their alternates;

(v) Presiding officers of chambers of national legislative bodies;

(vi) Justices of the highest national court of a foreign country;

(vii) Ambassadors, public ministers, other officers of the diplomatic service and consular officers of career;

(viii) Military officers holding a rank not inferior to that of a brigadier general in the United States Army or Air Force and Naval officers holding a rank not inferior to that of a rear admiral in the United States Navy;

(ix) Military, naval, air and other attaché and assistant attaché assigned to a foreign diplomatic mission;

(x) Officers of foreign-government delegations to international organizations so designated by Executive Order;

(xi) Officers of foreign-government delegations to, and officers of, international bodies of an official nature, other than international organizations so designated by Executive Order;

(xii) Officers of a diplomatic mission of a temporary character proceeding to or through the United States in the performance of their official duties;

(xiii) Officers of foreign-government delegations proceeding to or from a specific international conference of an official nature;

(xiv) Members of the immediate family of a principal alien who is within one of the classes described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) to (c)(1)(xi) inclusive, of this section;

(xv) Members of the immediate family accompanying or following to join the principal alien who is within one of the classes described in paragraphs (c)(1)(xii) and (c)(1)(xiii) of this section;

(xvi) Diplomatic couriers proceeding to or through the United States in the performance of their official duties.

(2) Aliens Classifiable G–4, who are otherwise qualified, are eligible to receive a diplomatic visa if accompanying these officers:

(i) The Secretary General of the United Nations;

(ii) An Under Secretary General of the United Nations;

(iii) An Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations;

(iv) The Administrator or the Deputy Administrator of the United Nations Development Program;

(v) An Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Program;

(vi) The Executive Director of the:

(A) United Nation's Children's Fund;

(B) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(C) United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(vii) The Executive Secretary of the:

(A) United Nations Economic Commission for Africa;

(B) United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

(C) United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America;

(D) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe;

(viii) The Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(ix) The Director General of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning;

(x) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(xi) The United Nations Commissioner for Technical Cooperation;

(xii) The Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(xiii) The spouse or child of any nonimmigrant alien listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(xii) of this section.

(3) Other individual aliens or classes of aliens are eligible to receive diplomatic visas upon authorization of the Department, the Chief of a U.S. Diplomatic Mission, the Deputy Chief of Mission, the Counselor for Consular Affairs or the principal officer of a consular post not under the jurisdiction of a diplomatic mission.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9111, Mar. 21, 1988]

§41.27 Official visas.

(a) *Definition. Official visa* means any nonimmigrant visa, regardless of classification, which bears that title and is issued in accordance with these regulations.

(b) *Place of application.* Official visas are ordinarily issued only when application is made in the consular district of the applicant's residence. When directed by the Department, or in the discretion of the consular officer, official visas may be issued when application is made in a consular district in which the alien is physically present but does not reside. Certain aliens in the United States may be issued official visas by the Department under the provisions of §41.111(b).

(c) *Classes of aliens eligible to receive official visas.* (1) A nonimmigrant within one of the following categories who is not eligible to receive a diplomatic visa shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible to receive an official visa irrespective of classification of the visa under §41.12:

(i) Aliens within a class described in §41.26(c)(2) who are ineligible to receive a diplomatic visa because they are not in possession of a diplomatic passport or its equivalent;

(ii) Aliens classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(A);

(iii) Aliens, other than those described in §41.26(c)(3) who are classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(G), except those classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(G)(iii) unless the government of which the alien is an accredited representative is recognized *de jure* by the United States;

(iv) Aliens classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(C) as nonimmigrants described in INA 212(d)(8);

(v) Members and members-elect of national legislative bodies;

(vi) Justices of the lesser national and the highest state courts of a foreign country;

(vii) Officers and employees of national legislative bodies proceeding to or through the United States in the performance of their official duties;

(viii) Clerical and custodial employees attached to foreign-government delegations to, and employees of, international bodies of an official nature, other than international organizations so designated by Executive Order, proceeding to or through the United States in the performance of their official duties;

(ix) Clerical and custodial employees attached to a diplomatic mission of a temporary character proceeding to or through the United States in the performance of their official duties;

(x) Clerical and custodial employees attached to foreign-government delegations proceeding to or from a specific international conference of an official nature;

(xi) Officers and employees of foreign governments recognized *de jure* by the United States who are stationed in foreign contiguous territories or adjacent islands;

(xii) Members of the immediate family, attendants, servants and personal employees of, when accompanying or following to join, a principal alien who is within one of the classes referred to or described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)

through (c)(1)(xi) inclusive of this section;

(xiii) Attendants, servants and personal employees accompanying or following to join a principal alien who is within one of the classes referred to or described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(xiii) inclusive of § 41.26(c)(2).

(2) Other individual aliens or classes of aliens are eligible to receive official visas upon the authorization of the Department, the Chief of a U.S. Diplomatic Mission, the Deputy Chief of Mission, the Counselor for Consular Affairs, or the principal officer of a consular post not under the jurisdiction of a diplomatic mission.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9111, Mar. 21, 1988]

Subpart D—Temporary Visitors

§ 41.31 Temporary visitors for business or pleasure.

(a) *Classification.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant visitor for business (B–1) or pleasure (B–2) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(B), and that:

(1) The alien intends to leave the United States at the end of the temporary stay (consular officers are authorized, if departure of the alien as required by law does not seem fully assured, to require the posting of a bond with the Attorney General in a sufficient sum to ensure that at the end of the temporary visit, or upon failure to maintain temporary visitor status, or any status subsequently acquired under INA 248, the alien will depart from the United States);

(2) The alien has permission to enter a foreign country at the end of the temporary stay; and

(3) Adequate financial arrangements have been made to enable the alien to carry out the purpose of the visit to and departure from the United States.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) The term ''business,'' as used in INA 101(a)(15)(B), refers to conventions, conferences, consultations and other legitimate activities of a commercial or professional nature. It does not include local employment or labor for hire. For the purposes of this section building or construction work, whether on-site or in plant, shall be deemed to constitute purely local employment or labor for hire; provided that the supervision or training of others engaged in building or construction work (but not the actual performance of any such building or construction work) shall not be deemed to constitute purely local employment or labor for hire if the alien is otherwise qualified as a B–1 nonimmigrant. An alien seeking to enter as a nonimmigrant for employment or labor pursuant to a contract or other prearrangement is required to qualify under the provisions of § 41.53. An alien of distinguished merit and ability seeking to enter the United States temporarily with the idea of performing temporary services of an exceptional nature requiring such merit and ability, but having no contract or other prearranged employment, may be classified as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for business.

(2) The term *pleasure,* as used in INA 101(a)(15)(B), refers to legitimate activities of a recreational character, including tourism, amusement, visits with friends or relatives, rest, medical treatment, and activities of a fraternal, social, or service nature.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9172, Mar. 21, 1988]

§ 41.32 Nonresident alien Mexican border crossing identification cards; combined border crossing identification cards and B–1/B–2 visitor visas.

(a) *Combined B–1/B–2 visitor visa and border crossing identification card (B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC).* (1) *Authorization for issuance.* Consular officers assigned to a consular office in Mexico designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services for such purpose may issue a border crossing identification card, as that term is defined in INA 101(a)(6), in combination with a B–1/B–2 nonimmigrant visitor visa (B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC), to a nonimmigrant alien who:

(i) Is a citizen and resident of Mexico;

(ii) Seeks to enter the United States as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure as defined in INA 101(a)(15)(B) for periods of stay not exceeding six months;

(iii) Is otherwise eligible for a B–1 or B–2 temporary visitor visa or is the beneficiary of a waiver under INA 212(d)(3)(A) of a ground of ineligibility, which waiver is valid for multiple applications for admission into the United States and for a period of at least ten years and which contains no restrictions as to extensions of temporary stay or itinerary.

(2) *Procedure for application.* Mexican applicants shall apply for a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC at any U.S. consular office in Mexico designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Visa Services pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section to accept such applications. The application shall be submitted on Form OF–156. The application shall be supported by:

(i) Evidence of Mexican citizenship and residence;

(ii) The applicant's digitized photographic image taken at the time of the application; and

(iii) A valid Mexican Federal passport or a Certificate of Mexican Nationality (as long as the Certificate of Mexican Nationality is supported by another form of identification which includes a photograph) unless the applicant is the bearer of a currently valid or expired United States visa or BCC or B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC which has neither been voided by operation of law nor revoked by a consular or immigration officer. BCCs that, after October 1, 2001, or such other date as may be enacted, are no longer useable for entry due only to the absence of a machine readable biometric identifier shall not be considered to have been voided or revoked for the purpose of making an application under this section.

(iv) A digitized impression of the prints of the alien's index fingers taken at the time of the application.

(3) *Personal appearance.* Each applicant shall appear in person before a consular officer to be interviewed regarding eligibility for a visitor visa, unless the consular officer waives personal appearance.

(4) *Issuance and format.* A B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued on or after April 1, 1998, shall consist of a card, Form DSP–150, containing a machine-readable biometric identifier. It shall contain the following data:

(i) Post symbol;

(ii) Number of the card;

(iii) Date of issuance;

(iv) Indicia ''B–1/B–2 Visa and Border Crossing Card'';

(v) Name, date of birth, and sex of the person to whom issued; and

(vi) Date of expiration.

(b) *Validity.* A BCC previously issued by a consular officer in Mexico on Form I–186, Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card, or Form I–586, Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card, is valid until the expiration date on the card (if any) unless previously revoked, but not later than the date, currently October 1, 2001, on which a machine-readable, biometric identifier in the card is required in order for the card to be usable for entry. The BCC portion of a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued to a Mexican national pursuant to provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998 is valid until the date of expiration, unless previously revoked, but not later than the date, currently October 1, 2001, on which a machine-readable, biometric identifier in the card is required in order for the card to be usable for entry.

(c) *Revocation.* A consular or immigration officer may revoke a BCC issued on Form I–186 or Form I–586, or a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC under the provisions of §41.122, or if the consular or immigration officer determines that the alien to whom any such document was issued has ceased to be a resident and/or a citizen of Mexico. Upon revocation, the consular or immigration officer shall notify the issuing consular or immigration office. If the revoked document is a card, the consular or immigration officer shall take possession of the card and physically cancel it under standard security conditions. If the revoked document is a stamp in a passport the consular or immigration officer shall write or stamp ''canceled'' on the face of the document.

(d) *Voidance.* (1) The voiding pursuant to INA 222(g) of the visa portion of a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued at any time by a consular officer in Mexico under provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998, also voids the BCC portion of that document.

(2) A BCC issued at any time by a consular officer in Mexico under any provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998, is void if a consular or immigration officer determines that the alien has violated the conditions of the alien's admission into the United States, including the period of stay authorized by the Attorney General.

(3) A consular or immigration officer shall immediately take possession of a card determined to be void under paragraphs (d) (1) or (2) of this section and physically cancel it under standard security conditions. If the document voided in paragraphs (d) (1) or (2) is in the form of a stamp in a passport the officer shall write or stamp ''canceled'' across the face of the document.

(e) *Replacement*. When a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued under the provisions of this section, or a BCC or B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued under any provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998, has been lost, mutilated, destroyed, or expired, the person to whom such card was issued may apply for a new B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC as provided in this section.

[64 FR 45163, Aug. 19, 1999]

§ 41.33 Nonresident alien Canadian border crossing identification card (BCC).

(a) *Validity of Canadian BCC*. A Canadian BCC or the BCC portion of a Canadian B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued to a permanent resident of Canada pursuant to provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998, is valid until the date of expiration, if any, unless previously revoked, but not later than the date, currently October 1, 2001, on which a machine readable biometric identifier is required in order for a BCC to be usable for entry.

(b) *Revocation of Canadian BCC*. A consular or immigration officer may revoke a BCC or a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued in Canada at any time under the provisions of § 41.122, or if the consular or immigration officer determines that the alien to whom any such document was issued has ceased to be a permanent resident of Canada. Upon revocation, the consular or immigration officer shall notify the issuing consular office and if the revoked document is a card, the consular or immigration officer shall take possession of the card and physically cancel it under standard security conditions. If the revoked document is a stamp in a passport the consular or immigration officer shall write or stamp ''canceled'' on the face of the document.

(c) *Voidance*. (1) The voiding pursuant to INA 222(g) of the visa portion of a B–1/B–2 Visa/BCC issued at any time by a consular officer in Canada under provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998, also voids the BCC portion of that document.

(2) A BCC issued at any time by a consular officer in Canada under any provisions of this section contained in the 22 CFR, parts 1 to 299, edition revised as of April 1, 1998, is void if a consular or immigration officer finds that the alien has violated the conditions of the alien's admission into the United States, including the period of stay authorized by the Attorney General.

(3) A consular or immigration officer shall immediately take possession of a card determined to be void under paragraphs (c) (1) or (2) of this section and physically cancel it under standard security conditions. If the document voided under paragraphs (c) (1) or (2) is in the form of a stamp in a passport the officer shall write or stamp ''canceled'' across the face of the document.

[64 FR 45164, Aug. 19, 1999]

Subpart E—Crewman and Crew-List Visas

§ 41.41 Crewmen.

(a) *Alien classifiable as crewman*. An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant crewman upon establishing to the satisfaction of the consular officer the qualifications prescribed by INA 101(a)(15)(D), provided that the alien has permission to enter some foreign country after a temporary landing in the United States, unless the alien is barred from such classification under the provisions of INA 214(f).

(b) *Alien not classifiable as crewman*. An alien employed on board a vessel or aircraft in a capacity not required for

normal operation and service, or an alien employed or listed as a regular member of the crew in excess of the number normally required, shall not be classified as a crewman.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 10364, Feb. 15, 2001]

§41.42 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Business and Media Visas

§41.51 Treaty trader or treaty investor.

(a) *Treaty trader*. An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant treaty trader (E–1) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E)(i) and that the alien:

(1) Will be in the United States solely to carry on trade of a substantial nature, which is international in scope, either on the alien's behalf or as an employee of a foreign person or organization engaged in trade, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which the alien is a national, (consideration being given to any conditions in the country of which the alien is a national which may affect the alien's ability to carry on such substantial trade); and

(2) Intends to depart from the United States upon the termination of E–1 status.

(b) *Treaty investor*. An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant treaty investor (E–2) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E)(ii) and that the alien:

(1) Has invested or is actively in the process of investing a substantial amount of capital in *bona fide* enterprise in the United States, as distinct from a relatively small amount of capital in a marginal enterprise solely for the purpose of earning a living; and

(2) Is seeking entry solely to develop and direct the enterprise; and

(3) Intends to depart from the United States upon the termination of E–2 status.

(c) *Employee of treaty trader or treaty investor*. An alien employee of a treaty trader may be classified E–1 and an alien employee of a treaty investor may be classified E–2 if the employee is in or is coming to the United States to engage in duties of an executive or supervisory character, or, if employed in a lesser capacity, the employee has special qualifications that make the services to be rendered essential to the efficient operation of the enterprise. The employer must be:

(1) A person having the nationality of the treaty country, who is maintaining the status of treaty trader or treaty investor if in the United States or if not in the United States would be classifiable as a treaty trader or treaty investor; or

(2) An organization at least 50% owned by persons having the nationality of the treaty country who are maintaining nonimmigrant treaty trader or treaty investor status if residing in the United States or if not residing in the United States who would be classifiable as treaty traders or treaty investors.

(d) *Spouse and children of treaty trader or treaty investor*. The spouse and children of a treaty trader or treaty investor accompanying or following to join the principal alien are entitled to the same classification as the principal alien. The nationality of a spouse or child of a treaty trader or treaty investor is not material to the classification of the spouse or child under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E).

(e) *Representative of foreign information media*. Representatives of foreign information media shall first be considered for possible classification as nonimmigrants under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(I), before consideration is given to their possible classification as nonimmigrants under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E) and of this section.

(f) *Treaty country*. A treaty country is for purposes of this section a foreign state with which a qualifying Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation or its equivalent exists with the United States. A treaty country includes a foreign state that is accorded treaty visa privileges under INA 101(a)(15)(E) by specific legislation (other than the INA).

(g) *Nationality of the treaty country*. The nationality of an individual treaty trader or treaty investor is determined by the authorities of the foreign state

of which the alien claims nationality. In the case of an organization, ownership must be traced as best as is practicable to the individuals who ultimately own the organization.

(h) *Trade.* The term ''trade'' as used in this section means the existing international exchange of items of trade for consideration between the United States and the treaty country. Existing trade includes successfully negotiated contracts binding upon the parties which call for the immediate exchange of items of trade. This exchange must be traceable and identifiable. Title to the trade item must pass from one treaty party to the other.

(i) *Item of trade.* Items which qualify for trade within these provisions include but are not limited to goods, services, technology, monies, international banking, insurance, transportation, tourism, communications, and some news gathering activities.

(j) *Substantial trade.* Substantial trade for the purposes of this section entails the quantum of trade sufficient to ensure a continuous flow of trade items between the United States and the treaty country. This continuous flow contemplates numerous exchanges over time rather than a single transaction, regardless of the monetary value. Although the monetary value of the trade item being exchanged is a relevant consideration, greater weight is given to more numerous exchanges of larger value. In the case of smaller businesses, an income derived from the value of numerous transactions which is sufficient to support the treaty trader and his or her family constitutes a favorable factor in assessing the existence of substantial trade.

(k) *Principal trade.* Trade shall be considered to be principal trade between the United States and the treaty country when over 50% of the volume of international trade of the treaty trader is conducted between the United States and the treaty country of the treaty trader's nationality.

(l) *Investment.* Investment means the treaty investor's placing of capital, including funds and other assets, at risk in the commercial sense with the objective of generating a profit. The treaty investor must be in possession of and have control over the capital invested or being invested. The capital must be subject to partial or total loss if investment fortunes reverse. Such investment capital must be the investor's unsecured personal business capital or capital secured by personal assets. Capital in the process of being invested or that has been invested must be irrevocably committed to the enterprise. The alien has the burden of establishing such irrevocable commitment given to the particular circumstances of each case. The alien may use any legal mechanism available, such as by placing invested funds in escrow pending visa issuance, that would not only irrevocably commit funds to the enterprise but that might also extend some personal liability protection to the treaty investor.

(m) *Bona fide enterprise.* The enterprise must be a real and active commercial or entrepreneurial undertaking, producing some service or commodity for profit and must meet applicable legal requirements for doing business in the particular jurisdiction in the United States.

(n) *Substantial amount of capital.* A substantial amount of capital constitutes that amount that is:

(1)(i) Substantial in the proportional sense, *i.e.*, in relationship to the total cost of either purchasing an established enterprise or creating the type of enterprise under consideration;

(ii) Sufficient to ensure the treaty investor's financial commitment to the successful operation of the enterprise; and

(iii) Of a magnitude to support the likelihood that the treaty investor will successfully develop and direct the enterprise.

(2) Whether an amount of capital is substantial in the proportionality sense is understood in terms of an inverted sliding scale; *i.e.*, the lower the total cost of the enterprise, the higher, proportionately, the investment must be to meet these criteria.

(o) *Marginal enterprise.* A marginal enterprise is an enterprise that does not have the present or future capacity to generate more than enough income to provide a minimal living for the treaty investor and his or her family. An enterprise that does not have the capacity to generate such income but

that has a present or future capacity to make a significant economic contribution is not a marginal enterprise. The projected future capacity should generally be realizable within five years from the date the alien commences normal business activity of the enterprise.

(p) *Solely to develop and direct.* The business or individual treaty investor does or will develop and direct the enterprise by controlling the enterprise through ownership of at least 50% of the business, by possessing operational control through a managerial position or other corporate device, or by other means.

(q) *Executive or supervisory character.* The executive or supervisory element of the employee's position must be a principal and primary function of the position and not an incidental or collateral function. Executive and/or supervisory duties grant the employee ultimate control and responsibility for the enterprise's overall operation or a major component thereof.

(1) An executive position provides the employee great authority to determine policy of and direction for the enterprise.

(2) A position primarily of supervisory character grants the employee supervisory responsibility for a significant proportion of an enterprise's operations and does not generally involve the direct supervision of low-level employees.

(r) *Special qualifications.* Special qualifications are those skills and/or aptitudes that an employee in a lesser capacity brings to a position or role that are essential to the successful or efficient operation of the enterprise.

(1) The essential nature of the alien's skills to the employing firm is determined by assessing the degree of proven expertise of the alien in the area of operations involved, the uniqueness of the specific skill or aptitude, the length of experience and/or training with the firm, the period of training or other experience necessary to perform effectively the projected duties, and the salary the special qualifications can command. The question of special skills and qualifications must be determined by assessing the circumstances on a case-by-case basis.

(2) Whether the special qualifications are essential will be assessed in light of all circumstances at the time of each visa application on a case-by-case basis. A skill that is unique at one point may become commonplace at a later date. Skills required to start up an enterprise may no longer be essential after initial operations are complete and are running smoothly. Some skills are essential only in the short-term for the training of locally-hired employees. Long-term essentiality might, however, be established in connection with continuous activities in such areas as product improvement, quality control, or the provision of a service not generally available in the United States.

(s) *Labor disputes.* Citizens of Canada or Mexico shall not be entitled to classification under this section if the Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor have certified that:

(1) There is in progress a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place or intended place of employment; and

(2) The alien has failed to establish that the aliens entry will not affect adversely the settlement of the strike or lockout or the employment of any person who is involved in the strike or lockout.

[62 FR 48154, Sept. 12, 1997]

§41.52 Information media representative.

(a) *Representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other information media.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant information media representative if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(I) and is a representative of a foreign press, radio, film, or other information medium having its home office in a foreign country, the government of which grants reciprocity for similar privileges to representatives of such a medium having home offices in the United States.

(b) *Classification when applicant eligible for both I visa and E visa.* An alien who will be engaged in foreign information media activities in the United States and meets the criteria set forth

in paragraph (a) of this section shall be classified as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15)(I) even if the alien may also be classifiable as a nonimmigrant under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E).

(c) *Spouse and children of information media representative.* The spouse or child of an information media representative is classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(I) if accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

§ 41.53 Temporary workers and trainees.

(a) *Requirements for H classification.* An alien shall be classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(H) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under that section; and either

(2) With respect to the principal alien, the consular officer has received official evidence of the approval by INS, or by the Department of Labor in the case of temporary agricultural workers, of a petition to accord such classification or of the extension by INS of the period of authorized entry in such classification; or

(3) The consular officer is satisfied the alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(b) *Petition approval.* The approval of a petition by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or by the Department of Labor does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa.

(c) *Validity of visa.* The period of validity of a visa issued on the basis of paragraph (a) to this section must not exceed the period indicated in the petition, notification, or confirmation required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(d) *Alien not entitled to H classification.* The consular officer must suspend action on this alien's application and submit a report to the approving INS office if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that an alien applying for a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(H) is not entitled to the classification as approved.

(e) *''Trainee'' defined.* The term *Trainee*, as used in INA 101(a)(15)(H)(iii), means a nonimmigrant alien who seeks to enter the United States temporarily at the invitation of an individual, organization, firm, or other trainer for the purpose of receiving instruction in any field of endeavor (other than graduate medical education or training), including agriculture, commerce, communication, finance, government, transportation, and the professions.

(f) *Former exchange visitor.* Former exchange visitors who are subject to the 2-year residence requirement of INA 212(e) are ineligible to apply for visas under INA 101(a)(15)(H) until they have fulfilled the residence requirement or obtained a waiver of the requirement.

[57 FR 31449, July 16, 1992; as amended at 61 FR 1833, Jan. 24, 1996; 65 FR 52306, Aug. 29, 2000]

§ 41.54 Intracompany transferees (executives, managers, and specialists).

(a) *Requirements for L classification.* An alien shall be classifiable under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(L) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under that section; and either

(2) In the case of an individual petition, the consular officer has received official evidence of the approval by INS of a petition to accord such classification or of the extension by INS of the period of authorized stay in such classification; or

(3) In the case of a blanket petition, the alien has presented to the consular officer official evidence of the approval by INS of a blanket petition

(i) listing only those intracompany relationships and positions found to qualify under INA 101(a)(15)(L) or

(ii) to accord such classification to qualified aliens who are being transferred to qualifying positions identified in such blanket petition; or

(4) The consular officer is satisfied the alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(b) *Petition approval.* The approval of a petition by INS does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa.

(c) *Validity of visa.* (1) The period of validity of a visa issued on the basis of paragraph (a) to this section must not

exceed the period indicated in the petition, notification, or confirmation required in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(2) The period of validity of a visa issued on the basis of paragraph (a) to this section is not limited to the period of validity indicated in the blanket petition, notification, or confirmation required in paragraphs (a)(2)(iii) or (iv) of this section.

(d) *Alien not entitled to L–1 classification under individual petition.* The consular officer must suspend action on the alien's application and submit a report to the approving INS office if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that an alien applying for a visa as the beneficiary of an approved individual petition under INA 101(a)(15)(L) is not entitled to such classification as approved.

(e) *Labor disputes.* Citizens of Canada or Mexico shall not be entitled to classification under this section if the Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor have certified that:

(1) There is in progress a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place or intended place of employment; and

(2) The alien has failed to establish that the alien's entry will not affect adversely the settlement of the strike or lockout or the employment of any person who is involved in the strike or lockout.

(f) *Alien not entitled to L–1 classification under blanket petition.* The consular officer shall deny L classification based on a blanket petition if the documentation presented by the alien claiming to be a beneficiary thereof does not establish to the satisfaction of the consular officer that

(1) The alien has been continuously employed by the same employer, an affiliate or a subsidiary thereof, for 1 year within the 3 years immediately preceding the application for the L visa;

(2) The alien was occupying a qualifying position throughout that year; or

(3) The alien is destined to a qualifying position identified in the petition and in an organization listed in the petition.

(g) *Former exchange visitor.* Former exchange visitors who are subject to the 2-year foreign residence requirement of INA 212(e) are ineligible to apply for visas under INA 101(a)(15)(L) until they have fulfilled the residence requirement or obtained a waiver of the requirement.

[57 FR 31449, July 16, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 68527, Dec. 28, 1993; 61 FR 1833, Jan. 24, 1996]

§41.55 Aliens with extraordinary ability.

(a) *Requirements for O classification.* An alien shall be classifiable under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(O) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section; and either

(2) With respect to the principal alien, the consular officer has received official evidence of the approval by INS of a petition to accord such classification or of the extension by INS of the period of authorized stay in such classification; or

(3) The consular officer is satisfied the alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(b) *Approval of visa.* The approval of a petition by INS does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa.

(c) *Validity of visa.* The period of validity of a visa issued on the basis of paragraph (a) to this section must not exceed the period indicated in the petition, notification, or confirmation required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(d) *Alien not entitled to O classification.* The consular officer must suspend action on the alien's application and submit a report to the approving INS office if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that an alien applying for a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(O) is not entitled to the classification as approved.

[57 FR 31450, July 16, 1992; as amended at 61 FR 1833, Jan. 24, 1996]

§41.56 Athletes, artists and entertainers.

(a) *Requirements for P classification.* An alien shall be classifiable under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(P) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section; and either

(2) With respect to the principal alien, the consular officer has received official evidence of the approval by INS of a petition to accord such classification or of the extension by INS of the period of authorized stay in such classification; or

(3) The consular officer is satisfied the alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(b) *Approval of visa.* The approval of a petition by INS does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa.

(c) *Validity of visa.* The period of validity of a visa issued on the basis of paragraph (a) to this section must not exceed the period indicated in the petition, confirmation, or extension of stay required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(d) *Alien not entitled to P classification.* The consular officer must suspend action on the alien's application and submit a report to the approving INS office if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that an alien applying for a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(P) is not entitled to the classification as approved.

[57 FR 31450, July 16, 1992; as amended at 61 FR 1833, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 41.57 International cultural exchange visitors and visitors under the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act (IPPCTPA).

(a) *International cultural exchange visitors.* (1) *Requirements for classification under INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(i).* A consular officer may classify an alien under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(Q)(i) if:

(i) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section, and

(ii) The consular officer has received official evidence of the approval by INS of a petition or the extension by INS of the period of authorized stay in such classification.

(2) *Approval of petition.* INS approval of a petition does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa.

(3) *Validity of visa.* The period of validity of a visa issued on the basis of this paragraph (a) must not exceed the period indicated in the petition, notification, or confirmation required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) *Alien not entitled to Q classification.* The consular officer must suspend action on the alien's application and submit a report to the approving INS office if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that an alien does not qualify under INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(i).

(b) *Trainees under INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii)*—(1) *Requirements for classification under INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii).* A consular officer may classify an alien under the provisions of INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii) if:

(i) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section;

(ii) The consular officer has received a certification letter prepared by a program administration charged by the Department of State in consultation with the Department of Justice with the operation of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program (IPPCTP) which establishes at a minimum:

(A) The name of the alien's employer in the United States, and, if applicable, in Ireland or Northern Ireland;

(B) If the alien is participating in the IPPCTP as an unemployed alien, that the employment in the United States is in an occupation designated by the employment and training administration of the alien's place of residence as being most beneficial to the local economy;

(C) That the program administrator has accepted the alien into the program;

(D) That the alien has been physically resident in Northern Ireland or in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, and Donegal in the Republic of Ireland and the length of time immediately prior to the issuance of the letter that the alien has claimed such place as his or her residence;

(E) The alien's date and place of birth;

(F) If the alien is participating in the IPPCTP as an already employed participant, the length of time immediately prior to the issuance of the letter that the alien has been employed by an employer in the alien's place of physical residence;

(iii) If applicable, the consular officer is satisfied the alien is the spouse or child of an alien classified under INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii), and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(2) *Aliens not entitled to such classification.* The consular officer must suspend action on the alien's application and notify the alien and the designated program administrator described in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that an alien does not qualify under INA section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii).

[65 FR 14770, Mar. 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 52502, Oct. 16, 2001]

§41.58 Aliens in religious occupations.

(a) *Requirements for ''R'' classification.* An alien shall be classifiable under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(R) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section; and

(2) The alien, for the 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States; and

(3) The alien seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of

(i) Carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination, or

(ii) At the request of the organization, working in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation for that organization, or

(iii) At the request of the organization, working in a religious vocation or occupation for the organization, or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(4) The alien is seeking to enter the United States for a period not to exceed 5 years to perform the activities described in paragraph (3) of this section; or

(5) The alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(b) *Religious denomination.* A religious denomination is a religious group or community of believers. Among the factors that may be considered in determining whether a group constitutes a bona fide religious denomination are the presence of some form of ecclesiastical government, a recognized creed and form of worship, a formal code of doctrine and discipline, religious services and ceremonies, established places of religious worship, and religious congregations. For purposes of this definition, an interdenominational religious organization which is exempt from taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 will be treated as a religious denomination.

(c) *Bona fide nonprofit religious organization in the United States.* For purposes of this section, a bona fide nonprofit religious organization is an organization exempt from taxation as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as it relates to religious organizations, or one that has never sought such exemption but establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer that it would be eligible therefore if it had applied for tax exempt status.

(d) *Bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination.* A bona fide organization affiliated with the religious denomination is an organization which is both closely associated with the religious denomination and exempt from taxation as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as it relates to religious organizations.

(e) *Minister of religion.* A minister is an individual who is duly authorized by a recognized religious denomination to conduct religious worship and to perform other duties usually performed by authorized members of the clergy of that religion. A minister does not include a lay preacher who is not authorized to perform such duties. In all cases, there must be a reasonable connection between the activities performed and the religious calling of a minister.

(f) *Professional capacity*. Working in a professional capacity means engaging in an activity in a religious vocation or occupation which is defined by INA 101(a)(32) or for which the minimum of a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree is required for entry into that field of endeavor.

(g) *Religious occupation*. A religious occupation is the habitual employment or engagement in an activity which relates to a traditional religious function. Examples of individuals in religious occupations include, but are not limited to liturgical workers, religious instructors, religious counselors, cantors, catechists, workers in religious hospitals or religious health care facilities, missionaries, religious translators, or religious broadcasters. This group does not include janitors, maintenance workers, clerks, fund raisers, or persons solely involved in the solicitation of donations.

(h) *Religious vocation*. A religious vocation is a calling to religious life evidenced by the demonstration of commitment practiced in the religious denomination, such as the taking of vows. Examples of individuals with a religious vocation include, but are not limited to nuns, monks, and religious brothers and sisters.

(i) *Alien not entitled to classification under INA 101(a)(15)(R)*. An alien who has spent 5 years in the United States under INA 101(a)(15)(R) is not entitled to classification and visa issuance under that section unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief visits to the United States for business or pleasure, for the immediate prior year.

[60 FR 42036, Aug. 15, 1995]

§ 41.59 Professionals under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(a) *Requirements for classification as a NAFTA professional*. An alien shall be classifiable under the provisions of INA 214(e) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section; and

(2) In the case of citizens of Mexico, the consular officer has received from INS an approved petition according classification as a NAFTA Professional to the alien or official confirmation of such petition approval, or INS confirmation of the alien's authorized stay in such classification; or

(3) In the case of citizens of Canada, the alien shall have presented to the consular officer sufficient evidence of an offer of employment in the United States requiring employment of a person in a professional capacity consistent with NAFTA Chapter 16 Annex 1603 Appendix 1603.D.1 and sufficient evidence that the alien possesses the credentials of that profession as listed in said appendix; or

(4) The alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(b) *Visa validity*. The period of validity of a visa issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may not exceed the period indicated in the petition, notification, or confirmation required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The approval of a petition by INS does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa. The period of validity of a visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (a)(3) of this section may not exceed the period established on a reciprocal basis.

(c) *Temporary entry*. Temporary entry means an entry into the United States without the intent to establish permanent residence. The alien must satisfy the consular officer that the proposed stay is temporary. A temporary period has a reasonable, finite end that does not equate to permanent residence. The circumstances surrounding an application should reasonably and convincingly indicate that the alien's temporary work assignment in the United States will end predictably and that the alien will depart upon completion of the assignment.

(d) *Labor disputes*. Citizens of Canada or Mexico shall not be entitled to classification under this section if the Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor have certified that:

(1) There is in progress a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place or intended place of employment; and

(2) The alien has failed to establish that the alien's entry will not affect adversely the settlement of the strike or lockout or the employment of any person who is involved in the strike or lockout.

[58 FR 68527, Dec. 28, 1993, as amended at 63 FR 10305, Mar. 3, 1998]

Subpart G—Students and Exchange Visitors

§41.61 Students—academic and nonacademic.

(a) *Definitions*—(1) *Academic*, in INA 101(a)(15)(F), refers to an established college, university, seminary, conservatory, academic high school, elementary school, or other academic institution, or a language training program.

(2) *Nonacademic*, in INA 101(a)(15)(M), refers to an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution (other than a language training program).

(b) *Classification*. (1) An alien is classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(F) (i) or (iii) or INA 101(a)(15)(M) (i) or (iii) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under one of those sections, and:

(i) The alien has been accepted for attendance for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study, or, for students classified under INA 101(a)(15) (F)(iii) and (M)(iii) Border Commuter Students, full or part-time course of study, in an academic institution approved by the Attorney General for foreign students under INA 101(a)(15)(F)(i) or a nonacademic institution approved under 101(a)(15)(M)(i). The alien has presented a SEVIS Form I–20, Form I–20A–B/I–20ID. Certificate of Eligibility For Nonimmigrant Student Status—For Academic and Language Students, or Form I–20M–N/I–20ID, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status—For Vocational Students, properly completed and signed by the alien and a designated official as prescribed in regulations found at 8 CFR 214.2(F) and 214.2(M);

(ii) The alien possesses sufficient funds to cover expenses while in the United States or can satisfy the consular officer that other arrangements have been made to meet those expenses;

(iii) The alien, unless coming to participate exclusively in an English language training program, has sufficient knowledge of the English language to undertake the chosen course of study or training. If the alien's knowledge of English is inadequate, the consular officer may nevertheless find the alien so classifiable if the accepting institution offers English language training, and has accepted the alien expressly for a full course of study (or part-time course of study for Border Commuter Students) in a language with which the alien is familiar, or will enroll the alien in a combination of courses and English instruction which will constitute a full course of study if required; and

(iv) The alien intends, and will be able, to depart upon termination of student status.

(2) An alien otherwise qualified for classification as a student, who intends to study the English language exclusively, may be classified as a student under INA 101(a) (15) (F) (i) even though no credits are given by the accepting institution for such study. The accepting institution, however, must offer a full course of study in the English language and must accept the alien expressly for such study.

(3) The alien spouse and minor children of an alien who has been or will be issued a visa under INA 101(a) (15) (F) (i) or 101(a) (15) (M) (i) may receive nonimmigrant visas under INA 101(a) (15) (F) (ii) or 101(a) (15) (M) (ii) if the consular officer is satisfied that they will be accompanying or following to join the principal alien; that sufficient funds are available to cover their expenses in the United States; and, that they intend to leave the United States upon the termination of the status of the principal alien.

(c) *Posting of bond*. In borderline cases involving an alien otherwise qualified for classification under INA 101(a) (15) (F), the consular officer is authorized to require the posting of a bond with the Attorney General in a sum sufficient to ensure that the alien will depart upon the conclusion of studies or in the event of failure to maintain student status.

(d) *Electronic verification and notification.* A student's acceptance documentation must be verified by a consular official's review of the SEVIS data in the Consolidated Consular Database or via direct access to SEVIS or ISEAS prior to the issuance of an F–1, F–2, M–1 or M–3 visa. Evidence of the payment of any applicable fees, if not presented with other documentation, may also be verified through the Consolidated Consular Database or direct access to SEVIS. Upon issuance of an F or M visa, notification of such issuance must be entered into the SEVIS database.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 67 FR 58695, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 28131, May 23, 2003]

§ 41.62 Exchange visitors.

(a) *J–1 classification.* An alien is classifiable as an exchange visitor if qualified under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15) (J) and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien:

(1) Has been accepted to participate, and intends to participate, in an exchange visitor program designated by the Department of State, as evidenced by the presentation of a properly executed Form DS–2019, Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J–1) Status as prescribed in regulations found at 22 CFR 41.62 and 41.63;

(2) Has sufficient funds to cover expenses or has made other arrangements to provide for expenses;

(3) Has sufficient knowledge of the English language to undertake the program for which selected, or, except for an alien coming to participate in a graduate medical education or training program, the sponsoring organization is aware of the language deficiency and has nevertheless indicated willingness to accept the alien; and

(4) Meets the requirements of INA 212(j) if coming to participate in a graduate medical education or training program.

(5) *Electronic verification and notification.* An exchange visitor's acceptance documentation and payment of any applicable fees must be verified by a consular official's review of the SEVIS database or via direct access to SEVIS or ISEAS prior to the issuance of a J–1 or J–2 visa. Evidence of the payment of any applicable fees, if not presented with other documentation, may also be verified through the Consolidated Consular Database or direct access to SEVIS. Upon issuance of a J–1 or J–2 visa, notification of such issuance must be entered into the SEVIS database.

(b) *J–2 Classification.* The spouse or minor child of an alien classified J–1 is classifiable J–2.

(c) *Applicability of INA 212(e).* (1) An alien is subject to the 2-year foreign residence requirement of INA 212(e) if:

(i) The alien's participation in one or more exchange programs was wholly or partially financed, directly or indirectly, by the U.S. Government or by the government of the alien's country of nationality or last residence; or

(ii) At the time of the issuance of an exchange visitor visa and admission to the United States, or, if not required to obtain a nonimmigrant visa, at the time of admission as an exchange visitor, or at the time of acquisition of such status after admission, the alien is a national and resident or, if not a national, a lawful permanent resident (or has status equivalent thereto) of a country which the Director of the United States Information Agency has designated, through publication by public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as clearly requiring the services of persons engaged in the field of specialized knowledge or skill in which the alien will engage during the exchange visitor program; or

(iii) The alien acquires exchange visitor status in order to receive graduate medical education or training in the United States.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph the terms *financed directly* and *financed indirectly* are defined as set forth in section § 514.1 of chapter V.

(3) The country in which 2 years' residence and physical presence will satisfy the requirements of INA 212(e) in the case of an alien determined to be subject to such requirements is the country of which the alien is a national and resident, or, if not a national, a lawful permanent resident (or has status equivalent thereto).

(4) If an alien is subject to the 2-year foreign residence requirement of INA 212(e), the spouse or child of that alien, accompanying or following to join the

alien, is also subject to that requirement if admitted to the United States pursuant to INA 101(a) (15) (J) or if status is acquired pursuant to that section after admission.

(d) *Notification to alien concerning 2-year foreign residence requirement.* Before the consular officer issues an exchange visitor visa, the consular officer must inform the alien whether the alien will be subject to the 2-year residence and physical presence requirement of INA 212(e) if admitted to the United States under INA 101(a) (15) (J) and, if so, the country in which 2 years' residence and physical presence will satisfy the requirement.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 67 FR 58695, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 28132, May 23, 2003]

§41.63 Two-year home-country physical presence requirement.

(a) *Statutory basis for rule.* Section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, provides in substance as follows:

(1) No person admitted under Section 101(a) (15)(J) or acquiring such status after admission:

(i) Whose participation in the program for which he came to the United States was financed in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by an agency of the United States Government or by the government of the country of his nationality or of his last legal permanent residence;

(ii) Who at the time of admission or acquisition of status under 101(a)(15)(J) was a national or resident of a country which the Secretary of State of the Department of State, pursuant to regulations prescribed by him, had designated as clearly requiring the services of persons engaged in the field of specialized knowledge or skill in which the alien was engaged [See ''Exchange Visitor Skills List'', 49 FR 24194, *et seq.* (June 12, 1984) as amended]; or

(iii) Who came to the United States or acquired such status in order to receive graduate medical education or training, shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, or for permanent residence, or for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(H) or section 101(a)(15)(L) until is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the country of his nationality or his last legal permanent residence for an aggregate of at least two years following departure from the United States.

(2) Upon the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of State of the Department of State, pursuant to the request of an interested United States Government agency (or in the case of an alien who is a graduate of a medical school pursuing a program in graduate medical education or training, pursuant to the request of a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent), or of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization after the latter has determined that departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the alien's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or a legal permanent alien), or that the alien cannot return to the country of his nationality or last legal permanent residence because he would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, the Attorney General may waive the requirement of such two-year foreign residence abroad in the case of any alien whose admission to the United States is found by the Attorney General to be in the public interest except that in the case of a waiver requested by a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, the waiver shall be subject to the requirements of section 214(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184).

(3) Except in the case of an alien who is a graduate of a medical school pursuing a program in graduate medical education or training, the Attorney General, upon the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of State of the Department of State, may also waive such two-year foreign residency requirement in any case in which the foreign country of the alien's nationality or last legal permanent residence has furnished the Secretary of State of the Department of State a statement in writing that it has no objection to such waiver in the case of such alien. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an alien who is a graduate of a medical school pursuing a program in medical education or training may obtain a

waiver of such two-year foreign residence requirements if said alien meets the requirements of section 214(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) and paragraphs (a) (2) and (e) of this section.

(b) *Request for waiver on the basis of exceptional hardship or probable persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion.* (1) An exchange visitor who seeks a waiver of the two-year home-country physical presence requirement on the grounds that such requirement would impose exceptional hardship upon the exchange visitor's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or a legal permanent resident alien), or on the grounds that such requirement would subject the exchange visitor to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, shall submit the application for waiver (INS Form I–612) to the District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service having administrative jurisdiction over the exchange visitor's place of temporary residence in the United States, or, if the exchange visitor has already departed the United States, to the district Office having administrative jurisdiction over the exchange visitor's last legal place of residence in the United States.

(2)(i) If the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (''Commissioner'') determines that compliance with the two-year home-country physical presence requirement would impose exceptional hardship upon the spouse or child of the exchange visitor, or would subject the exchange visitor to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, the Commissioner shall transmit a copy of his determination together with a summary of the details of the expected hardship or persecution, to the Waiver Review Division, office of Exchange Visitor Program Services, in the Department of State's Office of Bureau of Consular Affairs.

(ii) With respect to those cases in which the Commissioner has determined that compliance with the two-year home-country physical presence requirement would impose exceptional hardship upon the spouse or child of the exchange visitor, the Waiver Review Division shall review the program, policy, and foreign relations aspects of the case, make a recommendation, and forward it to the Commissioner. If it deems it appropriate, the Department of State may request the views of each of the exchange visitors' sponsors concerning the waiver application. Except as set forth in § 514.44(f)(4), *infra,* the recommendation of the Waiver Review Division shall constitute the recommendation of the Department of State.

(iii) With respect to those cases in which the Commissioner has determined that compliance with the two-year home-country physical presence requirement would subject the exchange visitor to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, the Waiver Review Division shall review the program, policy, and foreign relations aspects of the case, and after consulting thereon with the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs of the United States Department of State, make a recommendation, and forward such recommendation to the Commissioner. Except as set forth in § 514.44(f)(4), *infra,* the recommendation of the Waiver Review Division shall constitute the recommendation of the Department of State and such recommendation shall be forwarded to the Commissioner.

(c) *Requests for waiver made by an interested United States Government Department of State.* (1) A United States Government agency may request a waiver of the two-year home-country physical presence requirement on behalf of an exchange visitor if such exchange visitor is actively and substantially involved in a program or activity sponsored by or of interest to such agency.

(2) A United States Government agency requesting a waiver shall submit its request in writing and fully explain why the grant of such waiver request would be in the public interest and the detrimental effect that would result to the program or activity of interest to the requesting agency if the exchange visitor is unable to continue his or her involvement with the program or activity.

(3) A request by a United States Government agency shall be signed by the

head of the agency, or his or her designee, and shall include copies of all IAP–66 forms issued to the exchange visitor, his or her current address, and his or her country of nationality or last legal permanent residence.

(4) A request by a United States Government agency, excepting the Department of Veterans Affairs, on behalf of an exchange visitor who is a foreign medical graduate who entered the United States to pursue graduate medical education or training, and who is willing to provide primary medical care in a designated primary care Health Professional Shortage Area, or a Medically Underserved Area, or psychiatric care in a Mental Health Professional Shortage Area, shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in §514.44(c) (2) and (3), include:

(i) A copy of the employment contract between the foreign medical graduate and the health care facility at which he or she will be employed. Such contract shall specify a term of employment of not less than three years and that the foreign medical graduate is to be employed by the facility for the purpose of providing not less than 40 hours per week of primary medical care, *i.e.*, general or family practice, general internal medicine, pediatrics, or obstetrics and gynecology, in a designated primary care Health Professional Shortage Area or designated Medically Underserved Area (''MUA'') or psychiatric care in a designated Mental Health Professional Shortage Area. Further, such employment contract shall not include a non-compete clause enforceable against the foreign medical graduate.

(ii) A statement, signed and dated by the head of the health care facility at which the foreign medical graduate will be employed, that the facility is located in an area designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as a Medically Underserved Area or Primary Medical Care Health Professional Shortage Area or Mental Health Professional Shortage Area and provides medical care to both Medicaid or Medicare eligible patients and indigent uninsured patients. The statement shall also list the primary care Health Professional Shortage Area, Mental Health Professional Shortage Area, or Medically Underserved Area/Population identifier number of the designation (assigned by the Secretary of Health and Human Services), and shall include the FIPS county code and census tract or block numbering area number (assigned by the Bureau of the Census) or the 9-digit zipcode of the area where the facility is located.

(iii) A statement, signed and dated by the foreign medical graduate exchange visitor that shall read as follows:

I, _____ (name of exchange visitor) hereby declare and certify, under penalty of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1001, that I do not now have pending nor am I submitting during the pendency of this request, another request to any United States Government department or agency or any State Department of Public Health, or equivalent, other than _____ (insert name of United States Government Agency requesting waiver) to act on my behalf in any matter relating to a waiver of my two-year home-country physical presence requirement.

(iv) Evidence that unsuccessful efforts have been made to recruit an American physician for the position to be filled.

(5) Except as set forth in §514.44(f)(4), infra, the recommendation of the Waiver Review Division shall constitute the recommendation of the Department of State and such recommendation shall be forwarded to the Commissioner.

(d) *Requests for waiver made on the basis of a statement from the exchange visitor's home-country that it has no objection to the waiver*. (1) Applications for waiver of the two-year home-country physical presence requirement may be supported by a statement of no objection by the exchange visitor's country of nationality or last legal permanent residence. The statement of no objection shall be directed to the Secretary of State through diplomatic channels; *i.e.*, from the country's Foreign Office to the Department of State through the U.S. Mission in the foreign country concerned, or through the foreign country's head of mission or duly appointed designee in the United States to the Secretary of State in the form of a diplomatic note. This note shall include applicant's full name, date and place of birth, and present address. Upon receipt of the no objection statement, the Waiver Review Division shall

instruct the applicant to complete a data sheet and to provide all Forms IAP–66 and the data sheet to the Waiver Review Division. If deemed appropriate, the Department of State may request the views of each of the exchange visitor's sponsors concerning the waiver application.

(2) The Waiver Review Division shall review the program, policy, and foreign relations aspects of the case and forward its recommendation to the Commissioner. Except as set forth in § 514.44(f)(4), *infra*, the recommendation of the Waiver Review Division shall constitute the recommendation of the Department of State.

(3) An exchange visitor who is a graduate of a foreign medical school and who is pursuing a program in graduate medical education or training in the United States is prohibited under section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act from applying for a waiver solely on the basis of no objection from his or her country of nationality or last legal permanent residence. However, an alien who is a graduate of a medical school pursuing a program in medical education or training may obtain a waiver of such two-year foreign residence requirements if said alien meets the requirements of section 214(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) and paragraphs (a) (2) and (e) of this section.

(e) *Requests for waiver from a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, on the basis of Public Law 103–416.* (1) Pursuant to Public Law 103–416, in the case of an alien who is a graduate of a medical school pursuing a program in graduate medical education or training, a request for a waiver of the two-year home-country physical presence requirement may be made by a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent. Such waiver shall be subject to the requirements of section 214(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(k)) and this § 514.44.

(2) With respect to such waiver under Public Law 103–416, if such alien is contractually obligated to return to his or her home country upon completion of the graduate medical education or training, the Secretary of State of the Department of State is to be furnished with a statement in writing that the country to which such alien is required to return has no objection to such waiver. The no objection statement shall be furnished to the Secretary of State in the manner and form set forth in paragraph (d) of this section and, additionally, shall bear a notation that it is being furnished pursuant to Public Law 103–416.

(3) The State Department of Public Health, or equivalent agency, shall include in the waiver application the following:

(i) A completed ''Data Sheet.'' Copies of blank data sheets may be obtained from the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program office.

(ii) A letter from the Secretary of State of the designated State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, which identifies the foreign medical graduate by name, country of nationality or last residence, and date of birth, and states that it is in the public interest that a waiver of the two-year home residence requirement be granted;

(iii) An employment contract between the foreign medical graduate and the health care facility named in the waiver application, to include the name and address of the health care facility, and the specific geographical area or areas in which the foreign medical graduate will practice medicine. The employment contract shall include a statement by the foreign medical graduate that he or she agrees to meet the requirements set forth in section 214(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The term of the employment contract shall be at least three years and the geographical areas of employment shall only be in areas, within the respective state, designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as having a shortage of health care professionals;

(iv) Evidence establishing that the geographic area or areas in the state in which the foreign medical graduate will practice medicine are areas which have been designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as having a shortage of health care professionals. For purposes of this paragraph, the geographic area or areas must be designated by the Department of

Health and Human Services as a Health Professional Shortage Area (''HPSA'') or as a Medically Underserved Area/Medically Underserved Population (''MUA/MUP'').

(v) Copies of all forms IAP–66 issued to the foreign medical graduate seeking the waiver;

(vi) A copy of the foreign medical graduate's *curriculum vitae*;

(vii) If the foreign medical graduate is otherwise contractually required to return to his or her home country at the conclusion of the graduate medical education or training, a copy of the statement of no objection from the foreign medical graduate's country of nationality or last residence; and,

(viii) Because of the numerical limitations on the approval of waivers under Public Law 103–416, *i.e.*, no more than twenty waivers for each State each fiscal year, each application from a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, shall be numbered sequentially, beginning on October 1 of each year.

(4) The Department of State's Waiver Review Division shall review the program, policy, and foreign relations aspects of the case and forward its recommendation to the Commissioner. Except as set forth in §514.44(g)(4)(i), the recommendation of the Waiver Review Division shall constitute the recommendation of the Department of State.

(f) *Changed circumstances*. An applicant for a waiver on the grounds of extreme hardship or probable persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, has a continuing obligation to inform the Immigration and Naturalization Service of changed circumstances material to his or her pending application.

(g) *The Exchange Visitor Waiver Review Division*. (1) The Exchange Visitor Waiver Review Division (''Division'') shall consist of Department of State positions equivalent to the following positions:

(i) The Associate Director of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, or his or her designee;

(ii) The Director of the geographic area office responsible for the geographical area of the waiver applicant, or his or her designee;

(iii) The Director of the office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, or his or her designee;

(iv) The Director of the Office of Academic Exchange, or his or her designee; and

(v) The Director of the Office of Research, or his or her designee.

(2) A person who has had substantial prior involvement in a particular case referred to the Division may not be appointed to, or serve on, the Division for that particular case unless the Bureau of Consular Affairs determines that the individual's inclusion on the Division is otherwise necessary or practicably unavoidable.

(3) The State Department official equivalent to the Associate Director of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, or his or her designee, shall serve as Division Chairman. No designee under paragraph (g)(3) shall serve for more than 2 years.

(4) Cases will be referred to the Division at the discretion of the Chief, Waiver Review Division, of the Department's Office of Exchange Visitor Program Services. The Waiver Review Division shall prepare a summary of the particular case referred and forward it along with copy of the relevant file to the Division Chairman. The Chief, Waiver Review Division, or his or her designee may, at the Chairman's discretion, appear and present facts related to the case but shall not participate in Division deliberations.

(5) The Chairman of the Division shall be responsible for convening the Division and distributing all necessary information to its members. Upon being convened, the Division shall review the case file and weight the request against the program, policy, and foreign relations aspects of the case.

(6) The Bureau of Consular Affairs shall appoint, on a case-by-case basis, from among the attorneys in the Office of the Bureau of Consular Affairs, one attorney to serve as legal advisor to the Division.

(7) At the conclusion of its review of the case, the Division shall make a written recommendation either to grant or to deny the waiver application. The written recommendation of a

majority of the Division shall constitute the recommendation of the Division. Such recommendation shall be promptly transmitted by the Chairman to the Division Chief, Waiver Review Division.

(8) The recommendation of the Division in any case reviewed by it shall constitute the recommendation of the Department of State and such recommendation shall be forwarded to the Commissioner by the Division Chief, Waiver Review Division.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993; 58 FR 18305, Apr. 8, 1993; 58 FR 48448, Sept. 16, 1993; 60 FR 16787, 16788, April 3, 1995; 60 FR 53125, Oct. 12, 1995; 62 FR 19222, Apr. 21, 1997; 62 FR 28803, May 28, 1997. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54539, 54540, Oct. 7, 1999; 67 FR 77160, Dec. 17, 2002]

Subpart H—Transit Aliens

§ 41.71 Transit aliens.

(a) *Transit aliens—general.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant transit alien under INA 101(a) (15) (C) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien:

(1) Intends to pass in immediate and continuous transit through the United States;

(2) Is in possession of a common carrier ticket or other evidence of transportation arrangements to the alien's destination;

(3) Is in possession of sufficient funds to carry out the purpose of the transit journey, or has sufficient funds otherwise available for that purpose; and

(4) Has permission to enter some country other than the United States following the transit through the United States, unless the alien submits satisfactory evidence that such advance permission is not required.

(b) *Certain aliens in transit to United Nations.* An alien within the provisions of paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of section 11 of the Headquarters Agreement with the United Nations, to whom a visa is to be issued for the purpose of applying for admission solely in transit to the United Nations Headquarters District, may upon request or at the direction of the Secretary of State be issued a nonimmigrant visa bearing the symbol C–2. If such a visa is issued, the recipient shall be subject to such restrictions on travel within the United States as may be provided in regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Subpart I—Fiance(e)s and Other Nonimmigrants

§ 41.81 Fiancé(e) or spouse of a U.S. citizen and derivative children.

(a) Fiancé(e). An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant fiancé(e) under INA 101(a)(15)(K)(i) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien is qualified under that provision and the consular officer has received a petition filed by a U.S. citizen to confer nonimmigrant status as a fiancé(e) on the alien, which has been approved by the INS under INA 214(d), or a notification of such approval from that Service;

(2) The consular officer has received from the alien the alien's sworn statement of ability and intent to conclude a valid marriage with the petitioner within 90 days of arrival in the United States; and

(3) The alien has met all other qualifications in order to receive a nonimmigrant visa, including the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Spouse. An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant spouse under INA 101(a)(15)(K)(ii) when all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien is qualified under that provision and the consular officer has received a petition approved by the INS pursuant to INA 214(p)(1), that was filed by the U.S. citizen spouse of the alien in the United States.

(2) If the alien's marriage to the U.S. citizen was contracted outside of the United States, the alien is applying in the country in which the marriage took place, or if there is no consular post in that country, then at a consular post designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Visa Services to accept immigrant visa applications for nationals of that country.

(3) If the marriage was contracted in the United States, the alien is applying in a country as provided in part 42, § 42.61 of this chapter.

(4) The alien otherwise has met all applicable requirements in order to receive a nonimmigrant visa, including the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) Child. An alien is classifiable under INA 101(a)(15)(K)(iii) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien is the child of an alien classified under INA 101(a)(15)(K)(i) or (ii) and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien; and

(2) The alien otherwise has met all other applicable requirements in order to receive a nonimmigrant visa, including the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Eligibility as an immigrant required. The consular officer, insofar as is practicable, must determine the eligibility of an alien to receive a nonimmigrant visa under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of this section as if the alien were an applicant for an immigrant visa, except that the alien must be exempt from the vaccination requirement of INA 212(a)(1) and the labor certification requirement of INA 212(a)(5).

[66 FR 19393, Apr. 16, 2001]

§41.82 Certain parents and children of section 101(a)(27)(I) special immigrants. [Reserved]

§41.83 Certain witnesses and informants.

(a) *General*. An alien shall be classifiable under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(S) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of that section; and

(2)(i) The consular officer has received verification from the Department of State, Visa Office, that:

(A) in the case of INA 101(a)(15)(S)(i) the INS has certified on behalf of the Attorney General that the alien is accorded such classification, or

(B) in the case of INA 101(a)(15)(S)(ii) the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs on behalf of the Secretary of State and the INS on behalf of the Attorney General have certified that the alien is accorded such classification;

(ii) and the alien is granted an INA 212(d)(1) waiver of any INA 212(a) ground of ineligibility known at the time of verification.

(b) *Certification of S visa status*. The certification of status under INA 101(a)(15)(S)(i) by the Attorney General or of status under INA 101(a)(15)(S)(ii) by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General acting jointly does not establish that the alien is eligible to receive a nonimmigrant visa.

(c) *Validity of visa*. The period of validity of a visa authorized on the basis of paragraph (a) of this section shall not exceed the period indicated in the certification required in paragraph (b) and shall not in any case exceed the period of three years.

[61 FR 1838, Jan. 24, 1996]

§41.84 Victims of trafficking in persons.

(a) *Eligibility*. An alien may be classifiable as a parent, spouse or child under INA 101(a)(15)(T)(ii) if:

(1) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien has the required relationship to an alien who has been granted status by the Secretary for Homeland Security under INA 101(a)(15)(T)(i);

(2) The consular officer is satisfied that the alien is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws of the United States; and

(3) The consular officer has received an INS-approved I–914, Supplement A, evidencing that the alien is the spouse, child, or parent of an alien who has been granted status under INA 101(a)(15)(T)(i).

(b) *Visa validity*. A qualifying family member may apply for a nonimmigrant visa under INA(a)(15)(T)(ii) only during the period in which the principal applicant is in status under INA 101(a)(15)(T)(i). Any visa issued pursuant to such application shall be valid only for a period of three years or until the expiration of the principal alien's status as an alien classified under INA 101(a)(15)(T)(i), whichever is shorter.

[68 FR 37964, June 26, 2003]

§41.86 Certain spouses and children of lawful permanent resident aliens.

(a) Definition of ''remains pending''. For the purposes of this section, a visa application ''remains pending'' if the

applicant has applied for an immigrant visa in accordance with the definition in part 40, § 40.1(l)(2) and the visa has neither been issued, nor refused for any reason under applicable law and regulation.

(b) Entitlement to classification. A consular officer may classify an alien as a nonimmigrant under INA 101(a)(15)(V) if:

(1) The consular officer has received notification from the Department of State or the Department of Justice that a petition to accord status to the alien as a spouse or child pursuant to INA 203(a)(2)(A) was filed on or before December 21, 2000; or

(2) The alien is eligible to derive benefits pursuant to INA 203(d) as a child of an alien described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and such alien has qualified for V classification; and

(3) It has been three years or more since the filing date of the petition described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and applicable to paragraph (b)(2) of this section and either:

(i) The petition has not been approved; or

(ii) If it has been approved, either no immigrant visa number is immediately available or the alien's application for adjustment of status or the alien's application for a visa remains pending.

(c) Eligibility as an immigrant required. The consular officer, insofar as practicable, must determine the eligibility of an alien described in paragraph (b) of this section to receive a nonimmigrant visa under INA 101(a)(15)(V), other than an alien who previously has been granted V status in the United States by INS, as if the alien were an applicant for an immigrant visa, except that the alien is exempt from the vaccination requirement of INA 212(a)(1), the labor certification requirement of INA 212(a)(5) and the unlawful presence ineligibility of INA 212(a)(9)(B).

(d) Place of application. Notwithstanding the requirements of § 41.101, in determining the place of application for an alien seeking a visa pursuant to INA 101(a)(15)(V) the requirements of part 42, §§ 42.61(a) and (b)(1) of this chapter will apply.

[66 FR 19393, Apr. 16, 2001]

Subpart J—Application for Nonimmigrant Visa

§ 41.101 Place of application.

(a) *Application for regular visa made at jurisdictional consular office of alien's residence or physical presence.* (1) An alien applying for a nonimmigrant visa shall make application at a consular office having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence, or if the alien is a resident of Taiwan, at the American Institute in Taiwan, unless—

(i) The alien is physically present in the United States and is entitled to apply for issuance or reissuance of a visa under the provisions of § 41.111(b); or

(ii) A consular office having jurisdiction over the area in which the alien is physically present but not resident has agreed, as a matter of discretion or at the direction of the Department, to accept the alien's application; or

(iii) The alien is subject to INA 222(g) and must apply as set forth in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(2) The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Visa Services is authorized to designate the geographical area for which each consular office possesses jurisdiction to process nonimmigrant visa applications.

(b) *Place of application for persons subject to INA 222(g).* Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, an alien whose prior nonimmigrant visa has been voided pursuant to INA 222(g), who is applying for a new nonimmigrant visa, shall make application at a consular office which has jurisdiction in or for the country of the alien's nationality unless extraordinary circumstances have been determined to exist with respect to that alien as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Exceptions based on extraordinary circumstances.* (1) An alien physician serving in underserved areas of the United States under the provisions of INA 214(l) for whom an application for a waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement and/or a petition to accord H–1B status was filed prior to the end of the alien's authorized period of stay and was subsequently approved, but whose authorized stay expired during the adjudication of such application(s),

shall make application in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Any other individual or group whose circumstances are determined to be extraordinary, in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services upon the favorable recommendation of an immigration or consular officer, shall make application in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) An alien who has, or immediately prior to the alien's last entry into the United States had, a residence in a country other than the country of the alien's nationality shall apply at a consular office with jurisdiction in or for the country of residence.

(4) An alien who is a national and resident of a country in which there is no United States consular office shall apply at a consular office designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services to accept immigrant visa applications from persons of that nationality.

(5) An alien who possesses more than one nationality and who has, or immediately prior to the alien's last entry into the United States had, a residence in one of the countries of the alien's nationality shall apply at a consular office in the country of such residence.

(d) *Definitions relevant to INA 222(g).* (1) Extraordinary circumstances—Extraordinary circumstances may be found where compelling humanitarian or national interests exist or where necessary for the effective administration of the immigration laws. Extraordinary circumstances shall not be found upon the basis of convenience or financial burden to the alien, the alien's relative, or the alien's employer.

(2) Nationality—For purposes of paragraph (b) of this section, a stateless person shall be considered to be a national of the country which issued the alien's travel document.

(e) *Regular visa defined.* ''Regular visa'' means a nonimmigrant visa of any classification which does not bear the title ''Diplomatic'' or ''Official.'' A nonimmigrant visa is issued as a regular visa unless the alien falls within one of the classes entitled to a diplomatic or an official visa as described in §41.26(c) or §41.27(c).

(f) *Q–2 nonimmigrant visas.* The American Consulate General at Belfast is designated to accept applications for the Q–2 visa from residents of the geographic area of Northern Ireland. The American Embassy at Dublin is designated to accept applications for Q–2 visas from residents of the geographic area of the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, and Donegal in the Republic of Ireland. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an applicant for a Q–2 visa may not apply at any other consular post. Consular officers at the Consulate General at Belfast and at the Embassy at Dublin have discretion to accept applications for Q–2 visas from aliens who are resident in a qualifying geographic area outside of their respective consular districts, but who are physically present in their consular district.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9112, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 1522, Jan. 22, 1996; 61 FR 53058, Oct. 10, 1996; 61 FR 56439, Nov. 1, 1996; 63 FR 671, Jan. 7, 1998; 63 FR 36366, July 6, 1998; 65 FR 14771, Mar. 17, 2000; 66 FR 38542, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.102 Personal appearance of applicant.

(a) *Personal* appearance before a consular officer is required except as otherwise provided in this section. Except when the requirement of personal appearance has been waived pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, each applicant for a nonimmigrant visa must personally appear before and be interviewed by a consular officer, who shall determine on the basis of the applicant's representations, the visa application and other relevant documentation:

(1) The proper nonimmigrant classification, if any, of the alien; and

(2) The alien's eligibility to receive a visa.

(b) *Waivers of personal appearance by consular officers.* Unless otherwise instructed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Visa Services, a consular officer may waive the requirement of personal appearance in the

case of any alien who the consular officer concludes presents no national security concerns requiring an interview and who:

(1) Is a child 16 years of age or under;

(2) Is a person 60 years of age or older;

(3) Is within a class of nonimmigrants classifiable under the visa symbols A–1, A–2, C–2, C–3, G–1, G–2, G–3, G–4, NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, NATO–5, or NATO–6 and who is seeking a visa in such classification;

(4) Is an applicant for a diplomatic or official visa as described in §§ 41.26 and 41.27 of this chapter, respectively;

(5) Is an applicant who within 12 months of the expiration of the applicant's previously issued visa is seeking re-issuance of a nonimmigrant visa in the same classification at the consular post of the applicant's usual residence, and for whom the consular officer has no indication of visa ineligibility or noncompliance with U.S. immigration laws and regulations; or

(6) Is an alien for whom a waiver of personal appearance is warranted in the national interest or because of unusual circumstances, as determined by the consular officer.

(c) *Waivers of personal appearance by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State.* The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services may waive the personal appearance before a consular officer of an individual applicant or a class of applicants if the Deputy Assistant Secretary finds that the waiver of personal appearance is warranted in the national interest or because of unusual circumstances and that national security concerns do not require an interview.

(d) *Unusual circumstances.* As used in this section, unusual circumstances shall include, but not be limited to, an emergency or unusual hardship.

[68 FR 40128, July 7, 2003]

§ 41.103 Filing an application and Form OF–156.

(a) *Filing an application*—(1) *Filing of application on Form OF–156 required unless waived.* The consular officer may waive submission of an application, under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, for certain aliens for whom personal appearance has been waived under § 41.102. Except for persons for whom such waivers have been granted, every alien seeking a nonimmigrant visa must make application therefor on Form OF–156, Nonimmigrant Visa Application, unless a prior Form OF–156 is readily available at the consular office which can be appropriately amended to bring the application up to date.

(2) *Filing of Form OF–156 by alien under 16 or physically incapable.* The application for an alien under 16 years of age or one physically incapable of completing an application may be completed and executed by the alien's parent or guardian, or, if the alien has no parent or guardian, by any person having legal custody of, or a legitimate interest in, the alien.

(3) *Waiver of filing of application.* (i) When personal appearance is waived under § 41.102(a)(2) or (3) the consular officer may also waive the filing of a visa application.

(ii) When personal appearance is waived under § 41.102(a)(7), the consular officer may also waive the filing of a visa application in cases of hardship, emergency, or national interest.

(iii) Even if personal appearance is waived pursuant to any other subparagraph of § 41.102(a), the requirement for filing an application may not be waived.

(b) *Application form*—(1) *Preparation of Form OF–156, Nonimmigrant Visa Application.* (i) The consular officer shall ensure that Form OF–156 is fully and properly completed in accordance with the applicable regulations and instructions.

(ii) If the filing of a visa application is waived by the consular officer, the officer shall prepare a Form OF–156 on behalf of the applicant, using the data available in the passport or other documents which have been submitted.

(2) *Additional information as part of application.* The consular officer may require the submission of additional necessary information or question an alien on any relevant matter whenever the consular officer believes that the information provided in Form OF–156 is inadequate to permit a determination of the alien's eligibility to receive a nonimmigrant visa. Additional statements made by the alien become a part of the visa application. All documents

required by the consular officer under the authority of §41.105(a) are considered papers submitted with the alien's application within the meaning of INA 221(g)(1).

(3) *Signature.* When personal appearance is required, Form OF–156 shall be signed and verified by, or on behalf of, the applicant in the presence of the consular officer. If personal appearance is waived, but the submission of an application form by the alien is not waived, the form shall be signed by the applicant. If the filing of an application form is also waived, the consular officer shall indicate that the application has been waived on the Form OF–156 prepared on behalf of the applicant, as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section. The consular officer, in every instance, shall initial the Form OF–156 over or adjacent to the officer's name and title stamp.

(4) *Registration.* Form OF–156, when duly executed, constitutes the alien's registration record for the purposes of INA 221(b).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 38542, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.104 Passport requirements.

(a) *Passports defined.* ''Passport'' as defined in INA 101(a)(30) is not limited to a national passport or to a single document. A passport may consist of two or more documents which, when considered together, fulfill the requirements of a passport, provided that the documentary evidence of permission to enter a foreign country has been issued by a competent authority and clearly meets the requirements of INA 101(a)(30).

(b) *Passport requirement.* Except for certain persons in the A, C–3, G, and NATO classifications and persons for whom the passport requirement has been waived pursuant to the provisions of INA 212(d)(4), every applicant for a nonimmigrant visa is required to present a passport, as defined above and in INA 101(a)(30), which is valid for the period required by INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I).

(c) *A single passport including more than one person.* The passport requirement for a nonimmigrant visa may be met by the presentation of a passport including more than one person, if such inclusion is authorized under the laws or regulations of the issuing authority and if a photograph of each visa applicant 16 years of age or over has been attached to the passport by the issuing authority.

(d) *Applicants for diplomatic visas.* Every applicant for a diplomatic visa must present a diplomatic passport, or the equivalent thereof, having the period of validity required by INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I), unless such requirement has been waived pursuant to the authority contained in INA 212(d)(4) or unless the case falls within the provisions of §41.21(b).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 61 FR 1522, Jan. 22, 1996; 61 FR 53058, Oct. 10, 1996; 66 FR 38543, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.105 Supporting documents and fingerprinting.

(a) *Supporting documents*—(1) *Authority to require documents.* The consular officer is authorized to require documents considered necessary to establish the alien's eligibility to receive a nonimmigrant visa. All documents and other evidence presented by the alien, including briefs submitted by attorneys or other representatives, shall be considered by the consular officer.

(2) *Unobtainable documents.* If the consular officer is satisfied that a document or record required under the authority of this section is unobtainable, the consular officer may accept satisfactory alternative pertinent evidence. A document or other record shall be considered unobtainable if it cannot be procured without causing the applicant or a member of the applicant's family actual hardship as distinct from normal delay and inconvenience.

(3) *Photographs required.* Every applicant for a nonimmigrant visa must furnish a photograph in such numbers as the consular officer may require. Photographs must be a reasonable likeness, 1½ by 1½ inches in size, unmounted, and showing a full, front-face view of the applicant against a light background. At the discretion of the consular officer, head coverings may be permitted provided they do not interfere with the full, front-face view of the applicant. The applicant must

sign (full name) on the reverse side of the photographs. The consular officer may use a previously submitted photograph, if he is satisfied that it bears a reasonable likeness to the applicant.

(4) *Police certificates.* A police certificate is a certification by the police or other appropriate authorities stating what, if anything, their records show concerning the alien. An applicant for a nonimmigrant visa is required to present a police certificate if the consular officer has reason to believe that a police or criminal record exists, except that no police certificate is required in the case of an alien who is within a class of nonimmigrants classifiable under visa symbols A–1, A–2, C–3, G–1 through G–4, NATO–1 through NATO–4 or NATO–6.

(b)(1) *Fingerprinting.* The consular officer may require an alien making a preliminary or informal application for a visa to have a set of fingerprints taken on Form AR–4, Alien Registration Fingerprint Chart, if the officer considers this necessary for the purposes of identification and investigation. Consular officers may use the fingerprint card in order to ascertain from the appropriate authorities whether they have information pertinent to the applicant's eligibility to receive a visa.

(2) *NCIC name check response.* When an automated database name check query indicates that a nonimmigrant applicant may have a criminal history record indexed in an NCIC database, the applicant shall be required to have a set of fingerprints taken in order for the Department to obtain such record. The applicant must pay the fingerprint-processing fee as indicated in the schedule of fees found at 22 CFR part 22.1.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9112, 9172, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 1522, Jan. 22, 1996; 61 FR 53058, Oct. 10, 1996; 64 FR 13510, Mar. 19, 1999; 67 FR 8478, Feb. 25, 2002]

§ 41.106 Processing.

Consular officers must ensure that Form OF–156, Nonimmigrant Visa Application, is properly and promptly processed in accordance with the applicable regulations and instructions.

§ 41.107 Visa fees.

(a) *Fees based on reciprocity.* The fees for the issuance of visas, including official visas, to nonimmigrant nationals or stateless residents of each foreign country shall be collected in the amounts prescribed by the Secretary of State unless, on the basis of reciprocity, no fee is chargeable. If practicable, fees will correspond to the total amount of all visa, entry, residence, or other similar fees, taxes or charges assessed or levied against nationals of the United States by the foreign countries of which such nonimmigrants are nationals or stateless residents.

(b) *Fees when more than one alien included in visa.* A single nonimmigrant visa may be issued to include all eligible family members if the spouse and unmarried minor children of a principal alien are included in one passport. Each alien must execute a separate application. The name of each family member shall be inserted in the space provided in the visa stamp. The visa fee to be collected shall equal the total of the fees prescribed by the Secretary of State for each alien included in the visa, unless upon a basis of reciprocity a lesser fee is chargeable.

(c) *Certain aliens exempted from fees.* (1) Upon a basis of reciprocity, or as provided in section 13(a) of the Headquarters Agreement with the United Nations (61 Stat. 716; 22 U.S.C. 287, Note), no fee shall be collected for the application for or issuance of a nonimmigrant visa to an alien who is within a class of nonimmigrants classifiable under the visa symbols A, G, C–2, C–3, or NATO, or B–1 issued for participation in an official observer mission to the United Nations, or who is issued a diplomatic visa as defined in § 41.26.

(2) The consular officer shall waive the nonimmigrant visa application and issuance fees for an alien who will be engaging in charitable activities for a charitable organization upon the written request of the charitable organization claiming that it will find the fees a financial burden, if the consular officer is satisfied that:

(i) The organization seeking relief from the fees is, if based in the United

States, tax-exempt as a charitable organization under the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)); if a foreign organization based outside the United States in a country having laws according recognition to charitable institutions, that it establishes that it is recognized as a charitable institution by that government; and if a foreign organization based in a country without such laws, that it is engaged in activities substantially similar to those underlying section 501(c)(3), and

(ii) The charitable activities in which the alien will engage are specified and will be a part of, or will be related to and in support of, the organization's provision of services, including but not limited to health care, food and housing, job training, and similar direct services and assistance to the poor and needy, and

(iii) The request includes the location of the proposed activities, the number and identifying data of each of the alien(s) who will be applying for visas, and

(iv) The proposed duration of the alien(s)'s temporary stay in the United States is reasonably consistent with the charitable purpose for which the alien(s) seek to enter the United States.

(3) Foreign national employees of the U. S. Government who are travelling to the United States on official business in connection with that employment.

(d) *Refund of fees.* A fee collected for the issuance of a nonimmigrant visa is refundable only if the principal officer at a post or the officer in charge of a consular section determines that the visa was issued in error or could not be used as a result of action taken by the U.S. Government for which the alien was not responsible and over which the alien had no control.

(e)(1) *Visa processing surcharge.* In addition to the collection of the fee prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, a consular officer shall collect or ensure the collection of a surcharge for the processing of applications for machine readable nonimmigrant visas and for machine readable combined border crossing cards in the amount specified by the Secretary of State from such applicants as the Secretary of State shall designate. Such surcharge is refundable only if, as a result of action taken by the U.S. Goverment for which the alien was not responsible and over which the alien had no control, the alien's application is not processed.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (e)(1) of this section, a consular officer shall collect or insure the collection of a processing fee for a machine-readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa in an amount determined by the Secretary and set forth in 22 CFR 22.1 to be sufficient only to cover the cost for manufacturing the combined card and visa if:

(i) The alien is a Mexican citizen under the age of 15;

(ii) The alien is applying in Mexico; and

(iii) The alien has at least one parent or guardian who has a visa or is applying for a machine-readable combined border crossing card and visa.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 25325, May 16, 1994; 63 FR 24108, May 1, 1998; 63 FR 52970, Oct. 2, 1998; 65 FR 52307, Aug. 29, 2000; 66 FR 17511, Apr. 2, 2001; 66 FR 38543, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 38893, June 6, 2002; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.108 Medical examination.

(a) *Requirements for medical examination.* An applicant for a nonimmigrant visa shall be required to take a medical examination if:

(1) The alien is an applicant for a K nonimmigrant visa as a fiance(e) of a U.S. citizen or as the child of such an applicant; or,

(2) The alien is seeking admission for medical treatment and the consular officer considers a medical examination advisable; or,

(3) The consular officer has reason to believe that a medical examination might disclose that the alien is medically ineligible to receive a visa.

(b) *Examination by panel physician.* The required examination, which must be carried out in accordance with United States Public Health Service regulations, shall be conducted by a physician selected by the alien from a panel of physicians approved by the consular officer or, if the alien is in the United States, by a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service or by a contract physician from a

list of physicians approved by the INS for the examination of INA 245 adjustment of status applicants.

(c) *Panel physician facility requirements.* A consular officer may not include the name of a physician on the panel of physicians referred to in paragraph (b) of this section unless the physician has facilities to perform required serological and X-ray tests or is in a position to refer applicants to a qualified laboratory for such tests.

Subpart K—Issuance of Nonimmigrant Visa

§ 41.111 Authority to issue visa.

(a) *Issuance outside the United States.* Any consular officer is authorized to issue regular and official visas. Diplomatic visas may be issued only by:

(1) A consular officer attached to a U.S. diplomatic mission, if authorized to do so by the Chief of Mission; or

(2) A consular officer assigned to a consular office under the jurisdiction of a diplomatic mission, if so authorized by the Department or the Chief, Deputy Chief, or Counselor for Consular Affairs of that mission, or, if assigned to a consular post not under the jurisdiction of a diplomatic mission, by the principal officer of that post.

(b) *Issuance in the United States in certain cases.* The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services and such officers of the Department as the former may designate are authorized, in their discretion, to issue nonimmigrant visas, including diplomatic visas, to:

(1) Qualified aliens who are currently maintaining status and are properly classifiable in the A, C–2, C–3, G or NATO category and intend to reenter the United States in that status after a temporary absence abroad and who also present evidence that:

(i) They have been lawfully admitted in that status or have, after admission, had their classification changed to that status; and

(ii) Their period of authorized stay in the United States in that status has not expired; and

(2) Other qualified aliens who:

(i) Are currently maintaining status in the E, H, I, L, O, or P nonimmigrant category;

(ii) Intend to reenter the United States in that status after a temporary absence abroad; and

(iii) Who also present evidence that:

(A) They were previously issued visas at a consular office abroad and admitted to the United States in the status which they are currently maintaining; and

(B) Their period of authorized admission in that status has not expired.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 12738, Feb. 28, 2001]

§ 41.112 Validity of visa.

(a) *Significance of period of validity of visa.* The period of validity of a nonimmigrant visa is the period during which the alien may use it in making application for admission. The period of visa validity has no relation to the period of time the immigration authorities at a port of entry may authorize the alien to stay in the United States.

(b) *Validity of visa and number of applications for admission.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, a nonimmigrant visa shall have the validity prescribed in schedules provided to consular officers by the Department, reflecting insofar as practicable the reciprocal treatment accorded U.S. nationals, U.S. permanent residents, or aliens granted refugee status in the U.S. by the government of the country of which the alien is a national, permanent resident, refugee or stateless resident.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(1) of this section, United States nonimmigrant visas shall have a maximum validity period of 10 years.

(3) An unexpired visa is valid for application for admission even if the passport in which the visa is stamped has expired, provided the alien is also in possession of a valid passport issued by the authorities of the country of which the alien is a national.

(c) *Limitation on validity.* If warranted in an individual case, a consular officer may issue a nonimmigrant visa for:

(1) A period of validity that is less than that prescribed on a basis of reciprocity,

(2) A number of applications for admission within the period of the validity of the visa that is less than that prescribed on a basis of reciprocity,

(3) Application for admission at a specified port or at specified ports of entry, or

(4) Use on and after a given date subsequent to the date of issuance.

(d) *Automatic extension of validity at ports of entry.* (1) Provided that the requirements set out in paragraph (d)(2) of this section are fully met, the following provisions apply to nonimmigrant aliens seeking readmission at ports of entry:

(i) The validity of an expired nonimmigrant visa issued under INA 101(a)(15) may be considered to be automatically extended to the date of application for readmission; and

(ii) In cases where the original nonimmigrant classification of an alien has been changed by INS to another nonimmigrant classification, the validity of an expired or unexpired nonimmigrant visa may be considered to be automatically extended to the date of application for readmission, and the visa may be converted as necessary to that changed classification.

(2) The provisions in paragraph (d)(1) of this section are applicable only in the case of a nonimmigrant alien who:

(i) Is in possession of a Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record, endorsed by INS to show an unexpired period of initial admission or extension of stay, or, in the case of a qualified F or J student or exchange visitor or the accompanying spouse or child of such an alien, is in possession of a current Form I–20, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status, or Form IAP-66, Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status, issued by the school the student has been authorized to attend by INS, or by the sponsor of the exchange program in which the alien has been authorized to participate by INS, and endorsed by the issuing school official or program sponsor to indicate the period of initial admission or extension of stay authorized by INS;

(ii) Is applying for readmission after an absence not exceeding 30 days solely in contiguous territory, or, in the case of a student or exchange visitor or accompanying spouse or child meeting the stipulations of paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, after an absence not exceeding 30 days in contiguous territory or adjacent islands other than Cuba;

(iii) Has maintained and intends to resume nonimmigrant status;

(iv) Is applying for readmission within the authorized period of initial admission or extension of stay;

(v) Is in possession of a valid passport;

(vi) Does not require authorization for admission under INA 212(d)(3); and

(vii) Has not applied for a new visa while abroad.

(3) The provisions in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section shall not apply to the nationals of countries identified as supporting terrorism in the Department's annual report to Congress entitled Patterns of Global Terrorism.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9112, 9172, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 36028, Oct. 31, 1990; 62 FR 24332, May 5, 1997; 66 FR 38543, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 10323, Mar. 7, 2002; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.113 Procedures in issuing visas.

(a) *Visa evidenced by stamp placed in passport.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b) of this section, a nonimmigrant visa shall be evidenced by a visa stamp placed in the alien's passport. The appropriate symbol as prescribed in 41.12 , showing the classification of the alien, shall be entered on the visa.

(b) *Cases in which visa not placed in passport.* In the following cases the visa shall be placed on the prescribed Form OF–232. In issuing such a visa, a notation shall be made on the Form OF–232 on which the visa is placed specifying the pertinent subparagraph of this paragraph under which the action is taken.

(1) The alien's passport was issued by a government with which the United States does not have formal diplomatic relations, unless the Department has specifically authorized the placing of the visa in such passport;

(2) The alien's passport does not provide sufficient space for the visa;

(3) The passport requirement has been waived; or

(4) In other cases as authorized by the Department.

(c) *Visa stamp.* A machine-readable nonimmigrant visa foil, or other indicia as directed by the Department, shall constitute a visa ''stamp,'' and shall be in a format designated by the Department, and contain, at a minimum, the following data:

(1) Full name of the applicant;

(2) Visa type/class;

(3) Location of the visa issuing office;

(4) Passport number;

(5) Sex;

(6) Date of birth;

(7) Nationality;

(8) Number of applications for admission or the letter ''M'' for multiple entries;

(9) Date of issuance;

(10) Date of expiration;

(11) Visa control number.

(d) *Insertion of name; petition and derivative status notation.* (1) The surname and given name of the visa recipient shall be shown on the visa in the space provided.

(2) If the visa is being issued upon the basis of a petition approved by the Attorney General, the number of the petition, if any, the period for which the alien's admission has been authorized, and the name of the petitioner shall be reflected in the annotation field on the visa.

(3) In the case of an alien who derives status from a principal alien, the name and position of the principal alien shall be reflected in the annotation field of the visa.

(e) *Period of validity.* If a nonimmigrant visa is issued for an unlimited number of applications for admission within the period of validity, the letter ''M'' shall be shown under the word ''entries''. Otherwise the number of permitted applications for admission shall be identified numerically. The date of issuance and the date of expiration of the visa shall be shown at the appropriate places in the visa by day, month and year in that order. The standard three letter abbreviation for the month shall be used in all cases.

(f) *Restriction to specified port of entry.* If a nonimmigrant visa is valid for admission only at one or more specified ports of entry, the names of those ports shall be entered in the annotation field. In cases where there is insufficient room to list the ports of entry, they shall be listed by hand on a clean passport page. Reference shall be made in the visa's annotation field citing the passport page upon which the ports are listed.

(g) *Delivery of visa and disposition of Form OF–156.* In issuing a nonimmigrant visa, the consular officer shall deliver the visaed passport, or the prescribed Form OF–232, which bears the visa, to the alien or, if personal appearance has been waived, to the authorized representative. The executed Form OF–156, Nonimmigrant Visa Application, and any additional evidence furnished by the alien in accordance with 41.103(b) shall be retained in the consular files.

(h) *Disposition of supporting documents.* Original supporting documents furnished by the alien shall be returned for presentation, if necessary, to the immigration authorities at the port of entry, and a notation to that effect shall be made on the Form OF–156. Duplicate copies may be retained in the consular files.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 61 FR 1523, Jan. 22, 1996; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 61 FR 53058, Oct. 10, 1996; 62 FR 24334, May 5, 1997; 66 FR 38543, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

Subpart L—Refusals and Revocations

§ 41.121 Refusal of individual visas.

(a) *Grounds for refusal.* Nonimmigrant visa refusals must be based on legal grounds, such as one or more provisions of INA 212(a), INA 212(e), INA 214(b), (f) or (l) (as added by Section 625 of Pub. L. 104–208), INA 221(g), or INA 222(g) or other applicable law. Certain classes of nonimmigrant aliens are exempted from specific provisions of INA 212(a) under INA 102 and, upon a basis of reciprocity, under INA 212(d)(8). When a visa application has been properly completed and executed in accordance with the provisions of INA and the implementing regulations, the consular officer must either issue or refuse the visa.

(b) *Refusal procedure.* (1) When a consular officer knows or has reason to believe a visa applicant is ineligible and

refuses the issuance of a visa, he or she must inform the alien of the ground(s) of ineligibility (unless disclosure is barred under INA 212(b)(2) or (3)) and whether there is, in law or regulations, a mechanism (such as a waiver) to overcome the refusal. The officer shall note the reason for the refusal on the application. Upon refusing the nonimmigrant visa, the consular officer shall retain the original of each document upon which the refusal was based, as well as each document indicating a possible ground of ineligibility, and should return all other supporting documents supplied by the applicant.

(2) If an alien, who has not yet filed a visa application, seeks advice from a consular officer, who knows or has reason to believe that the alien is ineligible to receive a visa on grounds which cannot be overcome by the presentation of additional evidence, the officer shall so inform the alien. The consular officer shall inform the applicant of the provision of law or regulations upon which a refusal of a visa, if applied for, would be based (subject to the exception in paragraph (b)(1) of this section). If practicable, the consular officer should request the alien to execute a nonimmigrant visa application in order to make a formal refusal. If the individual fails to execute a visa application in these circumstances, the consular officer shall treat the matter as if a visa had been refused and create a record of the presumed ineligibilty which shall be filed in the consular office.

(c) *Review of refusal at consular office.* If the ground(s) of ineligibility upon which the visa was refused cannot be overcome by the presentation of additional evidence, the principal consular officer, or a specifically designated alternate, shall review the case without delay, record the review decision, and sign and date the prescribed form. If the ground(s) of ineligibility may be overcome by the presentation of additional evidence, and the applicant has indicated the intention to submit such evidence, a review of the refusal may be deferred for not more than 120 days. If the principal consular officer or alternate does not concur in the refusal, that officer shall either

(1) Refer the case to the Department for an advisory opinion, or

(2) Assume responsibility for the case by reversing the refusal.

(d) *Review of refusal by Department.* The Department may request a consular officer in a specific case or in specified classes of cases to submit a report if a visa has been refused. The Department will review each report and may furnish an advisory opinion to the consular officer for assistance in considering the case further. If the officer believes that action contrary to an advisory opinion should be taken, the case shall be resubmitted to the Department with an explanation of the proposed action. Rulings of the Department concerning an interpretation of law, as distinguished from an application of the law to the facts, shall be binding upon consular officers.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 63 FR 671, Jan. 7, 1998; 66 FR 10364, Feb. 15, 2001]

§41.122 Revocation of visas.

(a) *Grounds for revocation by consular officers.* A consular officer is authorized to revoke a nonimmigrant visa issued to an alien if:

(1) The officer finds that the alien was not, or has ceased to be, entitled to the nonimmigrant classification under INA 101(a)(15) specified in the visa or that the alien was at the time the visa was issued, or has since become, ineligible under INA 212(a) to receive a visa, or was issued a visa in contravention of INA 222(g)

(2) The visa has been physically removed from the passport in which it was issued prior to the alien's embarkation upon a continuous voyage to the United States; or

(3) For any of the reasons specified in paragraph (h) of this section if the visa has not been revoked by an immigration officer as authorized in that paragraph.

(4) The visa has been issued in a combined Mexican or Canadian B–1/B–2 visa and border crossing identification card and the officer makes the determination specified in §41.32(c) with respect to the alien's Mexican citizenship and/or residence or the determination specified in §41.33(b) with respect to the

alien's status as a permanent resident of Canada.

(b) *Notice of proposed revocation.* When consideration is being given to the revocation of a nonimmigrant visa under paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, the consular officer considering that action shall, if practicable, notify the alien to whom the visa was issued of intention to revoke the visa. The alien shall also be given an opportunity to show why the visa should not be revoked and requested to present the travel document in which the visa was originally issued.

(c) *Procedure for physically cancelling visas.* A nonimmigrant visa which is revoked shall be canceled by writing or stamping the word ''REVOKED'' plainly across the face of the visa. The cancellation shall be dated and signed by the officer taking the action. The failure of the alien to present the visa for cancellation does not affect the validity of action taken to revoke it.

(d) *Notice to carriers.* Notice of revocation shall be given to the master, aircraft captain, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of the carrier or transportation line on which it is believed the alien intends to travel to the United States, unless the visa has been physically canceled as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Notice to Department.* When a visa is revoked under paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, the consular officer shall promptly submit notice of the revocation, including a full report on the facts in the case, to the Department for transmission to INS. A report is not required if the visa is physically canceled prior to the alien's departure for the United States except in cases involving A, G, C–2, C–3, NATO, diplomatic or official visas.

(f) *Record of action.* Upon revocation of a nonimmigrant visa under paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, the consular officer shall complete for the post files a Certificate of Revocation by Consular Officer which includes a statement of the reasons for the revocation. If the revocation is effected at other than the issuing office, a copy of the Certificate of Revocation shall be sent to that office.

(g) *Reconsideration of revocation.* (1) The consular office shall consider any evidence submitted by the alien or the alien's attorney or representative in connection with a request that the revocation be reconsidered. If the officer finds that the evidence is sufficient to overcome the basis for the revocation, a new visa shall be issued. A memorandum regarding the action taken and the reasons therefor shall be placed in the consular files and appropriate notification shall be made promptly to the carriers concerned, the Department, and the issuing office if notice of revocation has been given in accordance with paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(2) In view of the provisions of § 41.107(d) providing for the refund of fees when a visa has not been used as a result of action by the U.S. Government, a fee shall not be charged in connection with a reinstated visa.

(h) *Revocation of visa by immigration officer.* An immigration officer is authorized to revoke a valid visa by physically canceling it in accordance with the procedure prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section if:

(1) The alien obtains an immigrant visa or an adjustment of status to that of permanent resident;

(2) The alien is ordered excluded from the United States pursuant to INA 235(c) or 236;

(3) The alien is notified pursuant to INA 235(b) by an immigration officer at a port of entry that the alien appears to be inadmissible to the United States and the alien requests and is granted permission to withdraw the application for admission;

(4) A final order of deportation or a final order granting voluntary departure with an alternate order of deportation is entered against the alien pursuant to INS regulations;

(5) The alien has been permitted by INS to depart voluntarily from the United States pursuant to INS regulations;

(6) A waiver of ineligibility pursuant to INA 212(d)(3)(A) on the basis of which the visa was issued to the alien is revoked by INS;

(7) The visa is presented in connection with an application for admission to the United States by a person other than the alien to whom it was issued; or

(8) The visa has been physically removed from the passport in which it was issued.

(9) The visa has been issued in a combined Mexican or Canadian B–1/B–2 visa and border crossing identification card and the officer makes the determination specified in §41.32(c) with respect to the alien's Mexican citizenship and/or residence or the determination specified in §41.33(b) with respect to the alien's status as a permanent resident of Canada.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 63 FR 16895, Apr. 7, 1998; 66 FR 10364, Feb. 15, 2001; 66 FR 38544, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

PART 42—VISAS: DOCUMENTATION OF IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, AS AMENDED

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1104; Pub. L. 107–56, sec. 421.

SOURCE: 52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Visa and Passport Not Required for Certain Immigrants

§42.1 Aliens not required to obtain immigrant visas.

An immigrant within any of the following categories is not required to obtain an immigrant visa:

(a) *Aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.* An alien who has previously been lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who is not required under the regulations of INS to present a valid immigrant visa upon returning to the United States.

(b) *Alien members of U.S. Armed Forces.* An alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces bearing military identification,

who has previously been lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is coming to the United States under official orders or permit of those Armed Forces.

(c) *Aliens entering from Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.* An alien who has previously been lawfully admitted for permanent residence who seeks to enter the continental United States or any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States directly from Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(d) *Child born after issuance of visa to accompanying parent.* An alien child born after the issuance of an immigrant visa to an accompanying parent, who will arrive in the United States with the parent, and apply for admission during the period of validity of the visa issued to the parent.

(e) *Child born of a national or lawful permanent resident mother during her temporary visit abroad.* An alien child born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a national or lawful permanent resident of the United States if applying for admission within 2 years of birth and accompanied by either parent applying and eligible for readmission as a permanent resident upon that parent's first return to the United States after the child's birth.

(f) *American Indians born in Canada.* An American Indian born in Canada and having at least 50 per centum of blood of the American Indian race.

§ 42.2 Aliens not required to present passports.

An immigrant within any of the following categories is not required to present a passport in applying for an immigrant visa:

(a) *Certain relatives of U.S. citizens.* An alien who is the spouse, unmarried son or daughter, or parent, of a U.S. citizen, unless the alien is applying for a visa in the country of which the applicant is a national and the possession of a passport is required for departure.

(b) *Returning aliens previously lawfully admitted for permanent residence.* An alien previously lawfully admitted for permanent residence who is returning from a temporary visit abroad, unless the alien is applying for a visa in the country of which the applicant is a national and the possession of a passport is required for departure.

(c) *Certain relatives of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.* An alien who is the spouse, unmarried son or daughter, or parent of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, unless the alien is applying for a visa in the country of which the applicant is a national and the possession of a passport is required for departure.

(d) *Stateless persons.* An alien who is a stateless person, and accompanying spouse and unmarried son or daughter.

(e) *Nationals of Communist-controlled countries.* An alien who is a national of a Communist-controlled country and who is unable to obtain a passport from the government of that country, and accompanying spouse and unmarried son or daughter.

(f) *Alien members of U.S. Armed Forces.* An alien who is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(g) *Beneficiaries of individual waivers.* (1) An alien who would be within one of the categories described in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section except that the alien is applying for a visa in a country of which the applicant is a national and possession of a passport is required for departure, in whose case the passport requirement has been waived by the Secretary of State, as evidence by a specific instruction from the Department.

(2) An alien unable to obtain a passport and not within any of the foregoing categories, in whose case the passport requirement imposed by § 42.64(b) or by INS regulations has been waived by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State as evidenced by a specific instruction from the Department.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49680, Oct. 1, 1991]

Subpart B—Classification and Foreign State Chargeability

§ 42.11 Classification symbols.

A visa issued to an immigrant alien within one of the classes described below shall bear an appropriate visa symbol to show the classification of the alien.

IMMIGRANTS

Symbol	Class	Section of law
	Immediate Relatives	
IR1	Spouse of U.S. Citizen	201(b).
IR2	Child of U.S. Citizen	201(b).
IR3	Orphan Adopted Abroad by U.S. Citizen	201(b).
IR4	Orphan Adopted Abroad by U.S. Citizen	201(b)
IR5	Parent of U.S. Citizen at Least 21 Years of Age	201(b).
CR1	Spouse of U.S. Citizen (Conditional Status)	201(b) & 216(a)(1).
CR2	Child of U.S. Citizen (Conditional Status)	201(b) & 216.
IW1	Certain Spouses of Deceased U.S. Citizens	201(b).
IW2	Child of IW1	201(b).
IB1	Self-petition Spouse of U.S. Citizen	204(a)(1)(A)(iii).
IB2	Self-petition child of U.S. Citizen	204(a)(1)(A)(iv).
IB3	Child of IB1	204(a)(1)(A)(iii).
VI5	Parent of U.S. Citizen Who Acquired Permanent Resident Status Under the Virgin Islands Nonimmigrant Alien Adjustment Act.	201(b) & sec. 2 of the Virgin Islands, Nonimmigrant Alien, Adjustment Act, (P.L. 97–271).
	Vietnam Amerasian Immigrants	
AM1	Vietnam Amerasian Principal	584(b)(1)(A), 584(b)(1)(B), and 584(b)(1)(C) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988 (As contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100–102 as amended.
AM2	Spouse or Child of AM1	
AM3	Natural Mother of Unmarried AM1 (Spouse or Child of Such Mother) or Person Who has Acted in Effect as the Mother, Father, or Next-of-Kin of Unmarried AM1 (and Spouse or Child of Such Person).	
	Special Immigrants	
SB1	Returning Resident	101(a)(27)(A).
SC1	Person Who Lost U.S. Citizenship by Marriage	101(a)(27)(B) & 324(a).
SC2	Person Who Lost U.S. Citizenship by Serving in Foreign Armed Forces	101(a)(27)(B) & 327.
	Family-Sponsored Preferences	
	Family 1st Preference	
F11	Unmarried Son or Daughter of U.S. Citizen	203(a)(1).
F12	Child of F11	203(d).
B11	Self-petition Unmarried Son or Daughter of U.S. Citizen	204(a)(1)(A)(iv) & 203(a)(1).
B12	Child of B11	203(d).
	Family 2nd Preference (Subject to Country Limitations)	
F21	Spouse of Alien Resident	203(a)(2)(A).
F22	Child of Alien Resident	203(a)(2)(A).
F23	Child of F21 or F22	203(d).
F24	Unmarried Son or Daughter of Alien Resident	203(a)(2)(B).
F25	Child of F24	203(d).
C21	Spouse of Alien Resident (Conditional)	203(a)(2)(A) & 216.
C22	Child of Alien Resident (Conditional)	202(a)(2)(A) & 216.
C23	Child of C21 or C22 (Conditional)	203(d) & 216.
C24	Unmarried Son or Daughter of Alien Resident (Conditional)	203(a)(2)(B) & 216.
C25	Child of F24 (Conditional)	203(d) & 216.
B21	Self-petition Spouse of Lawful Permanent Resident	204(a)(1)(B)(ii).
B22	Self-petition Child of Lawful Permanent Resident	204(a)(1)(B)(iii).
B23	Child of B21 or B22	204(a)(1)(B)(ii).
B24	Self-petition Unmarried Son or Daughter of Lawful Permanent Resident	203(d).
B25	Child of B24	203(d).
	Family 2nd Preference (Exempt from Country Limitations)	
FX1	Spouse of Alien Resident	202(a)(4)(A) & 203(a)(2)(A).
FX2	Child of Alien Resident	202(a)4)(A) & 203(a)(2)(A).
FX3	Child of FX1 and FX2	202(a)(4)(A) & 203(d) 203(a)(2)(A).
CX1	Spouse of Alien Resident (Conditional)	202(a)(4)(A) & 216.
CX2	Child of Alien Resident (Conditional)	202(a)(4)(A) & 216.

IMMIGRANTS—Continued

Symbol	Class	Section of law
CX3	Child of CX1 & CX2 (Conditional)	202(a)(4)(A) & 203(d) & 216.
BX1	Self-petition Spouse of Lawful Permanent Resident	204(a)(1)(B)(ii).
BX2	Self-petition Child of Lawful Permanent Resident	204(a)(1)(B)(iii).
BX3	Child of BX1 or BX2	203(d).
	Family 3rd Preference	
F31	Married Son or Daughter of U.S. Citizen	203(a)(3).
F32	Spouse of F31	203(d).
F33	Child of F31	302(d).
C31	Married Son or Daughter of U.S. Citizen (Conditional)	216(a)(1).
C32	Spouse of C31 (Conditional)	203(d) & 216.
C33	Child of C31 (Conditional)	203(d) & 216.
B31	Self-petition Married Son or Daughter of U.S. Citizen	204(a)(1)(A)(iv) & 203(a)(3).
B32	Spouse of B31	203(d).
B33	Child of B31	203(d).
	Family 4th Preference	
F41	Brother or Sister of U.S. Citizen	203(a)(4).
F42	Spouse of F41	203(d).
F43	Child of F41	203(d).
	Employment-Based Preferences	
	Employment 1st Preference (Priority Workers)	
E11	Alien with Extraordinary Ability	203(b)(1)(A).
E12	Outstanding Professor or Researcher	203(b)(1)(B).
E13	Multinational Executive or Manager	203(b)(1)(C).
E14	Spouse of E11, E12, or E13	203(d).
E15	Child of E11, E12, or E13	203(d).
	Employment 2nd Preference (Professionals Holding Advanced Degrees or Persons of Exceptional Ability)	
E21	Professional Holding Advanced Degree or of Exceptional Ability	203(b)(2).
E22	Spouse of E21	203(d).
E23	Child of E21	203(d).
	Employment 3rd Preference (Skilled Workers, Professionals, and Other Workers)	
E31	Skilled Worker	203(b)(3)(A)(i).
E32	Professional Holding Baccalaureate Degree	203(b)(3)(A)(ii).
E34	Spouse of E31 or E32	203(d)
E35	Child of E31 or E32	203(d).
EW3	Other Worker (Subgroup Numerical Limit)	203(b)(3)(A)(iii).
EW4	Spouse of EW3	203(d).
EW5	Child of EW3	203(d).
	Employment 4th Preference (Certain Special Immigrants)	
BC1	Broadcaster in the U.S. employed by the International Broadcasting Bureau of the Broadcasting Board of Governors or a grantee of such organization.	101(a)(27)(M)
BC2	Accompanying spouse of a BC1	101(a)(27)(M)
BC3	Accompanying child of a BC1	101(a)(27)(M)
SD1	Minister of Religion	101(a)(27)(C) & 203(b)(4).
SD2	Spouse of SD1	101(a)(27)(C) & 203(b)(4).
SD3	Child of SD1	101(a)(27)(C) & 203(b)(4).
SE1	Certain Employees or Former Employees of the U.S. Government Abroad.	101(a)(27)(D).
SE2	Spouse of SE1	101(a)(27)(D).
SE3	Child of SE1	101(a)(27)(D).
SEH	Employee of the Mission in Hong Kong or Immediate Family	101(a)(27)(D) & Section 152 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
SF1	Certain Former Employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government.	101(a)(27)(E).
SF2	Spouse or Child of SF1	101(a)(27)(E).
SG1	Certain Former Employees of the U.S. Government in the Panama Canal Zone.	101(a)(27)(F).
SG2	Spouse or Child of SG1	101(a)(27)(F).
SH1	Certain Former Employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government on April 1, 1979.	101(a)(27)(G).
SH2	Spouse or Child of SH1	101(a)(27)(G).

IMMIGRANTS—Continued

Symbol	Class	Section of law
SJ1	Certain Foreign Medical Graduates (Adjustments Only)	101(a)(27)(H).
SJ2	Accompanying Spouse or Child of SJ1	101(a)(27)(H).here
SK1	Certain Retired International Organization employees	101(a)(27)(I)(iii)
SK2	Spouse of SK1	101(a)(27)(I)(iv) & 101(a)(27)(L).
SK3	Certain Unmarried Sons or Daughters of an International Organization Employee.	101(a)(27)(I)(i) & 101(a)(27)(L).
SK4	Certain Spouses of a deceased International Organization Employee	101(a)(27)(I)(ii) & 101(a)(27)(L).
SL1	Juvenile Court Dependent	101(a)(27)(J).
SM1	Alien Recruited Outside the United States Who Has Served or is Enlisted to Serve in the U.S. Armed Forces for 12 Years (Became Eligible After the Date of Enactment)..	101(a)(27)(K).
SM2	Spouse of SM1	101(a)(27)(K).
SM3	Child of SM1	101(a)(27)(K).
SM4	Alien Recruited Outside the United States Who Has Served or is Enlisted to Serve in the U.S. Armed Forces for 12 Years (Became Eligible As of the Date of Enactment).	101(a)(27)(K).
SM5	Spouse or Child of SM4	101(a)(27)(K).
SN1	Certain retired NATO6 civilians	101(a)(27)(L)
SN2	Spouse of an immigrant classified SN1	101(a)(27)(L)
SN3	Certain unmarried sons or daughters of NATO6 civilian employees	101(a)(27)(L)
SN4	Certain surviving spouses of deceased NATO–6 civilian employees	101(a)(27)(L)
SP	Alien Beneficiary of a petition or labor certification application filed prior to September 11, 2001, if the petition or application was rendered void due to a terrorist act of September 11, 2001. Spouse, child of such alien, or the grandparent of a child orphaned by a terrorist act of September 11, 2001.	Section 421 of Public Law 107–56.
SR1	Certain Religious Workers	101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) & (III).
SR2	Spouse of SR1	101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) & (III).
SR3	Child of SR1	101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) & (III).
Employment 5th Preference (Employment Reaction Conditional Status)		
C51	Employment Creation *OUTSIDE* Targeted Areas	203(b)(5)(A).
C52	Spouse of C51	203(d).
C53	Child of C51	203(d).
T51	Employment Creation *IN* Targeted Rural/High Unemployment Area	203(b)(5)(B).
T52	Spouse of T51	203(d).
T53	Child of T51	203(d).
R51	Investor Pilot Program, Not in Targeted Area	203(b)(5) & Sec. 610 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (P.L. 102–395)
Other Numerically Limited Categories		
Diversity Immigrants (Beginning in FY 1995)		
DV1	Diversity Immigrant	Section 203(c).
DV2	Spouse of DV1	Section 203(c).
DV3	Child of DV1	Section 203(c).
Diversity Transition for Natives of Certain Adversely Affected Foreign States (Fiscal Years 1992–1995)		
AA1	Diversity Transition Immigration	Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
AA2	Spouse of AA1	Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990.
AA3	Child of AA1	Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990.

[60 FR 10499, Feb. 27, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 614, Jan. 6, 1997; 65 FR 20904, Apr. 19, 2000; 66 FR 32742, June 18, 2001; 66 FR 38154, July 23, 2001; 67 FR 55320, Aug. 29, 2002; 67 FR 70839, Nov. 27, 2002]

§ 42.12 Rules of chargeability.

(a) *Applicability*. An immigrant shall be charged to the numerical limitation for the foreign state or dependent area of birth, unless the case falls within

one of the exceptions to the general rule of chargeability provided by INA 202(b) and paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section to prevent the separation of families or the alien is classifiable under:

(1) INA 201(b);

(2) INA 101(a)(27) (A) or (B);

(3) Section 112 of Public Law 101–649;

(4) Section 124 of Public Law 101–649;

(5) Section 132 of Public Law 101–649;

(6) Section 134 of Public Law 101–649; or

(7) Section 584(b)(1) as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100–202.

(b) *Exception for child.* If necessary to prevent the separation of a child from the alien parent or parents, an immigrant child, including a child born in a dependent area, may be charged to the same foreign state to which a parent is chargeable if the child is accompanying or following to join the parent, in accordance with INA 202(b)(1).

(c) *Exception for spouse.* If necessary to prevent the separation of husband and wife, an immigrant spouse, including a spouse born in a dependent area, may be charged to a foreign state to which a spouse is chargeable if accompanying or following to join the spouse, in accordance with INA 202(b)(2).

(d) *Exception for alien born in the United States.* An immigrant who was born in the United States shall be charged to the foreign state of which the immigrant is a citizen or subject. If not a citizen or subject of any country, the alien shall be charged to the foreign state of last residence as determined by the consular officer, in accordance with INA 202(b)(3).

(e) *Exception for alien born in foreign state in which neither parent was born or had residence at time of alien's birth.* An alien who was born in a foreign state, as defined in § 40.1, in which neither parent was born, and in which neither parent had a residence at the time of the applicant's birth, may be charged to the foreign state of either parent as provided in INA 202(b)(4). The parents of such an alien are not considered as having acquired a residence within the meaning of INA 202(b)(4), if, at the time of the alien's birth within the foreign state, the parents were visiting temporarily or were stationed there in connection with the business or profession and under orders or instructions of an employer, principal, or superior authority foreign to such foreign state.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49681, Oct. 1, 1991]

Subpart C—Immigrants Not Subject to Numerical Limitations of INA 201 and 202

SOURCE: 56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 42.21 Immediate relatives.

(a) *Entitlement to status.* An alien who is a spouse or child of a United States citizen, or a parent of a U.S. citizen at least 21 years of age, shall be classified as an immediate relative under INA 201(b) if the consular officer has received from INS an approved Petition to Classify Status of Alien Relative for Issuance of an Immigrant Visa, filed on the alien's behalf by the U.S. citizen and approved in accordance with INA 204, and the officer is satisfied that the alien has the relationship claimed in the petition. An immediate relative shall be documented as such unless the U.S. citizen refuses to file the required petition, or unless the immediate relative is also a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27) (A) or (B) and not subject to any numerical limitation.

(b) *Spouse of a deceased U.S. citizen.* The spouse of a deceased U.S. citizen, and each child of the spouse, will be entitled to immediate relative status after the date of the citizen's death provided the spouse or child meets the criteria of INA 201(b)(2)(A)(i) or of section 423(a)(1) of Public Law 107–56 (USA Patriot Act) and the Consular Officer has received an approved petition from the INS which accords such status, or official notification of such approval, and the Consular Officer is satisfied that the alien meets those criteria.

(c) *Child of a U.S. citizen victim of terrorism.* The child of a U.S. citizen slain in the terrorist actions of September 11, 2001, shall retain the status of an immediate relative child (regardless of changes in age or marital status) if the child files a petition for such status within two years of the citizen's death pursuant to section 423(a)(2) of Public Law 107–56, and the consular officer has

received an approved petition according such status or official notification of such approval.

[56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 55419, Oct. 13, 1999; 67 FR 1415, Jan. 11, 2002]

§42.22 Returning resident aliens.

(a) *Requirements for returning resident status.* An alien shall be classifiable as a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(A) if the consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that:

(1) The alien had the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time of departure from the United States;

(2) The alien departed from the United States with the intention of returning and has not abandoned this intention; and

(3) The alien is returning to the United States from a temporary visit abroad and, if the stay abroad was protracted, this was caused by reasons beyond the alien's control and for which the alien was not responsible.

(b) *Documentation needed.* Unless the consular officer has reason to question the legality of the alien's previous admission for permanent residence or the alien's eligibility to receive an immigrant visa, only those records and documents required under INA 222(b) which relate to the period of residence in the United States and the period of the temporary visit abroad shall be required. If any required record or document is unobtainable, the provisions of §42.65(d) shall apply.

(c) *Returning resident alien originally admitted under the Act of December 28, 1945.* An alien admitted into the United States under Section 1 of the Act of December 28, 1945 (''GI Brides Act'') shall not be refused an immigrant visa after a temporary absence abroad solely because of a mental or physical defect or defects that existed at the time of the original admission.

[56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, as amended at 63 FR 48578, Sept. 11, 1998]

§42.23 Certain former U.S. citizens.

(a) *Women expatriates.* An alien woman, regardless of marital status, shall be classifiable as a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(B) if the consular officer is satisfied by appropriate evidence that she was formerly a U.S. citizen and that she meets the requirements of INA 324(a).

(b) *Military expatriates.* An alien shall be classifiable as a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(B) if the consular officer is satisfied by appropriate evidence that the alien was formerly a U.S. citizen and that the alien lost citizenship under the circumstances set forth in INA 327.

Subpart D—Immigrants Subject to Numerical Limitations

SOURCE: 56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§42.31 Family-sponsored immigrants.

(a) *Entitlement to status.* An alien shall be classifiable as a family-sponsored immigrant under INA 203(a) (1), (2), (3) or (4) if the consular officer has received from INS a Petition to Classify Status of Alien Relative for Issuance of Immigrant Visa approved in accordance with INA 204 to accord the alien such preference status, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien has the relationship to the petitioner indicated in the petition. In the case of a petition according an alien status under INA 203(a) (1) or (3) or status as an unmarried son or daughter under INA 203(a)(2), the petitioner must be a ''parent'' as defined in INA 101(b)(2) and 22 CFR 40.1. In the case of a petition to accord an alien status under INA 203(a)(4) filed on or after January 1, 1977, the petitioner must be at least twenty-one years of age.

(b) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the child of a family-sponsored first, second, third or fourth preference immigrant or the spouse of a family-sponsored third or fourth preference immigrant, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and

priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

[56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 42.32 Employment-based preference immigrants.

Aliens subject to the worldwide level specified in section 201(d) for employment-based immigrants in a fiscal year shall be allotted visas as indicated below.

(a) *First preference—Priority workers*—(1) *Entitlement to status.* An alien shall be classifiable as an employment-based first preference immigrant under INA 203(b)(1) if the consular office has received from INS a Petition for Immigrant Worker approved in accordance with INA 204 to accord the alien such Preference status, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within one of the classes described in INA 203(b)(1).

(2) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the child or spouse of an employment-based first preference immigrant, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(b) *Second preference—Professionals with advanced degrees or persons of exceptional ability*—(1) *Entitlement to status.* An alien shall be classifiable as an employment-based second preference immigrant under INA 203(b)(2) if the consular officer has received from INS a Petition for Immigrant Worker approved in accordance with INA 204 to accord the alien such preference status, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within one of the classes described in INA 203(b)(2).

(2) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the child or spouse of an employment-based second preference immigrant, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(c) *Third preference—Skilled workers, professionals, other workers*—(1) *Entitlement to status.* An alien shall be classifiable as an employment-based third preference immigrant under INA 203(b)(3) if the consular officer has received from INS a Petition for Immigrant Worker approved in accordance with INA 204 to accord the alien such preference status, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within one of the classes described in INA 203(b)(3).

(2) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the child or spouse of an employment-based third preference immigrant, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(d) *Fourth preference—Special immigrants*—(1) *Religious workers*—(i) *Classification based on qualifications under INA 101(A)(27)(C).* An alien shall be classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant described in INA 101(a)(27)(C) if:

(A) The consular officer has received a petition approved by INS to accord such classification, or an official notification of such approval; and

(B) The consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that the alien qualifies under that section; or

(C) The consular officer is satisfied the alien is the spouse or child of a religious worker so classified and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(ii) *Timeliness of application.* An immigrant visa issued under INA 203(b)(4) to an alien described in INA 101(a)(27)(C), other than a minister of religion, who qualifies as a ''religious worker'' as defined in 8 CFR 204.5, shall bear the usual validity except that in no case shall it be valid later than September 30, 2003.

(2) *Certain U.S. Government employees*—(i) *General.* (A) An alien is classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant described in INA 101(a)(27)(D)

if a petition to accord such status has been approved by the Secretary of State. An alien may file such a petition only after, but within one year of, notification from the Department that the Secretary of State has approved a recommendation from the Principal Officer that special immigrant status be accorded the alien in exceptional circumstances and has found it in the national interest so to do.

(B) An alien may qualify as a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(D) on the basis of employment abroad with more than one agency of the U.S. Government provided the total amount of full-time service with the U.S. Government is 15 years or more.

(C) Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the spouse or child of an alien classified under INA 203(b)(4), if not entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(ii) *Special immigrant status for certain aliens employed at the United States mission in Hong Kong.* (A) An alien employed at the United States Consulate General in Hong Kong under the authority of the Chief of Mission or an alien employed pursuant to section 5913 of title 5 of the United States Code is eligible for classification under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant described in INA 101(a)(27)(D) provided:

(*1*) The alien has performed faithfully for a total of three years or more;

(*2*) The alien is a member of the immediate family of an employee entitled to such special immigrant status; and

(*3*) The welfare of the alien or the family member is subject to clear threat due directly to the employee's employment with the United States Government or under a United States Government official; and

(*4*) Subsequent to the Secretary's approval of the Principal Officer's recommendation and finding it in the national interest to do so, but within one year thereof, the alien has filed a petition for status under INA 203(b)(4) which the Secretary has approved.

(B) An alien desiring to benefit from this provision must seek such status not later than January 1, 2002.

(C) For purposes of §42.32(d)(2)(ii)(A), the term *member of the immediate family* means the definition (as of November 29, 1990) in Volume 6 of the Foreign Affairs Manual, section 117k, of a relative who has been living with the employee in the same household.

(iii) *Priority date.* The priority date of an alien seeking status under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant described in INA 101(a)(27)(D) shall be the date on which the petition to accord such classification is filed. The filing date of the petition is that on which a properly completed form and the required fee are accepted by a Foreign Service post.

(iv) *Petition validity.* Except as noted in this paragraph, the validity of a petition approved for classification under INA 203(b)(4) shall be six months beyond the date of the Secretary of State's approval thereof or the availability of a visa number, whichever is later. In cases described in §42.32(d)(2)(ii), the validity of the petition shall not in any case extend beyond January 1, 2002.

(v) *Extension of petition validity.* If the principal officer of a post concludes that circumstances in a particular case are such that an extension of the validity of the Secretary's approval of special immigrant status or of the petition would be in the national interest, the principal officer shall recommend to the Secretary of State that such validity be extended for not more than one additional year.

(vi) *Fees.* The Secretary of State shall establish a fee for the filing of a petition to accord status under INA 203(b)(4) which shall be collected following notification that the Secretary has approved status as a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(D) for the alien.

(vii) *Delegation of authority to approve petitions.* The authority to approve petitions to accord status under INA 203(b)(4) to an alien described in INA 101(a)(27)(D) is hereby delegated to the chief consular officer at the post of recommendation or, in the absence of the consular officer, to any alternate approving officer designated by the principal officer. Such authority may not be exercised until the Foreign Service post has received formal notification of

the Secretary's approval of special immigrant status for the petitioning alien.

(3) *Panama Canal employees*—(i) *Entitlement to status.* An alien who is subject to the numerical limitations specified in section 3201(c) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979, Public Law 96–70, is classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant described in INA 101(a)(27) (E), (F) or (G) if the consular officer has received a petition approved by INS to accord such classification, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within one of the classes described in INA 101(a)(27) (E), (F), or (G).

(ii) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the spouse or child of any alien classified under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant qualified under this section, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(4) *Spouse and children of certain foreign medical graduates.* The accompanying spouse and children of a graduate of a foreign medical school or of a person qualified to practice medicine in a foreign state who has adjusted status as a special immigrant under the provisions of INA 101(a)(27)(H) are classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as special immigrants defined in INA 101(a)(27)(H) if the consular officer has received an approved petition from INS which accords such status and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within the class described in INA 101(a)(27)(H).

(5) *Certain international organization and NATO civilian employees* —(i) *Entitlement to status.* An alien is classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant defined in INA 101(a)(27)(I) or (L) if the consular officer has received a petition approved by the INS to accord such classification, or official notification of such approval, and the consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that the alien is within one of the classes described therein.

(ii) *Timeliness of application.* An alien accorded status under INA 203(b)(4) because of qualification under INA 101(a)(27)(I) or (L) must appear for the final visa interview and issuance of the immigrant visa within six months of establishing entitlement to status.

(6) *Certain juvenile court dependents.* An alien shall be classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant defined in INA 101(a)(27)(J) if the consular officer has received from INS an approved petition to accord such status, or an official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied the alien is within the class described in that section.

(7) *Certain members of the United States Armed Forces recruited abroad*—(i) *Entitlement to status.* An alien is classifiable under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant described in INA 101(a)(27)(K) if the consular office has received a petition approved by the INS to accord such classification, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that the alien is within the class described in INA 101(a)(27)(K).

(ii) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the spouse or child of any alien classified under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant qualified under this section, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(8) *Certain United States international broadcasting employees*—(i) *Entitlement to status.* An alien is classifiable as a special immigrant under INA 203(b)(4) as described in INA 101(a)(27)(M), if the consular office has received a petition approved by the INS to accord such classification, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that the alien is within the class described in INA 101(a)(27)(M).

(ii) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the spouse or child of any alien classified under INA 203(b)(4) as a special immigrant qualified under this section, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status

and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(9) *Certain victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks*—(i) *Entitlement to status.* An alien shall be classifiable as a special immigrant under INA 203(b)(4) as specified in section 421 of Public Law 107–56, if:

(A) The consular officer has received a petition approved by the INS to accord such classification, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied from the evidence presented that the alien is entitled to that classification; or

(B) The alien is the spouse or child of an alien so classified in paragraph (d)(9)(i) of this section and is accompanying or following to join the principal alien.

(ii) *Ineligibility exemption.* An alien classified under paragraph (d)(9)(i) of this section shall not be subject to the provisions of INA 212(a)(4).

(iii) *Priority date.* Aliens entitled to status under paragraph (d)(9)(i) of this section shall be assigned a priority date as of the date the petition was filed under INA 204 for classification under section INA 203(b)(4) and visas shall be issued in the chronological order of application submission. However, in the event that the annual limit for immigrants under INA 203 is reached, the alien may retain the earlier priority date of the petition that was revoked.

(e) *Fifth preference—Employment-creation immigrants*—(1) *Entitlement to status.* An alien shall be classifiable as a fifth preference employment-creation immigrant if the consular officer has received from INS an approved petition to accord such status, or official notification of such an approval, and the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is within the class described in INA 203(b)(5).

(2) *Entitlement to derivative status.* Pursuant to INA 203(d), and whether or not named in the petition, the spouse or child of an employment-based fifth preference immigrant, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa, is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

[56 FR 49676, Oct. 1, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 51172, Oct. 10, 1991; 56 FR 55077, Oct. 24, 1991; 60 FR 35839, July 12, 1995; 63 FR 4394, Jan. 29, 1998; 63 FR 68393, Dec. 11, 1998; 65 FR 80745, Dec. 22, 2000; 66 FR 15350, Mar. 19, 2001; 68 FR 24639, May 8, 2003]

§ 42.33 Diversity immigrants.

(a) *General*—(1) *Eligibility to compete for consideration under section 203(c).* An alien will be eligible to compete for consideration for visa issuance under INA 203(c) during a fiscal year only if he or she is a native of a low-admission foreign state, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to INA 203(c)(1)(E), with respect to the fiscal year in question; and if he or she has at least a high school education or its equivalent or, within the five years preceding the date of application for a visa, has two years of work experience in an occupation requiring at least two years training or experience. The eligibility for a visa under INA 203(c) ceases at the end of the fiscal year in question. Under no circumstances may a consular officer issue a visa or other documentation to an alien after the end of the fiscal year during which an alien possesses diversity visa eligibility.

(2) *Definition of high school education or its equivalent.* For the purposes of this section, the phrase high school education or its equivalent means the successful completion of a twelve-year course of elementary and secondary education in the United States or successful completion in another country of a formal course of elementary and secondary education comparable to completion of twelve years' elementary and secondary education in the United States.

(3) *Determinations of work experience.* For all cases registered for the 2003 Diversity Visa Program and Diversity Visa Programs occurring in subsequent fiscal years, consular officers must use the Department of Labor's O*Net On Line to determine qualifying work experience.

(4) *Limitation on number of petitions per year.* No more than one petition may be submitted by or on behalf of,

any alien for consideration during any single fiscal year. If two or more petitions for any single fiscal year are submitted by, or on behalf of, any alien, all such petitions will be void pursuant to INA 204(a)(1)(I)(i) and the alien by or for whom the petition has been submitted will not be eligible for consideration for diversity visa issuance during the fiscal year in question.

(5) *Northern Ireland.* For purposes of determining eligibility to file a petition for consideration under INA 203(c) for a fiscal year, the districts comprising that portion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as ''Northern Ireland'', will be treated as a separate foreign state. The districts comprising ''Northern Ireland'' are Antrim, Ards, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Coleraine, Cookstown, Craigavon, Down, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry and Mourne, Newtownabbey, North Down, Omagh, and Strabane.

(b) *Petition requirement.* An alien claiming to be entitled to compete for consideration under INA 203(c) must file a petition with the Department of State for such consideration. At the alien petitioner's request, another person may file a petition on behalf of the alien. The petition will consist of an electronic entry form that the alien petitioner or a person acting on the behalf of the alien petitioner must complete on-line and submit to the Department of State via a Web site established by the Department of State for the purpose of receiving such petitions. The Department will specify the address of the Web site prior to the commencement of the 30-day or greater period described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section using the notice procedure prescribed in that paragraph.

(1) *Information to be provided in the petition.* The website will include the electronic entry form mentioned in paragraph (b) of this section. The entry form will require the person completing the form to provide the following information, typed in the Roman alphabet, regarding the alien petitioner:

(i) The petitioner's full name;

(ii) The petitioner's date and place of birth (including city and country, province or other political subdivision of the country);

(iii) The petitioner's gender;

(iv) The country of which the petitioner claims to be a native, if other than the country of birth;

(v) The name[s], date[s] and place[s] of birth and gender of the petitioner's spouse and child[ren], if any, (including legally adopted and step-children), regardless of whether or not they are living with the petitioner or intend to accompany or follow to join the petitioner should the petitioner immigrate to the United States pursuant to INA 203(c), but excluding a spouse or a child[ren] who is already a U.S. citizen or U.S. lawful permanent resident;

(vi) A current mailing address for the petitioner;

(vii) The location of the consular office nearest to the petitioner's current residence or, if in the United States, nearest to the petitioner's last foreign residence prior to entry into the United States;

(2) *Requirements for photographs.* The electronic entry form will also require inclusion of a recent photograph of the petitioner and of his or her spouse and all unmarried children under the age of 21 years. The photographs must meet the following specifications:

(i) A digital image of the applicant from either a digital camera source or a scanned photograph via scanner. If scanned, the original photographic print must have been 2″ by 2″ (50mm × 50mm). Scanner hardware and digital image resolution requirements will be further specified in the public notice described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(ii) The image must be in the Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) File Interchange Format (JFIF) format.

(iii) The image can be either in color or black and white.

(iv) The person being photographed must be directly facing the camera with the head neither tilted up, down, or to the side. The head must cover about 50% of the area of the photograph.

(v) The photograph must be taken with the person in front of a neutral,

light-colored background. Photos taken with very dark or patterned, busy backgrounds will not be accepted.

(vi) The person's face must be in focus.

(vii) The person in the photograph must not wear sunglasses or other paraphernalia that detracts from the face.

(viii) A photograph with the person wearing a head covering or a hat is only acceptable if the covering or hat is worn specifically due to that person's religious beliefs, and even then, the hat or covering may not obscure any portion of the face. A photograph of a person wearing tribal, military, airline or other headgear not specifically religious in nature will not be accepted.

(3) *Submission of petition.* A petition for consideration for visa issuance under INA 203(c) must be submitted to the Department of State by electronic entry to an Internet website designated by the Department for that purpose. No fee will be collected at the time of submission of a petition, but a processing fee may be collected at a later date, as provided in paragraph (i) of this section. The Department will establish a period of not less than thirty days during each fiscal year within which aliens may submit petitions for approval of eligibility to apply for visa issuance during the following fiscal year. Each fiscal year the Department will give timely notice of both the website address and the exact dates of the petition submission period, as well as other pertinent information, through publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and such other methods as will ensure the widest possible dissemination of the information, both abroad and within the United States.

(c) *Processing of petitions.* Entries received during the petition submission period established for the fiscal year in question and meeting all of the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section will be assigned a number in a separate numerical sequence established for each regional area specified in INA 203(c)(1)(F). Upon completion of the numbering of all petitions, all numbers assigned for each region will be separately rank-ordered at random by a computer using standard computer software for that purpose. The Department will then select in the rank orders determined by the computer program a quantity of petitions for each region estimated to be sufficient to ensure, to the extent possible, usage of all immigrant visas authorized under INA 203(c) for the fiscal year in question. The Department will consider petitions selected in this manner to have been approved for the purposes of this section.

(d) *Validity of approved petitions.* A petition approved pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section will be valid for a period not to exceed Midnight of the last day of the fiscal year for which the petition was approved. At that time, the Department of State will consider approval of the petition to cease to be valid pursuant to INA 204(a)(1)(I)(ii)(II), which prohibits issuance of visas based upon petitions submitted and approved for a fiscal year after the last day of that fiscal year.

(e) *Order of consideration.* Consideration for visa issuance to aliens whose petitions have been approved pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section will be in the regional rank orders established pursuant that paragraph.

(f) *Allocation of visa numbers.* To the extent possible, diversity immigrant visa numbers will be allocated in accordance with INA 203(c)(1)(E) and will be allotted only during the fiscal year for which a petition to accord diversity immigrant status was submitted and approved. Under no circumstances will immigrant visa numbers be allotted after midnight of the last day of the fiscal year for which the petition was submitted and approved.

(g) *Further processing.* The Department will inform applicants whose petitions have been approved pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section of the steps necessary to meet the requirements of INA 222(b) in order to apply formally for an immigrant visa.

(h) *Maintenance of certain information.* (1) The Department will compile and maintain the following information concerning petitioners to whom immigrant visas are issued under INA 203(c):

(i) Age;

(ii) Country of birth;

(iii) Marital status;

(iv) Sex;

(v) Level of education; and

(vi) Occupation and level of occupational qualification.

(2) The Department will not maintain the names of visa recipients in connection with this information and the information will be compiled and maintained in such form that the identity of visa recipients cannot be determined therefrom.

(i) *Processing fee.* In addition to collecting the immigrant visa application fee and, if applicable, issuance fees, as provided in §42.71(b) of this part, the consular officer must also collect from each applicant for a visa under the Diversity Immigrant Visa Program such processing fee as the Secretary of State prescribes.

[68 FR 49355, Aug. 18, 2003]

Subpart E—Petitions

§ 42.41 Effect of approved petition.

Consular officers are authorized to grant to an alien the immediate relative or preference status accorded in a petition approved in the alien's behalf upon receipt of the approved petition or official notification of its approval. The status shall be granted for the period authorized by law or regulation. The approval of a petition does not relieve the alien of the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the consular officer that the alien is eligible in all respects to receive a visa.

[56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

§ 42.42 Petitions for immediate relative or preference status.

Petition for immediate relative or preference status. The consular officer may not issue a visa to an alien as an immediate relative entitled to status under 201(b), a family-sponsored immigrant entitled to preference status under 203(a)(1)–(4), or an employment-based preference immigrant entitled to status under INA 203(b)(1)–(5), unless the officer has received a petition filed and approved in accordance with INA 204 or official notification of such filing and approval.

[56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

§ 42.43 Suspension or termination of action in petition cases.

(a) *Suspension of action.* The consular officer shall suspend action in a petition case and return the petition, with a report of the facts, for reconsideration by INS if the petitioner requests suspension of action, or if the officer knows or has reason to believe that approval of the petition was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, or other unlawful means, or that the beneficiary is not entitled, for some other reason, to the status approved.

(b) *Termination of action.* (1) The consular officer shall terminate action in a petition case upon receipt from INS of notice of revocation of the petition in accordance with INS regulations.

(2) The consular officer shall terminate action in a petition case subject to the provisions of INA 203(g) in accordance with the provisions of § 42.83.

[56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

Subpart F—Numerical Controls and Priority Dates

SOURCE: 56 FR 51174, Oct. 10, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 42.51 Department control of numerical limitations.

(a) *Centralized control.* Centralized control of the numerical limitations on immigration specified in INA 201, 202, and 203 is established in the Department. The Department shall limit the number of immigrant visas that may be issued and the number of adjustments of status that may be granted to aliens subject to these numerical limitations to a number:

(1) Not to exceed 27 percent of the world-wide total made available under INA 203 (a), (b) and (c) in any of the first three quarters of any fiscal year; and

(2) Not to exceed, in any month of a fiscal year, 10% of the world-wide total made available under INA 203 (a), (b) and (c) plus any balance remaining from authorizations for preceding months in the same fiscal year.

(b) *Allocation of numbers.* Within the foregoing limitations, the Department shall allocate immigrant visa numbers for use in connection with the issuance

of immigrant visas and adjustments based on the chronological order of the priority dates of visa applicants classified under INA 203 (a) and (b) reported by consular officers pursuant to § 42.55(b) and of applicants for adjustment of status as reported by officers of the INS, taking into account the requirements of INA 202(e) in such allocations. In the case of applicants under INA 203(c), visa numbers shall be allocated within the limitation for each specified geographical region in the random order determined in accordance with sec. 42.33(c) of this part.

(c) *Recaptured visa numbers.* An immigrant visa number shall be returned to the Department for reallocation within the fiscal year in which the visa was issued when:

(1) An immigrant having an immigrant visa is excluded from the United States and deported;

(2) An immigrant does not apply for admission to the United States before the expiration of the validity of the visa;

(3) An alien having a preference immigrant visa is found not to be a preference immigrant; or

(4) An immigrant visa is revoked pursuant to § 42.82.

[56 FR 51174, Oct. 10, 1991, as amended at 59 FR 15302, Mar. 31, 1994; 63 FR 48578, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 42.52 Post records of visa applications.

(a) *Waiting list.* Records of individual visa applicants entitled to an immigrant classification and their priority dates shall be maintained at posts at which immigrant visas are issued. These records shall indicate the chronological and preferential order in which consideration may be given to immigrant visa applications within the several immigrant classifications subject to the numerical limitations specified in INA 201, 202, and 203. Similar records shall be kept for the classes specified in INA 201(b)(2) and 101(a)(27)(A) and (B) which are not subject to numerical limitations. The records which pertain to applicants subject to numerical limitations constitute ''waiting lists'' within the meaning of INA 203(e)(3) as redesignated by the Immigration Act of 1990.

(b) *Entitlement to immigrant classification.* An alien shall be entitled to immigrant classification if the alien:

(1) Is the beneficiary of an approved petition according immediate relative or preference status;

(2) Has satisfied the consular officer that the alien is entitled to special immigrant status under INA(101)(a)(27)(A) or (B);

(3) Is entitled to status as a Vietnam Amerasian under section 584(b)(1) of section 101(e) of Public Law 100–202 as amended by Public Law 101–167 and reamended by Public Law 101–513; or

(4) Beginning in FY–95, is entitled to status as a diversity immigrant under INA 203(c).

(c) *Record made when entitlement to immigrant classification is established.* (1) A record that an alien is entitled to an immigrant visa classification shall be made on Form OF–224, Immigrant Visa Control Card, or through the automated system in use at selected posts, whenever the consular officer is satisfied—or receives evidence—that the alien is within the criteria set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) A separate record shall be made of family members entitled to derivative immigrant status whenever the consular officer determines that a spouse or child is chargeable to a different foreign state or other numerical limitation than the principal alien. The provisions of INA 202(b) are to be applied as appropriate when either the spouse or parent is reached on the waiting list.

(3) A separate record shall be made of a spouse or child entitled to derivative immigrant status whenever the consular officer determines that the principal alien intends to precede the family.

[56 FR 51174, Oct. 9, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 42.53 Priority date of individual applicants.

(a) *Preference applicant.* The priority date of a preference visa applicant under INA 203 (a) or (b) shall be the fiing date of the approved petition that accorded preference status.

(b) *Former Western Hemisphere applicant with priority date prior to January 1, 1977.* Notwithstanding the provisions of

paragraph (a) of this section, an alien who, prior to January 1, 1977, was subject to the numerical limitation specified in section 21(e) of the Act of October 3, 1965, and who was registered as a Western Hemisphere immigrant with a priority date prior to January 1, 1977, shall retain that priority date as a preference immigrant upon approval of a petition according status under INA 203 (a) or (b).

(c) *Derivative priority date for spouse or child of principal alien.* A spouse or child of a principal alien acquired prior to the principal alien's admission shall be entitled to the priority date of the principal alien, whether or not named in the immigrant visa application of the principal alien. A child born of a marriage which existed at the time of a principal alien's admission to the United States is considered to have been acquired prior to the principal alien's admission.

§ 42.54 Order of consideration.

(a) *General.* Consular officers shall request applicants to take the steps necessary to meet the requirements of INA 222(b) in order to apply formally for a visa as follows:

(1) In the chronological order of the priority dates of all applicants within each of the immigrant classifications specified in INA 203 (a) and (b); and

(2) In the random order established by the Secretary of State for each region for the fiscal year for applicants entitled to status under INA 203(c).

(b) [Reserved]

[56 FR 51174, Oct. 10, 1991, as amended at 59 FR 15302, Mar. 31, 1994; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 63 FR 48578, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 42.55 Reports on numbers and priority dates of applications on record.

(a) Consular officers shall report periodically, as the Department may direct, the number and priority dates of all applicants subject to the numerical limitations prescribed in INA 201, 202, and 203 whose immigrant visa applications have been recorded in accordance with § 42.52(c).

(b) *Documentarily qualified applicants.* Consular officers shall also report periodically, as the Department may direct, the number and priority dates of all applicants described in paragraph (a) of this section who have informed the consular office that they have obtained the documents required under INA 222(b), for whom the necessary clearance procedures have been completed.

[56 FR 51174, Oct. 10, 1991, as amended at 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996]

Subpart G—Application for Immigrant Visas

§ 42.61 Place of application.

(a) *Alien to apply in consular district of residence.* Unless otherwise directed by the Department, an alien applying for an immigrant visa shall make application at the consular office having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence; except that, unless otherwise directed by the Department, an alien physically present in an area but having no residence therein may make application at the consular office having jurisdiction over that area if the alien can establish that he or she will be able to remain in the area for the period required to process the application. Finally, a consular office may, as a matter of discretion, or shall, at the direction of the Department, accept an immigrant visa application from an alien who is neither a resident of, nor physically present in, the area designated for that office for such purpose. For the purposes of this section, an alien physically present in the United States shall be considered to be a resident of the area of his or her last residence prior to entry into the United States.

(b) *Transfer of immigrant visa cases.* (1) All documents, papers, and other evidence relating to an applicant whose case is pending or has been refused at one post may be transferred to another post at the applicant's request and risk when there is reasonable justification for the transfer and the transferring post has no reason to believe that the alien will be unable to appear at the receiving post.

(2) Any approved petition granting immediate relative or preference status should be included among the documents when a case is transferred from one post to another.

(3) In no case may a visa number be transferred from one post to another. A visa number which cannot be used as a result of the transfer must be returned to the Department immediately.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 39955, Aug. 4, 1994]

§ 42.62 Personal appearance and interview of applicant.

(a) *Personal appearance of applicant before consular officer*. Every alien applying for an immigrant visa, including an alien whose application is executed by another person pursuant to § 42.63(a)(2), shall be required to appear personally before a consular officer for the execution of the application or, if in Taiwan, before a designated officer of the American Institute in Taiwan, except that the personal appearance of any child under the age of 14 may be waived at the officer's discretion.

(b) *Interview by consular officer*. Every alien executing an immigrant visa application must be interviewed by a consular officer who shall determine on the basis of the applicant's representations and the visa application and other relevant ducumentation—

(1) The proper immigrant classification, if any, of the visa applicant, and

(2) The applicant's eligibility to receive a visa.

The officer has the authority to require that the alien answer any question deemed material to these determinations.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

§ 42.63 Application forms and other documentation.

(a) *Application Forms*—(1) *Application on Form OF–230 Required*. Every alien applying for an immigrant visa must make application on Form OF–230, Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration. This requirement may not be waived. Form OF–230 consists of parts I and II which, together, are meant in any reference to this Form.

(2) *Application of alien under 14 or physically incapable*. The application on Form OF–230 for an alien under 14 years of age or one physically incapable of completing an application may be executed by the alien's parent or guardian, or, if the alien has no parent or guardian, by any person having legal custody of, or a legitimate interest in, the alien.

(b) *Preparation of forms*. The consular officer shall ensure that Form OF–230 and all other forms an alien is required to submit are fully and properly completed in accordance with the applicable regulations and instructions.

(c) *Additional information as part of application*. The officer may require the submission of additional information or question the alien on any relevant matter whenever the officer believes that the information provided in Form OF–230 is inadequate to determine the alien's eligibility to receive an immigrant visa. Additional statements made by the alien become a part of the visa application. All documents required under the authority of § 42.62 are considered papers submitted with the alien's application within the meaning of INA 221(g)(1).

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 42.64 Passport requirements.

(a) *Passport defined*. *Passport*, as defined in INA 101(a)(30), is not limited to a national passport or to a single document. A passport may consist of two or more documents which, when considered together, fulfill the requirements of a passport, provided that documentary evidence of permission to enter a foreign country has been issued by a competent authority and clearly meets the requirements of INA 101(a)(30).

(b) *Passport validity requirements*. Except as provided in §42.2, every applicant for an immigrant visa shall present a passport, as defined in INA 101(a)(30), that is valid for at least 60 days beyond the period of validity of the visa. The 60-day additional validity requirement does not apply to an applicant who would be excepted as provided in § 42.2 were it not for the fact that the applicant is applying in the country of which the applicant is a national and the possession of a passport is required for departure. Such an applicant may be issued a visa valid for 6 months or for such shorter period as will assure its expiration in unison with the passport.

(c) *A single passport including more than one person.* The passport requirement of this section may be met by the presentation of a passport including more than one person, if such inclusion is authorized under the laws or regulations of the issuing authority and if a photograph of each person 16 years of age or over is attached to the passport by the issuing authority.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9112, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 63 FR 48578, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 42.65 Supporting documents.

(a) *Authority to require documents.* The consular officer is authorized to require documents considered necessary to establish the alien's eligibility to receive an immigrant visa. All such documents submitted and other evidence presented by the alien, including briefs submitted by attorneys or other representatives, shall be considered by the officer.

(b) *Basic documents required.* An alien applying for an immigrant visa shall be required to furnish, if obtainable: A copy of a police certificate or certificates; a certified copy of any existing prison record, military record, and record of birth; and a certified copy of all other records or documents which the consular officer considers necessary.

(c) *Definitions.* (1) *Police certificate* means a certification by the police or other appropriate authorities reporting information entered in their records relating to the alien. In the case of the country of an alien's nationality and the country of an alien's current residence (as of the time of visa application) the term ''appropriate police authorities'' means those of a country, area or locality in which the alien has resided for at least six months. In the case of all other countries, areas, or localities, the term ''appropriate police authorities'' means the authorities of any country, area, or locality in which the alien has resided for at least one year. A consular officer may require a police certificate regardless of length of residence in any country if he or she has reason to believe that a police record exists in the country, area, or locality concerned.

(2) *Prison record* means an official document containing a report of the applicant's record of confinement and conduct in a penal or correctional institution.

(3) *Military record* means an official document containing a complete record of the applicant's service and conduct while in military service, including any convictions of crime before military tribunals as distinguished from other criminal courts. A certificate of discharge from the military forces or an enrollment book belonging to the applicant shall not be acceptable in lieu of the official military record, unless it shows the alien's complete record while in military service. The applicant may, however, be required to present for inspection such a discharge certificate or enrollment book if deemed necessary by the consular officer to establish the applicant's eligibility to receive a visa.

(4) A *certified copy of an alien's record of birth* means a certificate issued by the official custodian of birth records in the country of birth showing the date and place of birth and the parentage of the alien, based upon the original registration of birth.

(5) *Other records or documents* include any records or documents establishing the applicant's relationship to a spouse or children, if any, and any records or documents pertinent to a determination of the applicant's identity, classification, or any other matter relating to the applicant's visa eligibility.

(d) *Unobtainable documents.* (1) If the consular officer is satisfied, or the catalogue of available documents prepared by the Department indicates, that any document or record required under this section is unobtainable, the officer may permit the immigrant to submit other satisfactory evidence in lieu of such document or record. A document or other record shall be considered unobtainable if it cannot be procured without causing to the applicant or a family member actual hardship as opposed to normal delay and inconvenience.

(2) If the consular officer determines that a supporting document, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, is in fact unobtainable, although the catalogue of available documents

shows it is available, the officer shall affix to the visa application a signed statement describing in detail the reasons for considering the record or document unobtainable and for accepting the particular secondary evidence attached to the visa.

(e) *Authenticity of records and documents.* If the consular officer has reason to believe that a required record or document submitted by an applicant is not authentic or has been altered or tampered with in any material manner, the officer shall take such action as may be necessary to determine its authenticity or to ascertain the facts to which the record or document purports to relate.

(f) *Photographs.* Every alien shall furnish color photographs of the number and specifications prescribed by the Department, except that, in countries where facilities for producing color photographs are unavailable as determined by the consular officer, black and white photographs may be substituted.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 55 FR 29015, July 17, 1990; 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

§ 42.66 Medical examination.

(a) *Medical examination required of all applicants.* Before the issuance of an immigrant visa, the consular officer shall require every alien, regardless of age, to undergo a medical examination in order to determine eligibility to receive a visa.

(b) *Examination by physician from approved panel.* The required examination shall be conducted in accordance with requirements and procedures established by the United States Public Health Service and by a physician selected by the alien from a panel of physicians approved by the consular officer.

(c) *Facilities required for panel physician.* A consular officer shall not include the name of a physician on the panel of physicians referred to in paragraph (b) of this section unless the physician has facilities to perform required serological and X-ray tests or is in a position to refer applicants to a qualified laboratory for such tests.

§ 42.67 Execution of application, registration, and fingerprinting.

(a) *Execution of visa application*—(1) *Application fee.* A fee is prescribed for each application for an immigrant visa. It shall be collected prior to the execution of the application and a receipt shall be issued.

(2) *Oath and signature.* The applicant shall be required to read the Form OF–230, Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, when it is completed, or it shall be read to the alien in the alien's language, or the alien otherwise informed of its full contents. Aliens shall be asked whether they are willing to subscribe thereto. If the alien is not willing to subscribe to the application unless changes are made in the information stated therein, the required changes shall be made. The application shall then be sworn to or affirmed and signed by or on behalf of the applicant before a consular officer, or a designated officer of the American Institute of Taiwan, who shall then sign the application over the officer's title.

(b) *Registration.* The alien shall be considered to be registered for the purposes of INA 221(b) and 203(g) upon the filing of Form DS–230, when duly executed, or the transmission by the Department to the alien of a notification of the availability of an immigrant visa, whichever occurs first.

(c)(1) *Fingerprinting.* An alien may be required at any time prior to the execution of Form OF–230 to have a set of fingerprints taken if such procedure is necessary for purposes of identification or investigation.

(2) *NCIC name check response.* When an automated database name check query indicates that an immigrant applicant may have a criminal history record indexed in an NCIC database, the applicant shall be required to have a set of fingerprints taken in order for the Department to obtain such record. The applicant must pay the fingerprint processing fee as indicated in the schedule of fees found at 22 CFR 22.1.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 55 FR 29015, July 17, 1990; 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991; 67 FR 8478, Feb. 25, 2002; 67 FR 77161, Dec. 17, 2002]

§ 42.68 Informal evaluation of family members if principal applicant precedes them.

(a) *Preliminary determination of visa eligibility*. If a principal applicant proposes to precede the family to the United States, the consular officer may arrange for an informal examination of the other members of the principal applicant's family in order to determine whether there exists at that time any mental, physical, or other ground of ineligibility on their part to receive a visa.

(b) *When family member ineligible*. In the event the consular officer finds that any member of such family would be ineligible to receive an immigrant visa, the principal applicant shall be informed and required to acknowledge receipt of this information in writing.

(c) *No guarantee of future eligibility*. A determination in connection with an informal examination that an alien appears to be eligible for a visa carries no assurance that the alien will be issued an immigrant visa in the future. The principal applicant shall be so informed and required to acknowledge receipt of this information in writing. The question of visa eligibility can be determined definitively only at the time the family member applies for a visa.

Subpart H—Issuance of Immigrant Visas

§ 42.71 Authority to issue visas; visa fees.

(a) *Authority to issue visas*. Consular officers may issue immigrant visas at designated consular offices abroad pursuant to the authority contained in INA 101(a)(16), 221(a), and 224. (Consular offices designated to issue immigrant visas are listed periodically in Visa Office Bulletins published at www.travel.state.gov by the Department of State.) A consular officer assigned to duty in the territory of a country against which the sanctions provided in INA 243(d) have been invoked must not issue an immigrant visa to an alien who is a national, citizen, subject, or resident of that country, unless the officer has been informed that the sanction has been waived by INS in the case of an individual alien or a specified class of aliens.

(b) *Immigrant visa fees*. The Secretary of State prescribes a fee for the processing of immigrant visa applications. An individual registered for immigrant visa processing at a post designated for this purpose by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services must pay the processing fee upon being notified that a visa is expected to become available in the near future and being requested to obtain the supporting documentation needed to apply formally for a visa. A fee collected for the processing of an immigrant visa application is refundable only if the principal officer of a post or the officer in charge of a consular section determines that the application was not adjudicated as a result of action by the U. S. Government over which the alien had no control and for which the alien was not responsible, that precluded the applicant from benefiting from the processing.

[67 FR 38893, June 6, 2002]

§ 42.72 Validity of visas.

(a) *Period of validity*. With the exception indicated herein, the period of validity of an immigrant visa shall not exceed six months, beginning with the date of issuance. Any visa issued to a child lawfully adopted by a U.S. citizen and spouse while such citizen is serving abroad in the U.S. Armed Forces, is employed abroad by the U.S. Government, or is temporarily abroad on business, however, shall be valid until such time, for a period not to exceed 3 years, as the adoptive citizen parent returns to the United States in the course of that parent's military service, U.S. Government employment, or business.

(b) *Extension of period of validity*. If the visa was originally issued for a period of validity less than the maximum authorized by paragraph (a) of this section, the consular officer may extend the validity of the visa up to but not exceeding the maximum period permitted. If an immigrant applies for an extension at a consular office other than the issuing office, the consular officer shall, unless the officer is satisfied beyond doubt that the alien is eligible for the extension, communicate with the issuing office to determine if there is any objection to an extension.

In extending the period of validity, the officer shall make an appropriate notation on the visa of the new expiration date, sign the document with title indicated, and impress the seal of the office thereon.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Age and marital status in relation to validity of certain immigrant visas.* In accordance with § 42.64(b), the validity of a visa may not extend beyond a date sixty days prior to the expiration of the passport. The period of validity of a visa issued to an immigrant as a child shall not extend beyond the day immediately proceding the date on which the alien becomes 21 years of age. The consular officer shall warn an alien, when appropriate, that the alien will be admissible as such an immigrant only if unmarried and under 21 years of age at the time of application for admission at a U.S. port of entry. The consular officer shall also warn an alien issued a visa as a first or second preference immigrant as an unmarried son or daughter of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States that the alien will be admissible as such an immigrant only if unmarried at the time of application for admission at a U.S. port of entry.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 32323, July 16, 1991; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 62 FR 27694, May 21, 1997; 64 FR 28916, May 28, 1999; 67 FR 38894, June 6, 2002; 68 FR 13628, Mar. 20, 2003]

§ 42.73 Procedure in issuing visas.

(a) *Insertion of data.* In issuing an immigrant visa, the issuing office shall insert the pertinent information in the designated blank spaces provided on Form OF–155A, Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, in accordance with the instructions contained in this section.

(1) A symbol as specified in § 42.11 shall be used to indicate the classification of the immigrant.

(2) An immigrant visa issued to an alien subject to numerical limitations shall bear a number allocated by the Department. The foreign state or dependent area limitation to which the alien is chargeable shall be entered in the space provided.

(3) No entry need be made in the space provided for foreign state or other applicable area limitation on visas issued to aliens in the classifications set forth in § 42.12(a)(1)–(7), but such visas may be numbered if a post voluntarily uses a consecutive post numbering system.

(4) The date of issuance and the date of expiration of the visa shall be inserted in the proper places on the visa and show the day, month, and year in that order, with the name of the month spelled out, as in ''24 December 1986.''

(5) In the event the passport requirement has been waived under § 42.2, a notation shall be inserted in the space provided for the passport number, setting forth the authority (section and paragraph) under which the passport was waived.

(6) A signed photograph shall be attached in the space provided on Form OF–155A by the use of a legend machine, unless specific authorization has been granted by the Department to use the impression seal.

(b) *Documents comprising an immigrant visa.* An immigrant visa consists of Form OF–155A and Form OF–230, Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, properly executed, and a copy of each document required pursuant to § 42.63.

(c) *Arrangement of visa documentation.* Form OF–155A shall be placed immediately above Form OF–230 and the supporting documents attached thereto. Any document required to be attached to the visa, if furnished to the consular officer by the alien's sponsor or other person with a request that the contents not be divulged to the visa applicant, shall be placed in an envelope and sealed with the impression seal of the consular office before being attached to the visa. If an immigrant visa is issued to an alien in possession of a United States reentry permit, valid or expired, the consular officer shall attach the permit to the immigrant visa for disposition by INS at the port of entry. (Documents having no bearing on the alien's qualifications or eligiblity to receive a visa may be returned to the alien or to the person who furnished them.)

(d) *Signature, seal, and issuance of visa.* The consular officer shall sign the visa (Form OF–155A) and impress the seal of the office on it so as to partially

cover the photograph and the signature. The immigrant visa shall then be issued by delivery to the immigrant or the immigrant's authorized agent or representative.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

§ 42.74 Issuance of new or replacement visas.

(a) *New immigrant visa for a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(A) and (B).*

(1) The consular officer may issue a new immigrant visa to a qualified alien entitled to status under INA 101(a)(27)(A) or (B), who establishes:

(i) That the original visa has been lost, mutilated or has expired, or

(ii) The alien will be unable to use it during the period of its validity;

(2) Provided:

(i) The alien pays anew the application processing fees prescribed in the Schedule of Fees; and

(ii) The consular officer ascertains whether the original issuing office knows of any reason why a new visa should not be issued.

(b) *Replacement immigrant visa for an immediate relative or for an alien subject to numerical limitation.* (1) A consular officer may issue a replacement visa under the original number of a qualified alien entitled to status as an immediate relative (INA 201(b)(2)), a family or employment preference immigrant (INA 203(a) or (b)), or a diversity immigrant (INA 203(c)), if—

(i) The alien is unable to use the visa during the period of its validity due to reasons beyond the alien's control;

(ii) The visa is issued during the same fiscal year in which the original visa was issued, or in the following year, in the case of an immediate relative only, if the original number had been reported as recaptured;

(iii) The number has not been returned to the Department as a ''recaptured visa number'' in the case of a preference or diversity immigrant;

(iv) The alien pays anew the application and processing fees prescribed in the Schedule of Fees; and

(v) The consular officer ascertains whether the original issuing office knows of any reason why a new visa should not be issued.

(2) In issuing a visa under this paragraph (b), the consular officer shall insert the word ''REPLACE'' on Form OF–155A, Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, before the word ''IMMIGRANT'' in the title of the visa.

(c) *Duplicate visas issued within the validity period of the original visa.* If the validity of a visa previously issued has not yet terminated and the original visa has been lost or mutilated, a duplicate visa may be issued containing all of the information appearing on the original visa, including the original issuance and expiration dates. The applicant shall execute a new application and provide copies of the supporting documents submitted in support of the original application. The alien must pay anew the application processing fees prescribed in the Schedule of Fees. In issuing a visa under this paragraph, the consular officer shall insert the word ''DUPLICATE'' on Form OF–155A before the word ''IMMIGRANT'' in the title of the visa.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 63 FR 4393, Jan. 29, 1998; 67 FR 1416, Jan. 11, 2002; 67 FR 38894, June 6, 2002]

Subpart I—Refusal, Revocation, and Termination of Registration

§ 42.81 Procedure in refusing individual visas.

(a) *Issuance or refusal mandatory.* When a visa application has been properly completed and executed before a consular officer in accordance with the provisions of INA and the implementing regulations, the consular officer must either issue or refuse the visa under INA 212(a) or INA 221(g) or other applicable law. Every refusal must be in conformance with the provisions of 22 CFR 40.6.

(b) *Refusal procedure.* A consular officer may not refuse an immigrant visa until Form OF–230, Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, has been executed by the applicant. When an immigrant visa is refused, an appropriate record shall be made in duplicate on a form prescribed by the Department. The form shall be signed and dated by the consular officer. The consular officer shall inform the applicant

of the provision of law or implementing regulation on which the refusal is based and of any statutory provisions under which administrative relief is available. Each document related to the refusal shall then be attached to Form OF–230 for retention in the refusal files. Any documents not related to the refusal shall be returned to the applicant. If the grounds of ineligibility may be overcome by the presentation of additional evidence and the applicant indicates an intention to submit such evidence, all documents may, with the consent of the alien, be retained in the consular files for a period not to exceed one year. If the refusal has not been overcome within one year, any documents not relating to the refusal shall be removed from the file and returned to the alien.

(c) *Review of refusal at consular office.* If the grounds of ineligibility upon which the visa was refused cannot be overcome by the presentation of additional evidence, the principal consular officer at a post, or a specifically designated alternate, shall review the case without delay, record the review decision, and sign and date the prescribed form. If the grounds of ineligibility may be overcome by the presentation of additional evidence and the applicant indicates the intention to submit such evidence, a review of the refusal may be deferred. If the principal consular officer or alternate does not concur in the refusal, that officer shall either (1) refer the case to the Department for an advisory opinion, or (2) assume responsibility for final action on the case.

(d) *Review of refusal by Department.* The Department may request a consular officer in an individual case or in specified classes of cases to submit a report if an immigrant visa has been refused. The Department will review each report and may furnish an advisory opinion to the consular officer for assistance in considering the case further. If the officer believes that action contrary to an advisory opinion should be taken, the case shall be resubmitted to the Department with an explanation of the proposed action. Rulings of the Department concerning an interpretation of law, as distinguished from an application of the law to the facts, are binding upon consular officers.

(e) *Reconsideration of refusal.* If a visa is refused, and the applicant within one year from the date of refusal adduces further evidence tending to overcome the ground of ineligibility on which the refusal was based, the case shall be reconsidered. In such circumstance, an additional application fee shall not be required.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987; 53 FR 9112, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 66 FR 10364, Feb. 15, 2001]

§ 42.82 Revocation of visas.

(a) *Grounds for revocation.* Consular officers are authorized to revoke an immigrant visa under the following circumstances:

(1) The consular officer knows, or after investigation is satisfied, that the visa was procured by fraud, a willfully false or misleading representation, the willful concealment of a material fact, or other unlawful means;

(2) The consular officer obtains information establishing that the alien was otherwise ineligible to receive the particular visa at the time it was issued; or

(3) The consular officer obtains information establishing that, subsequent to the issuance of the visa, a ground of ineligibility has arisen in the alien's case.

(b) *Notice of proposed revocation.* The bearer of an immigrant visa which is being considered for revocation shall, if practicable, be notified of the proposed action, given an opportunity to show cause why the visa should not be revoked, and requested to present the visa to the consular office indicated in the notification of proposed cancellation.

(c) *Procedure in revoking visas.* An immigrant visa which is revoked shall be canceled by writing the word ''REVOKED'' plainly across the face of the visa. The cancellation shall be dated and signed by the consular officer taking the action. The failure of an alien to present the visa for cancellation does not affect the validity of any action taken to revoke it.

(d) *Notice to carriers.* Notice of revocation of a visa shall be given to the master, commanding officer, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of the carrier

or transportation line on which it is believed the alien intends to travel to the United States, unless the visa has been canceled as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Notice to Department.* The consular officer shall promptly submit notice of the revocation, including a full report of the facts in the case, to the Department for transmission to the INS. A report is not required if the visa has been physically canceled prior to the alien's departure for the United States.

(f) *Record of action.* Upon the revocation of an immigrant visa, the consular officer shall make appropriate notation for the post file of the action taken, including a statement of the reasons therefor, and if the revocation of the visa is effected at other than the issuing office, a report of the action taken shall be sent to that office.

(g) *Reconsideration of revocation.* (1) The consular officer shall consider any evidence submitted by the alien or the alien's attorney or representative in connection with a request that the revocation of the visa be reconsidered. If the officer finds that the evidence is sufficient to overcome the basis for the revocation, a new visa shall be issued. A memorandum regarding the action taken and the reasons therefore shall be placed in the consular files and appropriate notification made promptly to the carriers concerned, the Department, and the issuing office if notice of revocation has been given in accordance with paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(2) In view of the provisions of § 42.71(b) providing for the refund of fees when the visa has not been used as a result of action by the U.S. Government, no fees shall be collected in connection with the application for or issuance of such a reinstated visa.

§ 42.83 Termination of registration.

(a) *Termination following failure of applicant to apply for visa.* In accordance with INA 203(g), an alien's registration for an immigrant visa shall be terminated if, within one year after transmission of a notification of the availability of an immigrant visa, the applicant fails to apply for an immigrant visa.

(b) *Termination following visa refusal.* An alien's registration for an immigrant visa shall be terminated if, within one year following the refusal of the immigrant visa application under INA 221(g), the alien has failed to present to a consular officer evidence purporting to overcome the basis for refusal.

(c) *Notice of termination.* Upon the termination of registration under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the consular officer at the post where the alien is registered shall notify the alien of the termination. The consular officer shall also inform the alien of the right to have the registration reinstated if the alien, before the end of the second year after the missed appointment date if paragraph (a) applies, and before the end of the second year after the INA 221(g) refusal if paragraph (b) applies, establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer that the failure to apply for an immigrant visa or to present evidence purporting to overcome the ineligibility under INA 221(g) was due to circumstances beyond the alien's control.

(d) *Reinstatement of registration.* If the consular officer is satisfied that an alien, as provided for in paragraph (c) of this section, has established that failure to apply as scheduled for an immigrant visa or to present evidence purporting to overcome ineligibility under INA 221(g) was due to circumstances beyond the alien's control, the consular officer shall reinstate the alien's registration for an immigrant visa. Any petition approved under INA 204(b) which had been automatically revoked as a result of the termination of registration shall be considered to be automatically reinstated if the registration is reinstated.

(e) *Interpretation of ''circumstances beyond alien's control''.* For the purpose of this section, the term ''circumstances beyond the alien's control'' includes, but is not limited to, an illness or other physical disability preventing the alien from traveling, a refusal by the authorities of the country of an alien's residence to grant the alien permission to depart as an immigrant, and foreign military service.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991]

PARTS 43–45 [RESERVED]

PART 46—CONTROL OF ALIENS DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 104, 215, 66 Stat. 174, 190; 8 U.S.C. 1104, 1185.

§46.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

(a) The term *alien* means any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

(b) The term *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

(c) The term *regional commissioner* means an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service duly appointed or designated as a regional commissioner, or an officer who has been designated to act as a regional commissioner.

(d) The term *district director* means an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service duly appointed or designated as a district director, or an officer who has been designated to act as a district director.

(e) The term *United States* means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Swains Island, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and all other territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(f) The term *continental United States* means the District of Columbia and the several States, except Alaska and Hawaii.

(g) The term *geographical part of the United States* means (1) the continental United States, (2) Alaska, (3) Hawaii, (4) Puerto Rico, (5) the Virgin Islands, (6) Guam, (7) the Canal Zone, (8) American Samoa, (9) Swains Island, or (10) the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(h) The term *depart from the United States* means depart by land, water, or air (1) from the United States for any foreign place, or (2) from one geographical part of the United States for a separate geographical part of the United States: *Provided*, That a trip or journey upon a public ferry, passenger vessel sailing coastwise on a fixed schedule, excursion vessel, or aircraft, having both termini in the continental United States or in any one of the other geographical parts of the United States and not touching any territory or waters under the jurisdiction or control of a foreign power, shall not be deemed a departure from the United States.

(i) The term *departure-control officer* means any immigration officer as defined in the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who is designated to supervise the departure of aliens, or any officer or employee of the United States designated by the Governor of the Canal Zone, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the governor of an outlying possession of the United States, to supervise the departure of aliens.

(j) The term *port of departure* means a port in the continental United States, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, designated as a port of entry by the Attorney General or by the Commissioner, or in exceptional circumstances such other place as the departure-control officer may, in his discretion, designate in an individual case, or a port in American Samoa, Swains Island, the Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a port of entry by the chief executive officer thereof.

(k) The term *special inquiry officer* shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in section 101(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

[22 FR 10827, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 25 FR 7022, July 23, 1960]

§ 46.2 Authority of departure-control officer to prevent alien's departure from the United States.

(a) No alien shall depart, or attempt to depart, from the United States if his departure would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States under the provisions of § 46.3. Any departure-control officer who knows or has reason to believe that the case of an alien in the United States comes within the provisions of § 46.3 shall temporarily prevent the departure of such alien from the United States and shall serve him with a written temporary order directing him not to depart, or attempt to depart, from the United States until notified of the revocation of the order.

(b) The written order temporarily preventing an alien, other than an enemy alien, from departing from the United States shall become final 15 days after the date of service thereof upon the alien, unless prior thereto the alien requests a hearing as hereinafter provided. At such time as the alien is served with an order temporarily preventing his departure from the United States, he shall be notified in writing concerning the provisions of this paragraph, and shall be advised of his right to request a hearing if entitled thereto under § 46.4. In the case of an enemy alien, the written order preventing departure shall become final on the date of its service upon the alien.

(c) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States may be required, in the discretion of the departure-control officer, to be examined under oath and to submit for official inspection all documents, articles, and other property in his possession which are being removed from the United States upon, or in connection with, the alien's departure. The departure-control officer may permit such other persons, including officials of the Department of State and interpreters, to participate in such examination or inspection and may exclude from presence at such examination or inspection any person whose presence would not further the objectives of such examination or inspection. The departure-control officer shall temporarily prevent the departure of any alien who refuses to submit to such examination or inspection, and may, if necessary to cause the alien to submit to such examination or inspection, take possession of the alien's passport or other travel document or issue a subpoena requiring the alien to submit to such examination or inspection.

[22 FR 10827, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 45 FR 64174, Sept. 29, 1980]

§ 46.3 Aliens whose departure is deemed prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

The departure from the United States of any alien within one or more of the following categories shall be deemed prejudicial to the interest of the United States:

(a) Any alien who is in possession of, and who is believed likely to disclose to unauthorized persons, information concerning the plans, preparations, equipment, or establishments for the national defense and security of the United States.

(b) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States to engage in, or who is likely to engage in, activities of any kind designed to obstruct, impede, retard, delay or counteract the effectiveness of the national defense of the United States or the measures adopted by the United States or the United Nations for the defense of any other country.

(c) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States to engage in, or who is likely to engage in, activities which would obstruct, impede, retard, delay, or counteract the effectiveness of any plans made or action taken by any country cooperating with the United States in measures adopted to promote the peace, defense, or safety of the United States or such other country.

(d) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States for the purpose of organizing, directing, or participating in any rebellion, insurrection, or violent uprising in or against the United States or a country allied with the United States, or of waging war

against the United States or its allies, or of destroying, or depriving the United States of sources of supplies or materials vital to the national defense of the United States, or to the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the United States for its defense, or for the defense of any other country allied with the United States.

(e) Any alien who is subject to registration for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States and who fails to present a Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) showing that he has complied with his obligation to register under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

(f) Any alien who is a fugitive from justice on account of an offense punishable in the United States.

(g) Any alien who is needed in the United States as a witness in, or as a party to, any criminal case under investigation or pending in a court in the United States: *Provided*, That any alien who is a witness in, or a party to, any criminal case pending in any criminal court proceeding may be permitted to depart from the United States with the consent of the appropriate prosecuting authority, unless such alien is otherwise prohibited from departing under the provisions of this part.

(h) Any alien who is needed in the United States in connection with any investigation or proceeding being, or soon to be, conducted by any official executive, legislative, or judicial agency in the United States or by any governmental committee, board, bureau, commission, or body in the United States, whether national, state, or local.

(i) Any alien whose technical or scientific training and knowledge might be utilized by an enemy or a potential enemy of the United States to undermine and defeat the military and defensive operations of the United States or of any nation cooperating with the United States in the interests of collective security.

(j) Any alien, where doubt exists whether such alien is departing or seeking to depart from the United States voluntarily except an alien who is departing or seeking to depart subject to an order issued in extradition, exclusion, or deportation proceedings.

(k) Any alien whose case does not fall within any of the categories described in paragraphs (a) to (j), inclusive, of this section, but which involves circumstances of a similar character rendering the alien's departure prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

(Sec. 215, Immigration and Nationality Act, 66 Stat. 190, 8 U.S.C. 1185; Proc. No. 3004 of January 17, 1953)

[22 FR 10828, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 42 FR 19479, Apr. 14, 1977; 45 FR 64174, Sept. 29, 1980]

§46.4 Procedure in case of alien prevented from departing from the United States.

(a) Any alien, other than an enemy alien, whose departure has been temporarily prevented under the provisions of §46.2 may, within 15 days of the service upon him of the written order temporarily preventing his departure, request a hearing before a special inquiry officer. The alien's request for a hearing shall be made in writing and shall be addressed to the district director having administrative jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. If the alien's request for a hearing is timely made, the district director shall schedule a hearing before a special inquiry officer, and notice of such hearing shall be given to the alien. The notice of hearing shall, as specifically as security considerations permit, inform the alien of the nature of the case against him, shall fix the time and place of the hearing, and shall inform the alien of his right to be represented, at no expense to the Government, by counsel of his own choosing.

(b) Every alien for whom a hearing has been scheduled under paragraph (a) of this section shall be entitled (1) to appear in person before the special inquiry officer, (2) to be represented by counsel of his own *choice*, (3) to have the opportunity to be heard and to present evidence, (4) to cross-examine the witnesses who appear at the hearing, except that if, in the course of the examination, it appears that further examination may divulge information of a confidential or security nature, the special inquiry officer may, in his discretion, preclude further examination of the witness with respect to such matters, (5) to examine any evidence in

possession of the Government which is to be considered in the disposition of the case, provided that such evidence is not of a confidential or security nature the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, (6) to have the time and opportunity to produce evidence and witnesses on his own behalf, and (7) to reasonable continuances upon request, for good cause shown.

(c) Any special inquiry officer who is assigned to conduct the hearing provided for in this section shall have the authority to: (1) Administer oaths and affirmations, (2) present and receive evidence, (3) interrogate, examine, and cross-examine under oath or affirmation both the alien and witnesses, (4) rule upon all objections to the introduction of evidence or motions made during the course of the hearing, (5) take or cause depositions to be taken, (6) issue subpoenas, and (7) take any further action consistent with applicable provisions of law, executive orders, proclamations, and regulations.

[22 FR 10828, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 27 FR 1358, Feb. 14, 1962]

§ 46.5 Hearing procedure before special inquiry officer.

(a) The hearing before the special inquiry officer shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) The special inquiry officer shall advise the alien of the rights and privileges accorded him under the provisions of § 46.4.

(2) The special inquiry officer shall enter of record (i) a copy of the order served upon the alien temporarily preventing his departure from the United States, and (ii) a copy of the notice of hearing furnished the alien.

(3) The alien shall be interrogated by the special inquiry officer as to the matters considered pertinent to the proceeding, with opportunity reserved to the alien to testify thereafter in his own behalf, if he so chooses.

(4) The special inquiry officer shall present on behalf of the Government such evidence, including the testimony of witnesses and the certificates or written statements of Government officials or other persons, as may be necessary and available. In the event such certificates or statements are recieved in evidence, the alien may request and, in the discretion of the special inquiry officer, be given an opportunity to interrogate such officials or persons, by deposition or otherwise, at a time and place and in a manner fixed by the special inquiry officer: *Provided,* That when in the judgment of the special inquiry officer any evidence relative to the disposition of the case is of a confidential or security nature the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, such evidence shall not be presented at the hearing but shall be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision in the case.

(5) The alien may present such additional evidence, including the testimony of witnesses, as is pertinent and available.

(b) A complete verbatim transcript of the hearing, except statements made off the record, shall be recorded. The alien shall be entitled, upon request, to the loan of a copy of the transcript, without cost, subject to reasonable conditions governing its use.

(c) Following the completion of the hearing, the special inquiry officer shall make and render a recommended decision in the case, which shall be governed by and based upon the evidence presented at the hearing and any evidence of a confidential or security nature which the Government may have in its possession. The decision of the special inquiry officer shall recommend (1) that the temporary order preventing the departure of the alien from the United States be made final, or (2) that the temporary order preventing the departure of the alien from the United States be revoked. This recommended decision of the special inquiry officer shall be made in writing and shall set forth the officer's reasons for such decision. The alien concerned shall at his request be furnished a copy of the recommended decision of the special inquiry officer, and shall be allowed a reasonable time, not to exceed 10 days, in which to submit representations with respect thereto in writing.

(d) As soon as practicable after the completion of the hearing and the rendering of a decision by the special inquiry officer, the district director shall forward the entire record of the case,

including the recommended decision of the special inquiry officer and any written representations submitted by the alien, to the regional commissioner having jurisdiction over his district. After reviewing the record, the regional commissioner shall render a decision in the case, which shall be based upon the evidence in the record and on any evidence or information of a confidential or security nature which he deems pertinent. Whenever any decision is based in whole or in part on confidential or security information not included in the record, the decision shall state that such information was considered. A copy of the regional commissioner's decision shall be furnished the alien, or his attorney or representative. No administrative appeal shall lie from the regional commissioner's decision.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs referred to in section 104(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or such other officers of the Department of State as he may designate, after consultation with the Commissioner, or such other officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as he may designate, may at any time permit the departure of an individual alien or of a group of aliens from the United States if he determines that such action would be in the national interest. If the Administrator specifically requests the Commissioner to prevent the departure of a particular alien or of a group of aliens, the Commissioner shall not permit the departure of such alien or aliens until he has consulted with the Administrator.

(f) In any case arising under §§ 46.1 to 46.7, the Administrator shall, at his request, be kept advised, in as much detail as he may indicate is necessary, of the facts and of any action taken or proposed.

[22 FR 10828, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 26 FR 3069, Apr. 11, 1961; 27 FR 1358, Feb. 14, 1962]

§ 46.6 Departure from the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or outlying possessions of the United States.

(a) In addition to the restrictions and prohibitions imposed by the provisions of this part upon the departure of aliens from the United States, any alien who seeks to depart from the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or an outlying possession of the United States shall comply with such other restrictions and prohibitions as may be imposed by regulations prescribed, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs and the Commissioner, by the Governor of the Canal Zone, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or by the governor of an outlying possession of the United States, respectively. No alien shall be prevented from departing from such zone, territory, or possession without first being accorded a hearing as provided in §§ 46.4 and 46.5.

(b) The Governor of the Canal Zone, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the governor of any outlying possession of the United States shall have the authority to designate any employee or class of employees of the United States as hearing officers for the purpose of conducting the hearing referred to in paragraph (a) of this section. The hearing officer so designated shall exercise the same powers, duties, and functions as are conferred upon special inquiry officers under the provisions of this part. The chief executive officer of such zone, territory, or possession shall, in lieu of the regional commissioner, review the recommended decision of the hearing officer, and shall render a decision in any case referred to him, basing it on evidence in the record and on any evidence or information of a confidential or a security nature which he deems pertinent.

[22 FR 10829, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 26 FR 3069, Apr. 11, 1961]

§ 46.7 Instructions from the Administrator required in certain cases.

In the absence of appropriate instructions from the Administrator of the

Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, departure-control officers shall not exercise the authority conferred by § 46.2 in the case of any alien who seeks to depart from the United States in the status of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15) (A) or (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or in the status of a nonimmigrant under section 11(3), 11 (4), or 11(5) of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (61 Stat. 756): *Provided*, That in cases of extreme urgency, where the national security so requires, a departure-control officer may preliminarily exercise the authority conferred by § 46.2 pending the outcome of consultation with the Administrator, which shall be undertaken immediately. In all cases arising under this section, the decision of the Administrator shall be controlling: *Provided*, That any decision to prevent the departure of an alien shall be based upon a hearing and record as prescribed in this part.

[26 FR 3069, Apr. 11, 1961; 26 FR 3188, Apr. 14, 1961]

PART 47 [RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER F—NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS

PART 50—NATIONALITY PROCEDURES

Sec.
50.1 Definitions.

Subpart A—Procedures for Determination of United States Nationality of a Person Abroad

50.2 Determination of U.S. nationality of persons abroad.
50.3 Application for registration.
50.4 Application for passport.
50.5 Application for registration of birth abroad.
50.6 Registration at the Department of birth abroad.
50.7 Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America.
50.8 Certification of Report of Birth Abroad of a United States Citizen.
50.9 Card of identity.
50.10 Certificate of nationality.
50.11 Certificate of identity for travel to the United States to apply for admission.

Subpart B—Retention and Resumption of Nationality

50.20 Retention of nationality.
50.30 Resumption of nationality.

Subpart C—Loss of Nationality

50.40 Certification of loss of U.S. nationality.
50.50 Renunciation of nationality.
50.51 Notice of right to appeal

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2651a; 8 U.S.C. 1104, 1502, 1503 and 1504.

SOURCE: 31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 50.1 Definitions.

The following definitions shall be applicable to this part:

(a) *United States* means the continental United States, the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, Guam and any other islands or territory over which the United States exercises jurisdiction.

(b) *Department* means the Department of State of the United States of America.

(c) *Secretary* means the Secretary of State.

(d) *National* means a citizen of the United States or a noncitizen owing permanent allegiance to the United States.

(e) *Passport* means a travel document issued under the authority of the Secretary of State attesting to the identity and nationality of the bearer.

(f) *Passport Agent* means a person designated by the Department to accept passport applications.

(g) *Designated nationality examiner* means a United States citizen employee of the Department of State assigned or employed abroad (permanently or temporarily) and designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Overseas Citizen Services, to grant, issue and verify U.S. passports. A designated nationality examiner may adjudicate claims of acquisition and loss of United States nationality and citizenship as required for the purpose of providing passport and related services. The authority of designated nationality examiners shall include the authority to examine, adjudicate, approve and deny passport applications and applications for related services. The authority of designated nationality examiners shall expire upon termination of the employee's assignment for such duty and may also be terminated at any time by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Citizen Services.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 31 FR 14521, Nov. 11, 1966; 61 FR 43311, Aug. 22, 1996]

Subpart A—Procedures for Determination of United States Nationality of a Person Abroad

§ 50.2 Determination of U.S. nationality of persons abroad.

The Department shall determine claims to United States nationality when made by persons abroad on the basis of an application for registration, for a passport, or for a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the

United States of America. Such determinations of nationality may be made abroad by a consular officer or a designated nationality examiner. A designated nationality examiner may accept and approve/disapprove applications for registration and accept and approve/disapprove applications for passports and issue passports. Under the supervision of a consular officer, designated nationality examiners shall accept, adjudicate, disapprove and provisionally approve applications for the Consular Report of Birth Abroad. A Consular Report of Birth Abroad may only be issued by a consular officer, who will review a designated nationality examiner's provisional approval of an application for such report and issue the report if satisfied that the claim to nationality has been established.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 43311, Aug. 22, 1996]

§ 50.3 Application for registration.

(a) A person abroad who claims U.S. nationality, or a representative on his behalf, may apply at a consular post for registration to establish his claim to U.S. nationality or to make his residence in the particular consular area a matter of record.

(b) The applicant shall execute the registration form prescribed by the Department and shall submit the supporting evidence required by subpart C of part 51 of this chapter. A diplomatic or consular officer or a designated nationality examiner shall determine the period of time for which the registration will be valid.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996]

§ 50.4 Application for passport.

A claim to U.S. nationality in connection with an application for passport shall be determined by posts abroad in accordance with the regulations contained in part 51 of this chapter.

§ 50.5 Application for registration of birth abroad.

Upon application by the parent(s) or the child's legal guardian, a consular officer or designated nationality examiner may accept and adjudicate the application for a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America for a child born in their consular district. In specific instances, the Department may authorize consular officers and other designated employees to adjudicate the application for a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a child born outside his/her consular district. Under the supervision of a consular officer, designated nationality examiners shall accept, adjudicate, disapprove and provisionally approve applications for the Consular Report of Birth Abroad. The applicant shall be required to submit proof of the child's birth, identity and citizenship meeting the evidence requirements of subpart C of part 51 of this subchapter and shall include:

(a) *Proof of child's birth.* Proof of child's birth usually consists of, but is not limited to, an authentic copy of the record of the birth filed with local authorities, a baptismal certificate, a military hospital certificate of birth, or an affidavit of the doctor or the person attending the birth. If no proof of birth is available, the person seeking to register the birth shall submit his affidavit explaining why such proof is not available and setting forth the facts relating to the birth.

(b) *Proof of child's citizenship.* Evidence of parent's citizenship and, if pertinent, evidence of parent's physical presence in the United States as required for transmittal of claim of citizenship by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 shall be submitted.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996]

§ 50.6 Registration at the Department of birth abroad.

In the time of war or national emergency, passport agents may be designated to complete consular reports of birth for children born at military facilities which are not under the jurisdiction of a consular office. An officer of the Armed Forces having authority to administer oaths may take applications for registration under this section.

§50.7 Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America.

(a) Upon application and the submission of satisfactory proof of birth, identity and nationality, and at the time of the reporting of the birth, the consular officer may issue to the parent or legal guardian, when approved and upon payment of a prescribed fee, a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America.

(b) Amended and replacement Consular Reports of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America may be issued by the Department of State's Passport Office upon written request and payment of the required fee.

(c) When it reports a birth under §50.6, the Department shall furnish the Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America to the parent or legal guardian upon application and payment of required fees.

(d) A consular report of birth, or a certification thereof, may be canceled if it appears that such document was illegally, fraudulently, or erroneously obtained, or was created through illegality or fraud. The cancellation under this paragraph of such a document purporting to show the citizenship status of the person to whom it was issued shall affect only the document and not the citizenship status of the person in whose name the document was issued. A person for or to whom such document has been issued or made shall be given at such person's last known address, written notice of the cancellation of such document, together with the specific reasons for the cancellation and the procedures for review available under the provisions in 22 CFR 51.81 through 51.89.

[61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 19714, Apr. 22, 1999]

§50.8 Certification of Report of Birth Abroad of a United States Citizen.

At any time subsequent to the issuance of a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America, when requested and upon payment of the required fee, the Department of State's Passport Office may issue to the citizen, the citizen's parent or legal guardian a certificate entitled ''Certification of Report of Birth Abroad of a United States Citizen.''

[61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996]

§50.9 Card of identity.

When authorized by the Department, consular offices or designated nationality examiners may issue a card of identity for travel to the United States to nationals of the United States being deported from a foreign country, to nationals/citizens of the United States involved in a common disaster abroad, or to a returning national of the United States to whom passport services have been denied or withdrawn under the provisions of this part or parts 51 or 53 of this subchapter.

[61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996]

§50.10 Certificate of nationality.

(a) Any person who acquired the nationality of the United States at birth and who is involved in any judicial or administrative proceedings in a foreign state and needs to establish his U.S. nationality may apply for a certificate of nationality in the form prescribed by the Department.

(b) An applicant for a certificate of nationality must submit evidence of his nationality and documentary evidence establishing that he is involved in judicial or administrative proceedings in which proof of his U.S. nationality is required.

§50.11 Certificate of identity for travel to the United States to apply for admission.

(a) A person applying abroad for a certificate of identity under section 360(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall complete the application form prescribed by the Department and submit evidence to support his claim to U.S. nationality.

(b) When a diplomatic or consular officer denies an application for a certificate of identity under this section, the applicant may submit a written appeal to the Secretary, stating the pertinent facts, the grounds upon which U.S. nationality is claimed and his reasons for

considering that the denial was not justified.

[31 FR 14521, Nov. 11, 1966]

Subpart B—Retention and Resumption of Nationality

§ 50.20 Retention of nationality.

(a) *Section 351(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act*. (1) A person who desires to claim U.S. nationality under the provisions of section 351(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act must, within the time period specified in the statute, assert a claim to U.S. nationality and subscribe to an oath of allegiance before a diplomatic or consular officer.

(2) In addition, the person shall submit to the Department a statement reciting the person's identity and acquisition or derivation of U.S. nationality, the facts pertaining to the performance of any act which would otherwise have been expatriative, and his desire to retain his U.S. nationality.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 29652, 29653, June 12, 1996]

§ 50.30 Resumption of nationality.

(a) *Section 324(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act*. (1) A woman formerly a citizen of the United States at birth who wishes to regain her citizenship under section 324(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act may apply abroad to a diplomatic or consular officer on the form prescribed by the Department to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by section 337 of that Act.

(2) The applicant shall submit documentary evidence to establish her eligibility to take the oath of allegiance. If the diplomatic or consular officer or the Department determines, when the application is submitted to the Department for decision, that the applicant is ineligible for resumption of citizenship because of section 313 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the oath shall not be administered.

(b) *The Act of June 25, 1936*. (1) A woman who has been restored to citizenship by the Act of June 25, 1936, as amended by the Act of July 2, 1940, but who failed to take the oath of allegiance prior to December 24, 1952, as prescribed by the nationality laws, may apply abroad to any diplomatic or consular officer to take the oath of allegiance as prescribed by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) The applicant shall submit documentary evidence to establish her eligibility to take the oath of allegiance. If the diplomatic or consular officer or the Department determines, when the application is submitted to the Department, that the applicant is ineligible for resumption of citizenship under section 313 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the oath shall not be administered.

(c) *Certification of repatriation*. Upon request and payment of the prescribed fee, a diplomatic or consular officer or the Department shall issue a certified copy of the application and oath administered to a woman repatriated under this section.

(d) *Section 324(d)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act*. (1) A former citizen of the United States who did not retain U.S. citizenship by failure to fulfill residency requirements as set out in Section 201(g) of the 1940 Nationality Act or former 301(b) of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, may regain his/her U.S. citizenship pursuant to Section 324(d) INA, by applying abroad at a diplomatic or consular post, or in the U.S. at any Immigration and Naturalization Service office in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(2) The applicant shall submit documentary evidence to establish eligibility to take the oath of allegiance, which includes proof of birth abroad to a U.S. citizen parent between May 24, 1934 and December 24, 1952. If the diplomatic, consular, INS, or passport officer determines that the applicant is ineligible to regain citizenship under section 313 INA, the oath shall not be administered.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 29653, June 12, 1996]

Subpart C—Loss of Nationality

§ 50.40 Certification of loss of U.S. nationality.

(a) *Administrative presumption*. In adjudicating potentially expatriating

acts pursuant to INA 349(a), the Department has adopted an administrative presumption regarding certain acts and the intent to commit them. U.S. citizens who naturalize in a foreign country; take a routine oath of allegiance; or accept non-policy level employment with a foreign government need not submit evidence of intent to retain U.S. nationality. In these three classes of cases, intent to retain U.S. citizenship will be presumed. A person who affirmatively asserts to a consular officer, after he or she has committed a potentially expatriating act, that it was his or her intent to relinquish U.S. citizenship will lose his or her U.S. citizenship. In other loss of nationality cases, the consular officer will ascertain whether or not there is evidence of intent to relinquish U.S. nationality.

(b) Whenever a person admits that he or she had the intent to relinquish citizenship by the voluntary and intentional performance of one of the acts specified in Section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the person consents to the execution of an affidavit to that effect, the diplomatic or consular officer shall attach such affidavit to the certificate of loss of nationality.

(c) Whenever a diplomatic or consular officer has reason to believe that a person, while in a foreign country, has lost his U.S. nationality under any provision of chapter 3 of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, or under any provision of chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, he shall prepare a certificate of loss of nationality containing the facts upon which such belief is based and shall forward the certificate to the Department.

(d) If the diplomatic or consular officer determines that any document containing information relevant to the statements in the certificate of loss of nationality should not be attached to the certificate, the person may summarize the pertinent information in the appropriate section of the certificate and send the documents together with the certificate to the Department.

(e) If the certificate of loss of nationality is approved by the Department, a copy shall be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice. The diplomatic or consular office in which the certificate was prepared shall then forward a copy of the certificate to the person to whom it relates or his representative.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1996. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 29652, June 12, 1996; 63 FR 20315, Apr. 24, 1998]

§ 50.50 Renunciation of nationality.

(a) A person desiring to renounce U.S. nationality under section 349(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall appear before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in the manner and form prescribed by the Department. The renunciant must include on the form he signs a statement that he absolutely and entirely renounces his U.S. nationality together with all rights and privileges and all duties of allegiance and fidelity thereunto pertaining.

(b) The diplomatic or consular officer shall forward to the Department for approval the oath of renunciation together with a certificate of loss of nationality as provided by section 358 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. If the officer's report is approved by the Department, copies of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, and to the person to whom it relates or his representative.

[31 FR 13537, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 29653, June 12, 1996]

§ 50.51 Notice of right to appeal.

When an approved certificate of loss of nationality or certificate of expatriation is forwarded to the person to whom it relates or his or her representative, such person or representative shall be informed of the right to appeal the Department's determination to the Board of Appellate Review (part 7 of this chapter) within one year after approval of the certificate of loss of nationality or the certificate of expatriation.

[44 FR 68827, Nov. 30, 1979. Redesignated at 61 FR 29653, June 12, 1996]

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AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 211a, 213, 2651a, 2671(d)(3), 2714 and 3926; 31 U.S.C. 9701; E.O. 11295, 3 CFR, 1966–1970 Comp., p. 570; sec. 236, Pub. L.106–113, 113 Stat. 1501A–430; 18 U.S.C. 1621(a)(2).

SOURCE: 31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 51.1 Definitions.

The following definitions shall be applicable to this part:

(a) *United States* means the continental United States, the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto

Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, Guam and any other islands or territory over which the United States exercises jurisdiction.

(b) *Department* means the Department of State of the United States of America.

(c) *Secretary* means the Secretary of State.

(d) *National* means a citizen of the United States or a noncitizen owing permanent allegiance to the United States.

(e) *Passport* means a travel document issued under the authority of the Secretary of State attesting to the identity and nationality of the bearer.

(f) *Passport Agent* means a person designated by the Department to accept passport applications.

(g) *Passport Application* means the application form for a United States passport, filled in, subscribed and executed as prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 213, and all documents, photos and statements submitted with the form or thereafter in support of the application. A person providing false information as part of a passport application, whether contemporaneously with the application form or at any other time, is subject to prosecution for passport fraud or perjury under all applicable criminal statutes, including but not limited to 18 U.S.C. 1001, 1541, *et seq*. and 1621.

(h) *Passport Issuing Office* means the Passport Office, a Passport Agency, a Passport Agent of the Department, or a Foreign Service Post authorized to issue passports.

(i) *Designated nationality examiner* means a person designated under §50.1(g) of this subchapter.

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 31 FR 14522, Nov. 11, 1966; 61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996; 66 FR 29906, June 4, 2001]

Subpart A—General

§51.2 Passport issued to nationals only.

(a) A United States passport shall be issued only to a national of the United States (22 U.S.C. 212).

(b) Unless authorized by the Department no person shall bear more than one valid or potentially valid U.S. passport at any one time.

[SD–165, 46 FR 2343, Jan. 9, 1981]

§51.3 Types of passports.

(a) *Regular passport*. A regular passport is issued to a national of the United States proceeding abroad for personal or business reasons.

(b) *Official passport*. An official passport is issued to an official or employee of the U.S. Government proceeding abroad in the discharge of official duties. Where appropriate, dependents of such persons may be issued official passports.

(c) *Diplomatic passport*. A diplomatic passport is issued to a Foreign Service Officer, a person in the diplomatic service or to a person having diplomatic status either because of the nature of his or her foreign mission or by reason of the office he or she holds. Where appropriate, dependents of such persons may be issued diplomatic passports.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.4 Validity of passports.

(a) *Signature of bearer*. A passport is valid only when signed by the bearer in the space designated for his signature.

(b) *Period of validity of a regular passport*.

(1) A regular passport issued on or after February 1, 1998, to an applicant 16 years of age or older is valid for 10 years from date of issue unless limited by the Secretary to a shorter period.

(2) A regular passport issued on or after February 1, 1998 to an applicant under the age of 16 years is valid for 5 years from date of issue unless limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period.

(3) The period of validity of a regular passport issued on or after January 1, 1983, and before February 1, 1998, unless limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period is: 10 years from date of issue if issued to an applicant age 18 or older; five years from date of issue if issued to an applicant under age 18.

(4) The period of validity of a regular passport issued prior to January 1, 1983, is five years from date of issue.

(c) *Period of validity of an official passport.* An official passport is normally valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issue as long as the bearer maintains the official status for which it is issued. It must be returned to the Department upon the termination of the bearer's official status.

(d) *Period of validity of a diplomatic passport.* A diplomatic passport issued on or after January 1, 1977 is valid for a period of five (5) years or so long as the bearer maintains his/her diplomatic status, whichever is shorter. A diplomatic passport which has not expired must be returned to the Department upon the termination of the bearer's diplomatic status or at such other time as the Secretary shall determine. Any outstanding diplomatic passport issued before January 1, 1977 will expire effective December 31, 1977.

(e) *Period of a regular passport issued for no fee.* A regular passport for which payment of the fee has been excused is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issue unless limited by the Secretary to a shorter period.

(f) *Limitation and extension of validity.* The validity period of any passport may be limited by the Secretary to less than the normal validity period. Applications for extension of passports limited to less than the normal full validity period must be made in writing and must be submitted, with the passport, to a passport issuing Office. In no event may a passport be extended beyond the normal period of validity prescribed for such passport by paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(g) *Cancellation of passport endorsed as valid only for travel to Israel.* The validity of any passport which has been issued and endorsed as valid only for travel to Israel is cancelled effective April 25, 1992. Where it is determined that its continued use is warranted, the validity of such passport may be renewed or extended for additional periods of two years upon cancellation of the Israel-only endorsement. In no event may the validity of such passport be extended beyond the normal period of validity prescribed for such passport by paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(h) *Invalidity.* A United States passport is invalid whenever:

(1) The passport has been formally revoked by the Department; or

(2) The Department has registered a passport reported either in writing or by telephone to the Department of State, or in writing to a U.S. passport agency or to a diplomatic or consular post abroad as lost or stolen.

(Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887; sec. 1, 41 Stat. 750; sec. 2, 44 Stat. 887; sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 211a, 214, 217a, 2658); E.O. 11295, 36 FR 10603; 3 CFR 1966–70 Comp. p. 507)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 33 FR 12042, Aug. 24, 1968; 42 FR 17869, Apr. 4, 1977; 47 FR 56329, Dec. 16, 1982; 57 FR 3282, Jan. 29, 1992; 63 FR 7285, Feb. 13, 1998; 69 FR 15670, Mar. 26, 2004]

§ 51.5 [Reserved]

§ 51.6 Mutilation and alteration of passports.

Any passport which has been materially changed in physical appearance or composition, or which includes unauthorized changes, obliterations, entries or photographs may be invalidated.

§ 51.7 Verification of passports.

When required by the officials of a foreign government, an American Foreign Service office may verify a U.S. passport at the request of the bearer or of the foreign government.

§ 51.8 Cancellation of previously issued passport.

(a) Upon applying for a new passport, an applicant shall submit for cancellation any previous passport still valid or potentially valid.

(b) If an applicant is unable to produce such a passport for cancellation, he or she shall submit a signed statement setting forth the circumstances surrounding the disposition of the passport and if it is claimed to have been lost, the efforts made to recover it. A determination will then be made whether to issue a new passport and whether such passport shall be limited as to place and periods of validity.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 31 FR 14521, Nov. 11, 1966; 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.9 Passport property of the U.S. Government.

A passport shall at all times remain the property of the United States and shall be returned to the Government upon demand.

Subpart B—Application

§51.20 General.

An application for a passport or for an amendment of a passport shall be completed upon such forms as may be prescribed by the Department. The passport applicant shall truthfully answer all questions, and shall state each and every material matter of fact, pertaining to his or her eligibility for a passport. All information and evidence submitted in connection with an application shall be considered a part thereof.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[33 FR 12043, Aug. 24, 1968, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.21 Execution of passport application.

(a) *First time applicants, or persons who have not been issued a passport within the past fifteen years, and persons who are not eligible to apply for a passport under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.* Except as provided in §51.27(b)(2)(i), a person who has never been issued a passport in his or her own name, or who has not been issued a passport for the full validity period of 10 years in his or her own name within 15 years of the date of a new application, or who is otherwise not eligible to apply for a passport under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, shall apply for a passport by appearing in person before a person authorized by the Secretary to give oaths, verify the application by oath or affirmation before that authorized person, provide two recent photographs as specified in the application, and pay the established fees.

(b) *Persons authorized by the Secretary to give oaths.* The following persons are authorized by the Secretary to give oaths for passport purposes unless withdrawn by the Secretary in an individual case:

(1) A passport agent;

(2) A clerk of any Federal court;

(3) A clerk of any State court of record or a judge or clerk of any probate court;

(4) A postal employee designated by the postmaster at a post office which has been selected to accept passport applications;

(5) A U.S. citizen employee of the Department of Defense designated by the Secretary of Defense to accept passport applications at a military installation within the continental United States selected to accept passport applications;

(6) A diplomatic officer, a consular officer, an overseas nationality examiner, a consular agent or a notarial officer abroad; or

(7) Any other persons specifically designated by the Secretary.

(c) *Persons in the United States who have previously been issued a full validity passport.* A person in the United States who has been issued a passport in his or her own name may obtain a new passport by filling out and mailing a specially prescribed application together with his or her previous passport, two recent photographs as specified in the application, and the established fee to the nearest U.S. passport agency, provided:

(1) The most recently issued previous passport was issued when the applicant was 16 years of age or older.

(2) The application is made not more than 15 years following the issue date of the previous passport;

(3) The most recently issued previous passport is submitted with the new application.

(d) *Persons outside of the United States who have previously been issued a full validity passport.* In a foreign country in which a U.S. consular district has been designated by the Secretary to receive such passport applications, a person who has been issued a passport in his or her own name may obtain a new passport by filling out a specially prescribed application and sending it (by mail or as prescribed by the Secretary), together with his or her previous passport, two recent photographs as specified in the application, and the established fee to the consular office in the consular district in which he or she is present, provided:

(1) The most recently issued passport was issued when the applicant was 16 years of age or older;

(2) The application is made not more than 15 years following the issue date of the previous passport; and

(3) The most recently issued previous passport is submitted with the new application.

[44 FR 19393, Apr. 3, 1979, as amended at SD–165, 46 FR 2343, Jan. 9, 1981; 46 FR 16257, Mar. 12, 1981; 51 FR 20475, June 5, 1986; 55 FR 21538, May 25, 1990; 57 FR 59807, Dec. 16, 1992; 61 FR 43312, Aug. 22, 1996; 65 FR 39288, June 26, 2000; 66 FR 29906, June 4, 2001; 69 FR 15670, Mar. 26, 2004]

§ 51.22 [Reserved]

§ 51.23 Name of applicant to be used in passport.

The passport application shall contain the full name of the applicant. The applicant shall explain any material discrepancies between the name to be placed in the passport and the name recited in the evidence of citizenship and identity submitted. The passport issuing office may require documentary evidence or affidavits of persons having knowledge of the facts to support the explanation of the discrepancies.

[SD–165, 46 FR 2343, Jan. 9, 1981]

§ 51.24 Change of name.

An applicant whose name has been changed by court order or decree shall submit with his or her application a certified copy of the order or decree. An applicant who has changed his or her name by the adoption of a new name without formal court proceedings shall submit with his or her application evidence that he or she has publicly and exclusively used the adopted name over a long period of time.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.25 Photographs.

(a) *Photographs of bearer*. The applicant shall submit with his or her application duplicate photographs as specified in the application. The photographs should be sufficiently recent to be a good likeness of and satisfactorily identify the applicant. The photographs shall be signed in the same manner and form as required in the application.

(b) *Photographs of uniformed personnel*. Only applicants who are in the active service of the Armed Forces and proceeding abroad in the discharge of their duties may submit photographs in the uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(c) *Unacceptable photographs*. A photograph with a waxed back or other coating which lessens adhesiveness is not acceptable. Newspaper or magazine pictures, snapshots, or full length photographs are not acceptable. Photographs of persons in the uniform of a civilian organization, except religious dress, will not generally be accepted.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 43 FR 1791, Jan. 12, 1978; 44 FR 19394, Apr. 3, 1979; SD–165, 46 FR 2343, Jan. 9, 1981; 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984; 69 FR 15671, Mar. 26, 2004]

§ 51.26 Incompetents.

A parent, a legal guardian, or a person in loco parentis shall execute a passport application on behalf of a person declared incompetent.

§ 51.27 Minors.

(a) *Definitions*. A minor is an unmarried person under the age of 18 years.

(b) *Execution of the application for minors. (1) Minors 14 years of age and above*. A minor aged 14 and above is required to execute an application on his or her own behalf unless, in the judgment of the person before whom the application is executed, it is not desirable for the minor to execute his or her own application. In such a case, it must be executed on behalf of the minor aged 14 and above by a parent or guardian of the minor or by a person in loco parentis.

(2) *Minors under the age of 14*. (i) Minors under 14 years of age applying for a passport shall appear in person, unless the personal appearance of the minor is specifically waived by a senior passport specialist at the issuing passport agency in the United States, or by a senior consular officer at the issuing overseas consular office, pursuant to guidance issued by the Department of State. In cases where such a waiver is

granted, the person executing the passport application on behalf of the minor shall appear in person and verify the application by oath or affirmation before a person authorized by the Secretary to give oaths unless, in the case of applications received overseas, these requirements are also waived by a senior consular officer, pursuant to guidance issued by the Department of State.

(ii) Except as specifically provided in this section, both parents or each of the child's legal guardians, if any, whether applying for a passport for the first time or for a renewal, must execute the application on behalf of a minor under age 14 under penalty of perjury, and provide documentary evidence of parentage showing the minor's name, date and place of birth, and the names of the parent or parents.

(iii) A passport application may be executed on behalf of a minor under age 14 by just one parent or legal guardian if such person provides, under penalty of perjury:

(A) Documentary evidence that such person is the sole parent or has sole custody of the child; or

(B) A notarized written statement or notarized affidavit from the non-applying parent or guardian, if applicable, consenting to the issuance of the passport.

(iv) An individual may apply in *loco parentis* on behalf of a minor under age 14 by submitting a notarized written statement or a notarized affidavit from both parents specifically authorizing the application. However, if only one parent provides the notarized written statement or notarized affidavit, documentary evidence that such parent has sole custody of the child must be presented.

(v) Documentary evidence in support of an application executed on behalf of a minor under age 14 by one parent or person in loco parentis under paragraphs (b)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this section may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) A birth certificate providing the minor's name, date and place of birth and the name of the sole parent;

(B) A Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America (FS–240) or a Certification of Report of Birth of a United States Citizen (DS–1350) providing the minor's name, date and place of birth and the name of the sole parent;

(C) An adoption decree showing only one adopting parent;

(D) An order of a court of competent jurisdiction granting sole custody to the applying parent or legal guardian and containing no travel restrictions inconsistent with issuance of the passport;

(E) A judicial declaration of incompetence of the non-applying parent;

(F) An order of a court of competent jurisdiction specifically permitting the applying parent's or guardian's travel with the child;

(G) A death certificate for the non-applying parent; or

(H) A copy of a Commitment Order or comparable document for an incarcerated parent.

(vi) In instances when a parent submits a custody decree invoking the provisions of paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the judicial limitations on the minor's ability to travel contained in the custody decree will be given effect.

(vii) The requirements of paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this section may be waived in cases of exigent or special family circumstances, as determined by a Department official designated under paragraph (b)(2)(vi)(E) of this section.

(A) Exigent circumstances are defined as time-sensitive circumstances in which the inability of the minor to obtain a passport would jeopardize the health and safety or welfare of the minor or would result in the child being separated from the rest of his or her traveling party.

(B) ''Time-sensitive'' generally means that there is not enough time before the minor's emergency travel to obtain either the required consent of both parents/guardians or documentation reflecting a sole parent's/guardian's custody rights.

(C) Special family circumstances are circumstances in which the minor's family situation makes it impossible for one or both of the parents to execute the passport application.

(D) A parent applying for a passport for a child under age 14 under this paragraph (b)(2)(vi) must submit with

the application a written statement subscribed under penalty of perjury describing the exigent or special family circumstances the parent believes should be taken into consideration in applying an exception.

(E) Determinations under this paragraph (b)(2)(vi) may be made by a senior passport adjudicator or the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services for an application filed within the United States, or a consular officer or the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Citizens Services for an application filed abroad.

(viii) Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit any Department official adjudicating a passport application on behalf of a minor from requiring an applicant to submit other documentary evidence deemed necessary to establish the applying adult's entitlement to obtain a passport on behalf of a minor under the age of 14 in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

(c) Objection by parent, guardian or person in loco parentis in cases not involving a custody dispute. At any time prior to the issuance of a passport to a minor, the application may be disapproved and a passport will be denied upon receipt of a written objection from a person having legal custody of the minor.

(d) Objection by parent, guardian or person in loco parentis in cases where minors are the subject of a custody dispute.

(1)(i) When there is a dispute concerning the custody of a minor under age 18, a passport may be denied if the Department has on file, or is provided in the course of a passport application executed on behalf of a minor, a copy of a court order from a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States or abroad which:

(A) Grants sole custody to the objecting parent; or,

(B) Establishes joint legal cutody; or,

(C) Prohibits the child's travel without the permission of both parents or the court; or,

(D) Requires the permission of both parents or the court for important decisions, unless permission is granted in writing as provided therein.

(ii) For passport issuance purposes, a court order providing for joint legal custody will be interpreted as requiring the permission of both parents. The Department will consider a court of competent jurisdiction to be a U.S. state court or a foreign court located in the child's home state or place of habitual residence. Notwithstanding the existence of any such court order, a passport may be issued when compelling humanitarian or emergency reasons relating to the welfare of the child exist.

(2) Either parent may obtain information regarding the application for and issuance of a passport to a minor unless the inquiring parent's parental rights have been terminated by a court order which has been registered with the appropriate office at the Department of State; provided, however, that the Department may deny such information to any parent if it determines that the minor is of sufficient maturity to assert a privacy interest in his/her own right, in which case the minor's written consent to disclosure shall be required.

(3) The Department may require that conflicts regarding custody orders, whether domestic or foreign, be settled by the appropriate court before a passport may be issued.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 61 FR 6505, Feb. 21, 1996; 66 FR 29906, June 4, 2001; 69 FR 15671, Mar. 26, 2004; 69 FR 60813, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 51.28 Identity of applicant.

(a) If the applicant is not personally known to the official receiving the application he or she shall establish his or her identity by the submission of a previous passport, other identifying documents or by an identifying witness.

(b) If an applicant submits an application under the provisions of paragraph (c) of § 51.21 he or she must submit a prior passport with his or her application.

(c) Any official receiving an application for a passport or any Passport

Issuing Office may require such additional evidence of identity as may be deemed necessary.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[33 FR 12043, Aug. 24, 1968, as amended at SD–165, 46 FR 2343, Jan. 9, 1981; 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.30 Persons unacceptable as witnesses.

The passport issuing office will not accept as witness to a passport application a person who has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection with executing the application or obtaining the passport.

§51.31 Affidavit of identifying witness.

(a) An identifying witness shall execute an affidavit stating: That he or she resides at a specific address; that he or she knows or has reason to believe that the applicant is a citizen of the United States; the basis of his or her knowledge concerning the applicant; and that the information set out in his or her affidavit is true to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

(b) If the witness has a U.S. passport, he or she shall state the place of issue and, if possible, the number and approximate date of issue.

(c) The identifying witness shall subscribe to his or her statement before the same person who took the passport application.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 31 FR 14522, Nov. 11, 1966; 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.32 Amendment of passports.

Applicants for amendment of a passport shall be made on forms prescribed by the Department.

[SD–165, 46 FR 2343, Jan. 9, 1981]

§51.33 Release of passport information.

Information in passport files is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act. Release of this information may be requested in accordance with the implementing regulations set forth in Subchapter R, Part 171 or Part 172 of this title.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926; 5 U.S.C. 552, 552a)

[61 FR 29940, June 13, 1996]

Subpart C—Evidence of U.S. Citizenship or Nationality

§51.40 Burden of proof.

The applicant has the burden of proving that he or she is a national of the United States.

[66 FR 29907, June 4, 2001]

§51.41 Documentary evidence.

Every application shall be accompanied by evidence of the U.S. nationality of the applicant.

[66 FR 29907, June 4, 2001]

§51.43 Persons born in the United States applying for a passport for the first time.

(a) *Primary evidence of birth in the United States.* A person born in the United States in a place where official records of birth were kept at the time of his or her birth shall submit with the application for a passport a birth certificate under the seal of the official custodian of birth records. To be acceptable, a certificate must show the full name of the applicant place and date of birth, and that the record thereof was recorded at the time of birth or shortly thereafter.

(b) *Secondary evidence of birth in the United States.* If the applicant cannot submit primary evidence of birth, he or she shall submit the best obtainable secondary evidence. If a person was born at a place in the United States when birth records were filed, he or she must submit a ''no record'' certification from the official custodian of such birth records before secondary evidence may be considered. The passport issuing office will consider, as secondary evidence, baptismal certificates, certificates of circumcision, or other documentary evidence created shortly after birth but not more than 5 years after birth, and/or affidavits of

persons having personal knowledge of the facts of the birth.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[38 FR 4667, Feb. 20, 1973, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.44 Persons born abroad applying for a passport for the first time.

(a) *Naturalization in on right.* A person naturalized in his or her own right as a U.S. citizen shall submit with his or her application his or her certificate of naturalization.

(b) *Derivative citizenship at birth.* (1) An applicant who claims to have derived citizenship by virtue of his or her birth abroad to a U.S. citizen parent or parents may submit his or her won certificate of citizenship (Section 1993, Revised Statutes, as amended by Act of May 24, 1934; section 201 of the Nationality Act of 1940; section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952).

(2) In lieu of a certificate of citizenship, the applicant may submit evidence of his or her parent(s)' citizenship at the time of his or her birth, and evidence of his or her and his or her parent(s)' residence and physical presence in the United States. The passport issuing office may require the applicant to establish the marriage of his or her parents and/or grandparents and his or her relationship to them.

(c) *Derivative citizenship subsequent to birth.* (1) An applicant who claims U.S. citizenship by virtue of the naturalization of his or her parent or parents subsequent to his or her birth may submit his or her own certificate of citizenship.

(2) In lieu of a certificate of citizenship the applicant may submit the naturalization certificate of the parent or parents through whom he or she claims U.S. citizenship. In this case, he or she must also show that he or she resided in the United States during minority as required by the law under which he or she claims citizenship.

(3) If an applicant claims citizenship through a mother who resumed citizenship or parent who was repatriated, he or she must submit evidence thereof. The applicant must establish also that he or she resided in the United States for the period prescribed by law.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

MARRIED WOMEN

§ 51.45 Marriage to an alien prior to March 2, 1907.

A woman citizen of the United States who married an alien prior to March 2, 1907, did not lose her U.S. citizenship unless she acquired as a result of the marriage the nationality of her husband and thereafter took up a permanent residence abroad prior to September 22, 1922.

§ 51.46 Marriage to an alien between March 2, 1907, and September 22, 1922.

(a) A woman citizen of the United States who married an alien between March 2, 1907, and September 22, 1922, lost her U.S. citizenship, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. At the termination of the marital relation she could resume her U.S. citizenship, if abroad, by registering as a U.S. citizen within 1 year with a Consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if resident in the United States, by continuing to reside therein. (Section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1907.)

(b) A woman citizen of the United States who married an alien between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, did not lose her citizenship, if the marriage terminated by death or divorce prior to July 2, 1921, or if her husband became a U.S. citizen prior to that date. She may establish her citizenship by proving her U.S. citizenship prior to marriage and the termination of the marriage or acquisition of U.S. citizenship by her husband prior to July 2, 1921.

§ 51.47 Marriage prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien who acquired U.S. citizenship by naturalization prior to September 22, 1922.

A woman citizen of the United States who lost her citizenship by virtue of her marriage to an alien between March 2, 1907, and September 22, 1922, and who reacquired U.S. citizenship

through the naturalization of her husband prior to September 22, 1922, may establish her U.S. citizenship by submitting her husband's certificate of naturalization.

§51.48 Marriage between September 22, 1922, and March 3, 1931, to an alien ineligible to citizenship.

A woman citizen of the United States who lost her U.S. citizenship by virtue of her marriage to an alien ineligible to citizenship between September 22, 1922, and March 3, 1931, but who reacquired her citizenship by naturalization in accordance with applicable law shall submit with her application her certificate of naturalization (sec. 3 of the Act of Mar. 3, 1931).

§51.49 Marriage on or after September 22, 1922, to an alien eligible to naturalization.

A woman citizen of the United States who on or after September 22, 1922, married an alien eligible for naturalization did not thereby lose her U.S. citizenship and need only submit evidence of her own citizenship before a passport issuing office.

§51.50 Alien born woman—marriage to citizen prior to September 22, 1922.

An alien woman who acquired U.S. citizenship by virtue of her marriage to a citizen of the United States prior to September 22, 1922, shall submit with her application evidence of her husband's citizenship and of the marriage. (Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes.)

CITIZENSHIP BY ACT OF CONGRESS OR TREATY

§51.51 Former nationals of Spain or Denmark.

Former nationals of Spain or Denmark who acquired nationality or citizenship of the United States under an act of Congress or treaty by virtue of residence in territory under the sovereignty of the United States shall submit evidence of their former nationality and of their residence in such territory.

§51.52 Citizenship by birth in territory under sovereignty of the United States.

A person claiming nationality or citizenship of the United States under an act of Congress or treaty by virtue of his or her birth in territory under the sovereignty of the United States shall submit evidence of his birth in such territory.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.53 Proof of resumption of U.S. citizenship.

An applicant who claims that he or she resumed U.S. citizenship or was repatriated under any of the nationality laws of the United States shall submit with the application a certificate of naturalization, a certificate of repatriation or evidence of the fact that he or she took an oath of allegiance in accordance with the applicable provisions of the law. (Act of June 29, 1906, as amended by Act of May 9, 1918; Act of June 25, 1936, as amended by Act of July 2, 1940, sections 317(b) and 323 of the Nationality Act of 1940 as amended by Acts of April 2, 1942, and August 7, 1946; Act of August 16, 1951, as amended by section 402(j) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; sections 324 and 327 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; Act of July 20, 1954).

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.54 Requirement of additional evidence of U.S. citizenship.

Nothing contained in §§51.43 through 51.53 shall prohibit the Department from requiring an applicant to submit other evidence deemed necessary to establish his or her U.S. citizenship or nationality.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§51.55 Return or retention of evidence of citizenship.

The passport issuing office will generally return to the applicant evidence

submitted in connection with an application for passport facilities. However, the passport issuing office may retain evidence when it deems necessary.

Subpart D—Fees

§ 51.60 Form of remittance.

Passport fees in the United States shall be paid in U.S. currency or by draft, check, or money order payable to the Department of State or the Passport Office. Passport fees abroad shall be paid in U.S. currency, travelers checks, money order, or the equivalent value of the fees in local currency.

[31 FR 14522, Nov. 11, 1966]

§ 51.61 Passport fees.

Fees, including execution fees, shall be collected for the following passport services in the amounts prescribed in the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services (22 CFR 22.1):

(a) A fee for each passport application filed, which fee shall vary depending on the age of the applicant. The passport application fee shall be paid by all applicants at the time of application, except as provided in § 51.62(a), and is not refundable, except as provided in § 51.63. A person who is denied a passport may request that the application be reconsidered without payment of an additional fee upon the submission, within 90 days after the date of the denial, of documentation not previously presented that is sufficient to establish citizenship or entitlement to a passport.

(b) A fee for execution of the passport application, except as provided in § 51.62 (b), when the applicant is required to execute the application in person before a person authorized to administer oaths for passport purposes. This fee shall be collected as part of the passport application fee at the time of application and is not refundable (see § 51.65). When execution services are provided by an official of a state or local government or of the United States Postal Service, the fee may be retained by that entity to cover the costs of service pursuant to an appropriate agreement with the Department of State.

(c) A fee for expedited services, if any, provided pursuant to § 51.66.

[67 FR 34838, May 16, 2002]

§ 51.62 Exemption from payment of passport or execution fee.

(a) The following persons are exempt from the payment of passport fees:

(1) An officer or employee of the U.S. proceeding abroad on official business, or the members of his or her immediate family authorized to accompany or reside with him or her abroad. The applicant shall submit evidence of the official purpose of his or her travel and if applicable his or her authorization to have dependents accompany or reside with him or her abroad.

(2) An American sailor who requires a passport in connection with his or her duties aboard an American flag-vessel.

(3) A widow, child, parent, brother, or a sister of a deceased American service member proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such service member.

(4) An employee of the United Seamen's Service who requires a passport for travel to assume or perform duties thereof. The applicant shall submit with his or her application a letter from the United Seamen's Service certifying that he or she is proceeding abroad on official business to provide facilities and services for U.S. merchant seamen.

(b) No person described in paragraph (a) (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall be required to pay an execution fee when his or her application is executed before a Federal official.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[33 FR 12043, Aug. 24, 1968, as amended at 37 FR 6053, Mar. 24, 1972; 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984; Redesignated at 63 FR 5103, Jan. 30, 1998.]

§ 51.63 Refunds.

A collected passport application fee shall be refunded:

(a) To any person exempt from the payment of passport fees under § 51.62 from whom fees were erroneously collected.

(b) For procedures on refunds of $5.00 or less see § 22.6(b) of this title.

(c) The passport expedite fee will be refunded if the Passport Agency does

not provide the requested expedited processing as defined in §51.66.

[33 FR 12043, Aug. 24, 1968, as amended at 52 FR 29515, Aug. 10, 1987; 59 FR 48999, Sept. 26, 1994; Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 5103, Jan. 30, 1998; 65 FR 14212, Mar. 16, 2000]

§51.64 Replacement passports.

A passport issuing office shall issue a replacement passport without payment of a fee:

(a) To correct an error or rectify a mistake of the Department.

(b) When exceptional circumstances exist as determined by the Secretary.

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966. Redesignated at 63 FR 5103, Jan. 30, 1998]

§51.65 Execution fee not refundable.

The fee for the execution of a passport application cannot be refunded.

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966. Redesignated at 63 FR 5103, Jan. 30, 1998]

§51.66 Expedited passport processing.

(a) Within the United States, an applicant for a passport service (including issuance, amendment, extension, or the addition of visa pages) may request expedited processing by a Passport Agency. All requests by applicants for in-person services at a Passport Agency shall be considered requests for expedited processing, unless the Department has determined that the applicant is required to apply at a U.S. Passport Agency.

(b) Expedited passport processing shall mean completing processing within 3-business days commencing when the application reaches a Passport Agency or, if the application is already with a Passport Agency, commencing when the request for expedited processing is approved. The processing will be considered completed when the passport is ready to be picked up by the applicant or is mailed to the applicant.

(c) A fee shall be collected for expedited processing service in the amount prescribed in the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services (22 CFR 22.1). This amount will be in addition to any other applicable fee and does not include urgent mailing costs, if any.

(d) A request for expedited processing normally will be accepted only if the applicant can document urgent departure with airline tickets showing confirmed reservation or similar evidence. The Passport Agency may decline to accept the request if it is apparent at the time it is made that the request cannot be granted.

(e) The expedite fee may be waived only where the need for expedited processing was necessary due to Department error, mistake or delay.

[59 FR 49000, Sept. 26, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 5103, Jan. 30, 1998]

Subpart E—Limitation on Issuance or Extension of Passports

§51.70 Denial of passports.

(a) A passport, except for direct return to the United States, shall not be issued in any case in which the Secretary of State determines or is informed by competent authority that:

(1) The applicant is the subject of an outstanding Federal warrant of arrest for a felony, including a warrant issued under the Federal Fugitive Felon Act (18 U.S.C. 1073); or

(2) The applicant is subject to a criminal court order, condition of probation, or condition of parole, any of which forbids departure from the United States and the violation of which could result in the issuance of a Federal warrant of arrest, including a warrant issued under the Federal Fugitive Felon Act; or

(3) The applicant is subject to a court order committing him or her to a mental institution; or

(4) The applicant is the subject of a request for extradition or provisional arrest for extradition which has been presented to the government of a foreign country; or

(5) The applicant is the subject of a subpoena issued pursuant to section 1783 of title 28, United States Code, in a matter involving Federal prosecution for, or grand jury investigation of, a felony; or

(6) The applicant has not repaid a loan received from the United States as prescribed under §§71.10 and 71.11 of this chapter; or

(7) The applicant is in default on a loan received from the United States to

effectuate his or her return from a foreign country in the course of travel abroad; or

(8) The applicant has been certified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as notified by a State agency under 42 U.S.C. 652(k) to be in arrears of child support in an amount exceeding $5,000.00.

(b) A passport may be refused in any case in which the Secretary of State determines or is informed by competent authority that:

(1) The applicant has not repaid a loan received from the United States to effectuate his or her return from a foreign country in the course of travel abroad; or

(2) The applicant has been legally declared incompetent unless accompanied on his or her travel abroad by the guardian or other person responsible for the national's custody and well being; or

(3) The applicant is under the age of 18 years, unmarried and not in the military service of the United States unless a person having legal custody of such national authorizes issuance of the passport and agrees to reimburse the United States for any monies advanced by the United States for the minor to return to the United States; or

(4) The Secretary determines that the national's activities abroad are causing or are likely to cause serious damage to the national security or the foreign policy of the United States; or

(5) The applicant has been the subject of a prior adverse action under this section or § 51.71 and has not shown that a change in circumstances since the adverse action warrants issuance of a passport; or

(6) The applicant is subject to an order of restraint or apprehension issued by an appropriate officer of the United States Armed Forces pursuant to chapter 47 of title 10 of the United States Code.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1405–0077)

[54 FR 8531, Mar. 1, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 62695, Nov. 25, 1997]

§ 51.71 Denial of passports to certain convicted drug traffickers.

(a) A passport shall not be issued in any case in which the Secretary of State determines or is informed by competent authority that the applicant is subject to imprisonment or supervised release as the result of a felony conviction for a Federal or state drug offense if the individual used a U.S. passport or otherwise crossed an international border in committing the offense, including a felony conviction arising under:

(1) The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 *et seq.*); or

(2) Any Federal law involving controlled substances as defined in section 802 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*); or

(3) The Bank Secrecy Act (31 U.S.C. 5311 *et seq.*) or the Money Laundering Act (18 U.S.C. 1956 *et seq.*) if the Secretary of State is in receipt of information that supports the determination that the violation involved is related to ilicit production of or trafficking in a controlled substance; or

(4) Any state law involving the manufacture, distribution, or possession of a controlled substance.

(b) A passport may be refused in any case in which the Secretary of State determines or is informed by competent authority that the applicant is subject to imprisonment or supervised release as the result of a misdemeanor conviction of a Federal or state drug offense if the individual used a U.S. passport or otherwise crossed an international border in committing the offense, other than a first conviction for possession of a controlled substance, including a misdemeanor conviction arising under:

(1) The federal statutes described in § 51.71(a); or

(2) Any state law involving the manufacture, distribution, or possession of a controlled substance.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section the Secretary of State may issue a passport when the competent authority confirms, or the Secretary of State otherwise finds,

that emergency circumstances or humanitarian reasons exist.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1405–0077)

[54 FR 8532, Mar. 1, 1989]

§51.72 Revocation or restriction of passports.

A passport may be revoked or restricted or limited where:

(a) The national would not be entitled to issuance of a new passport under §51.70 or §51.71; or

(b) The passport has been obtained illegally, by fraud, or has been fraudulently altered, or has been fraudulently misused, or has been issued in error; or

(c) The Department of State is notified that a certificate of naturalization issued to the applicant for or bearer of the passport has been canceled by a federal court.

[54 FR 8532, Mar. 1, 1989, as amended at 64 FR 19714, Apr. 22, 1999]

§51.73 Passports invalid for travel into or through restricted areas.

(a) Unless specifically validated therefore, U.S. passports shall cease to be valid for travel into or through a country or area which the Secretary has determined is:

(1) A country with which the United States is at war, or

(2) A country or area where armed hostilities are in progress; or

(3) A country or area in which there is imminent danger to the public health or physical safety of United States travelers.

(b) Any determination made under paragraph (a) of this section shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER along with a statement of the circumstances requiring this restriction.

(c) Unless limited to a shorter period, any such restriction shall expire at the end of one year from the date of publication of such notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, unless extended or sooner revoked by the Secretary by public notice.

[45 FR 11128, Feb. 20, 1980. Redesignated at 54 FR 8532, Mar. 1, 1989]

§51.74 Special validation of passports for travel to restricted areas.

(a) A United States National wishing a validation of his passport for travel to, in, or through a restricted country or area may apply for a special validation to the Office of Passport Services, a passport agency, or a foreign service post authorized to issue passports. The application shall be accompanied by evidence that the applicant falls within the standards set out in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs or an authorized designee of that official shall decide whether or not to grant a special validation. The special validation shall be granted only when such action is determined to be in the national interest of the United States.

(c) An application may be considered if:

(1) The applicant is a professional reporter, the purpose of whose trip is to obtain, and make available to the public, information about the restricted area; or

(2) The applicant is a representative of the American Red Cross; or

(3) The applicant establishes that his or her trip is justified by compelling humanitarian considerations; or

(4) The applicant's request is otherwise in the national interest.

(Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887, as amended (22 U.S.C. 211a); sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658); E.O. 11295, 36 FR 10603; 3 CFR 1966–70 Comp., 507; E.O. 12211, 45 FR 26685)

[45 FR 30619, May 9, 1980. Redesignated at 54 FR 8532, Mar. 1, 1989]

§51.75 Notification of denial or withdrawal of passport.

Any person whose application for issuance of a passport has been denied, or who has otherwise been the subject of an adverse action taken on an individual basis with respect to his or her right to receive or use a passport shall be entitled to notification in writing of the adverse action. The notification shall set forth the specific reasons for the adverse action and the procedures

for review available under §§ 51.81 through 51.105.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[33 FR 12043, Aug. 24, 1968, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.76 Surrender of passport.

The bearer of a passport which is revoked shall surrender it to the Department or its authorized representative upon demand and upon his or her refusal to do so such passport may be invalidated by notifying the bearer in writing of the invalidation.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

Subpart F—Procedures for Review of Adverse Action

§ 51.80 The applicability of §§ 51.81 through 51.89.

(a) The provisions of §§ 51.81 through 51.89 do not apply to any action of the Secretary of State taken on an individual basis in denying, restricting, revoking or invalidating a passport or in any other way adversely affecting the ability of a person to receive or use a passport by reason of:

(1) Noncitizenship,

(2) Refusal under the provisions of § 51.70(a)(8),

(3) Refusal to grant a discretionary exception under the emergency or humanitarian relief provisions of § 51.71(c), or

(4) Refusal to grant a discretionary exception from geographical limitations of general applicability.

(b) The provisions of this subpart shall otherwise constitute the administrative remedies provided by the Department to persons who are the subjects of adverse action under §§ 51.70, 51.71 or 51.72.

[65 FR 39288, June 26, 2000]

§ 51.81 Time limits on hearing to review adverse action.

A person who has been the subject of an adverse action with respect to his or her right to receive or use a passport shall be entitled, upon request made within 60 days after receipt of notice of such adverse action, to require the Department or the appropriate Foreign Service post, as the case may be, to establish the basis for its action in a proceeding before a hearing officer. If no such request is made within 60 days, the adverse action will be considered final and not subject to further administrative review. If such request is made within 60 days, the adverse action shall be automatically vacated unless such proceeding is initiated by the Department or the appropriate Foreign Service post, as the case may be, within 60 days after request, or such longer period as is requested by the person adversely affected and agreed to by the hearing officer.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.82 Notice of hearing.

The person adversely affected shall receive not less than 5 business days' notice in writing of the scheduled date and place of the hearing.

§ 51.83 Functions of the hearing officer.

The hearing officer shall act on all requests for review under § 51.81. He shall make findings of fact and submit recommendations to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs. In making his or her findings and recommendations, the hearing officer shall not consider confidential security information unless that information is made available to the person adversely affected and is made part of the record of the hearing.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984; 64 FR 19715, Apr. 22, 1999]

§ 51.84 Appearance at hearing.

The person adversely affected may appear at the hearing in person or with his or her attorney, or by his or her attorney. The attorney must be admitted to practice in any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the

United States or be admitted to practice before the courts of the country in which the hearing is to be held.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[36 FR 9068, May 19, 1971, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984; 64 FR 19715, Apr. 22, 1999]

§ 51.85 Proceedings before the hearing officer.

The person adversely affected may appear and testify in his or her own behalf and may himself, or by his or her attorney, present witnesses and offer other evidence and make argument. If any witness whom the person adversely affected wishes to call is unable to appear in person, the hearing officer may, in his or her discretion, accept an affidavit by the witness or order evidence to be taken by deposition. The person adversely affected shall be entitled to be informed of all the evidence before the hearing officer and of the source of such evidence, and shall be entitled to confront and cross-examine any adverse witness. The person shall, upon request by the hearing officer, confirm his or her oral statements in an affidavit for the record.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.86 Admissibility of evidence.

The person adversely affected and the Department may introduce such evidence as the hearing officer deems proper. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply, but reasonable restrictions shall be imposed as to relevancy, competency and materiality of evidence presented.

§ 51.87 Privacy of hearing.

The hearing shall be private. There shall be present at the hearing only the person adversely affected, his or her attorney, the hearing officer, official stenographers, employees of the Department directly concerned with the presentation of the case, and the witnesses. Witnesses shall be present at the hearing only while actually giving testimony or when otherwise directed by the hearing officer.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.88 Transcript of hearing.

A complete verbatim stenographic transcript shall be made of the hearing by a qualified reporter, and the transcript shall constitute a permanent part of the record. Upon request, the appellant or his or her counsel shall be entitled to inspect the complete transcript and to purchase a copy thereof.

(22 U.S.C. 2658 and 3926)

[31 FR 13540, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 49 FR 16989, Apr. 23, 1984]

§ 51.89 Decision of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services.

The person adversely affected shall be promptly notified in writing of the decision of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services, and, if the decision is adverse to that person, the notification shall state the reasons for the decision. The notification shall also state that the adversely affected person may request reconsideration within 60 days from the date of the notice of the adverse action. If no request is made within that period, the decision is considered final and not subject to further administrative review; a decision on a request for reconsideration is also administratively final. Nothing in this section, however, shall be considered to bar the adversely affected person from submitting a new passport application as provided for in subparts B through D of this part.

[64 FR 19715, Apr. 22, 1999]

PART 52—MARRIAGES

Sec.
52.1 Celebration of marriage.
52.2 Authentication of marriage and divorce documents.
52.3 Certification as to marriage laws.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

§ 52.1 Celebration of marriage.

Foreign Service officers are forbidden to celebrate marriages.

[31 FR 13546, Oct. 20, 1966]

§ 52.2 Authentication of marriage and divorce documents.

(a) Whenever a consular officer is requested to authenticate the signature of local authorities on a document of marriage when he was not a witness to the marriage, he shall include in the body of his certificate of authentication the qualifying statement, ''For the contents of the annexed document, the Consulate (General) assumes no responsibility.''

(b) A consular officer shall include the same statement in certificates of authentication accompanying decrees of divorce.

[31 FR 13546, Oct. 20, 1966. Redesignated at 51 FR 26247, July 22, 1986]

§ 52.3 Certification as to marriage laws.

Although a consular officer may have knowledge respecting the laws of marriage, he shall not issue any official certificate with respect to such laws.

[31 FR 13546, Oct. 20, 1966. Redesignated at 51 FR 26247, July 22, 1986]

PART 53—PASSPORT REQUIREMENT AND EXCEPTIONS

Sec.

53.1 Passport requirement.
53.2 Exceptions.
53.3 Attempt of a citizen to enter without a valid passport.
53.4 Optional use of a valid passport.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1185; Proc. 3004, 18 FR 489, 3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp., p. 180.

SOURCE: 31 FR 13546, Oct. 20, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 53.1 Passport requirement.

Under section 215(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1185(b), it is unlawful except as otherwise provided for any citizen of the United States to depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States without a valid passport.

§ 53.2 Exceptions.

A U.S. citizen is not required to bear a valid passport to enter or depart the United States:

(a) When traveling directly between parts of the United States as defined in § 50.1 of this chapter;

(b) When traveling between the United States and any country, territory, or island adjacent thereto in North, South or Central America excluding Cuba; provided, that this exception is not applicable to any such person when proceeding to or arriving from a place outside the United States for which a valid passport is required under this part if such travel is accomplished within 60 days of departure from the United States via any country or territory in North, South or Central America or any island adjacent thereto;

(c) When traveling as a bona fide seaman or air crewman who is the holder of record of a valid merchant mariner identification document or air crewman identification card;

(d) When traveling as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty;

(e) When he is under 21 years of age and is a member of the household of an official or employee of a foreign government or of the United Nations and is in possession of or included in a foreign passport;

(f) When he is a child under 12 years of age and is included in the foreign passport of an alien parent; however, such child will be required to provide evidence of his U.S. citizenship when entering the United States;

(g) When the citizen entering the United States presents a card of identity and registration issued by a consular office abroad to facilitate travel to the United States; or

(h) When specifically authorized by the Secretary of State through appropriate official channels to depart from or enter the United States, as defined in § 50.1 of this chapter. The fee for a waiver of the passport requirement under this section shall be collected in the amount prescribed in the Schedule

of Fees for Consular Services (22 CFR 22.1).

[31 FR 13546, Oct. 20, 1966, as amended at 37 FR 11459, June 8, 1972; 51 FR 26247, July 22, 1986]

§ 53.3 Attempt of a citizen to enter without a valid passport.

The appropriate officer at the port of entry shall report to the Secretary of State for the purpose of invoking the waiver provisions of § 53.2(h), any citizen of the United States who attempts to enter the United States contrary to the provisions of this part.

§ 53.4 Optional use of a valid passport.

Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent a citizen from using a valid passport in a case in which that passport is not required by this part 53, provided such travel is not otherwise prohibited.

SUBCHAPTER G—PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND EXCHANGES

PART 61—WORLD-WIDE FREE FLOW OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 2051, 2052; 22 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.;* Public Law 101–138; E.O. 11311, 31 FR 13413, 3 CFR 1966–1900 comp., page 593.

SOURCE: 59 FR 18965, Apr. 21, 1994, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 61 appear at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999.

§ 61.1 Purpose.

The Department of State administers the ''Beirut Agreement of 1948'', a multinational treaty formally known as the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Material of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character. This Agreement facilitates the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural audio-visual materials between nations by providing favorable import treatment through the elimination or reduction of import duties, licenses, taxes, or restrictions. The United States and other participating governments facilitate this favorable import treatment through the issuance or authentication of a certificate that the audio-visual material for which favorable treatment is sought conforms with criteria set forth in the Agreement.

§ 61.2 Definitions.

Department—means the Department of State.

Applicant— means: (1) The United States holder of the ''basic rights'' in the material submitted for export certification; or (2) the holder of a foreign certificate seeking import authentication.

Application form—means the Application for Certificate of International Educational Character (Form IAP–17) which is required for requesting Department certification of United States produced audio-visual materials under the provisions of the Beirut Agreement.

Attestation Officer—means the Chief Attestation Officer of the United States and any member of his or her staff with authority to issue Certificates or Importation Documents.

Audio-visual materials—means: (1) Films, filmstrips and microfilm in exposed and developed negative form, or in positive form, *viz.*, masters or prints, teletranscriptions, kinescopes, videotape; (2) electronic sound recordings and sound/picture recordings of all types and forms or pressings and transfers thereform; (3) slides and transparencies; moving and static models, wallcharts, globes, maps and posters.

Authentication—means the process through which an applicant obtains a United States Importation Document for Audio-visual Materials (Form IA–862).

Basic rights—means the world-wide non-restrictive ownership rights in audio-visual materials from which the assignment of subsidiary rights (such as language versions, television, limited distribution, reproduction, etc.) are derived.

Beirut Agreement—means the ''Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, or Cultural Character.''

Certificate—means a document attesting that the named material complies with the standards set forth in Article I of the Beirut Agreement issued by: (1) The appropriate government agency of the State wherein the material to which the certificate relates originated, or (2) by the United Nations Educational, Scientific or Cultural Organization.

Certification—means the process of obtaining a certificate attesting that audio-visual materials of United States

origin being exported from the United States comply with the standards set forth in Article I of the Beirut Agreement, as interpreted pursuant to Section 207 of Public Law 101–138.

Collateral instructional material—means a teacher's manual, study guide, or similar instructional material prepared or reviewed by a bona fide subject matter specialist. Such material must delineate the informational or instructional objectives of the audio-visual material and illustrate or explain how to utilize such material to attain the stated objectives.

Committee on attestation—means the committee which advises the Attestation Officer on matters of policy and the evaluation of specific materials.

Exports—means educational, scientific, and cultural audio-visual material of United States origin, being sent from the United States.

Importation document—means the United States Importation Document for Audio-visual Materials (Form IA–862) issued by the Chief Attestation Officer of the United States which attests that materials of foreign origin entering the United States comply with the standards set forth in Article I of the Beirut Agreement (as interpreted pursuant to section 207 of Public Law 101–138) and is therefore entitled to duty-free entry into the United States pursuant to the provisions of United States Customs Bureau Harmonized Tariff System Item No. 9817.00.4000.

Imports—means educational, scientific, and cultural audio-visual material of foreign origin being brought into the United States.

Instruct or inform—means to teach, train or impart knowledge through the development of a subject or aspect of a subject to aid the viewer or listener in a learning process. The instructional or informational character of audio-visual material may be evidenced by the presence of collateral instructional material.

Knowledge—means a body of facts and principles acquired by instruction, study, research, or experience.

Review Board—means the panel appointed by the Secretary of State to review appeals filed by applicants from decisions rendered by an Attestation Officer.

Secretary of State—means the Secretary of State of the State Department.

Serial certification—means certification by the Department of materials produced in series form and which, for time-sensitive reasons, cannot be reviewed prior to production; but samples are provided on application, and the materials are subject to post-certification review.

Subject matter specialist—means an individual who has acquired special skill in or knowledge of a particular subject through professional training or practical experience.

[59 FR 18965, Apr. 21, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 29989, June 7, 1995. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§61.3 Certification and authentication criteria.

(a) The Department shall certify or authenticate audio-visual materials submitted for review as educational, scientific and cultural in character and in compliance with the standards set forth in Article I of the Beirut Agreement when: (1) Their primary purpose or effect is to instruct or inform through the development of a subject or aspect of a subject, or when their content is such as to maintain, increase or diffuse knowledge, and augment international understanding and goodwill; and

(2) The materials are representative, authentic, and accurate; and

(3) The technical quality is such that it does not interfere with the use made of the material.

(b) The Department will not certify or authenticate any audio-visual material submitted for review which:

(1) Does not primarily instruct or inform through the development of a subject or aspect of a subject and its content is not such as to maintain, increase or diffuse knowledge.

(2) Contains widespread and gross misstatements of fact.

(3) Is not technically sound.

(4) Has as its primary purpose or effect to amuse or entertain.

(5) Has as its primary purpose or effect to inform concerning timely current events (newsreels, newscasts, or other forms of ''spot'' news).

(6) Stimulates the use of a special process or product, advertises a particular organization or individual, raises funds, or makes unsubstantiated claims of exclusivity.

(c) In its administration of this section, the Department shall not fail to qualify audio-visual material because:

(1) It advocates a particular position or viewpoint, whether or not it presents or acknowledges opposing viewpoints;

(2) It might lend itself to misinterpretation, or to misrepresentation of the United States or other countries, or their people or institutions;

(3) It is not representative, authentic, or accurate or does not represent the current state of factual knowledge of a subject or aspect of a subject unless the material contains widespread and gross misstatements of fact;

(4) It does not augment international understanding and goodwill, unless its primary purpose or effect is not to instruct or inform through the development of a subject or an aspect of a subject and its content is not such as to maintain, increase, or diffuse knowledge; or

(5) In the opinion of the Department the material is propaganda.

(d) The Department may certify or authenticate materials which have not been produced at the time of application upon an affirmative determination that:

(1) The materials will be issued serially,

(2) Representative samples of the serial material have been provided at the time of application,

(3) Future titles and release dates have been provided to the Department at the time of application,

(4) The applicant has affirmed that:

(i) Future released materials in the series will conform to the substantive criteria for certification delineated at paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section;

(ii) Such materials will be similar to the representative samples provided to the Department on application; and

(iii) The applicant will provide the Department with copies of the items themselves or descriptive materials for post-certification review.

(e) If the Department determines through a post-certification review that the materials do not comply with the substantive criteria for certification delineated at paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, the applicant will no longer be eligible for serial certifications. Ineligibility for serial certifications will not affect an applicant's eligibility for certification of materials reviewed prior to production.

[59 FR 18965, Apr. 21, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 29989, June 7, 1995. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 61.4 Certification procedures—Exports.

(a) Applicants seeking certification of U.S. produced audio-visual materials shall submit to the Department a completed Application Form for each subject or series for which certification is sought. Collateral instructional material, if any, and a copy or example of the material must accompany the Application Form.

(b) Upon an affirmative determination by the Department that the submitted materials satisfy the Certification and Authentication Criteria set forth in § 502.3 of this part, a Certificate shall be issued. A copy of such Certificate must accompany each export shipment of the certified material.

§ 61.5 Authentication procedures—Imports.

(a) Applicants seeking Department authentication of foreign produced audio-visual materials shall submit to the Department a *bona fide* foreign certificate, a copy or example of the material for which authentication is sought, and related collateral instructional material, if any.

(b) Upon an affirmative determination by the Department that the submitted materials satisfy the Certification and Authentication Criteria set forth in § 502.3 of this part, an Importation Document shall be issued. A copy of such Importation Document must be presented to United States Customs at the port of entry.

§ 61.6 Consultation with subject matter specialists.

(a) The Department may, in its discretion, solicit the opinion of subject

matter specialists for the purpose of assisting the Department in its determination of whether materials for which export certification or import authentication is sought contain widespread and gross misstatements of fact.

(b) As necessary, the Department may determine eligibility of material for certification or authentication based in part on the opinions obtained from subject matter specialists and the Committee on Attestation.

§ 61.7 Review and appeal procedures.

(a) An applicant may request a formal review of any adverse ruling rendered by the Attestation Officer. Such request for review must be made in writing and received no more than 30 days from the date of the Attestation Officer's decision.

(b) The request for review must set forth all arguments which the applicant wishes to advance in support of his or her position and any data upon which such argument is based. A copy of the material for which certification or authentication has been denied must accompany the request for review. The request for review should be addressed as follows: Attestation Program Review Board ECA/GCV—Attestation Officer, Department of State, 301 4th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20547.

(c) The Review Board shall render the applicant a written decision, reversing or affirming the ruling of the Attestation Officer, within 30 days from receipt of the request for review. Such decision shall constitute final administrative action.

§ 61.8 Coordination with United States Customs Service.

(a) Nothing in this part shall preclude examination of imported materials pursuant to the Customs laws and regulations of the United States as codified at 19 U.S.C. 1305 and 19 CFR 10.121, or the application of the laws and regulations governing the importation or prohibition against importation of certain materials including seditious or salacious materials as set forth at 19 U.S.C. 1305.

(b) Department authentications of a foreign certificate for entry under HTS Item No. 9817.00.4000 will be reflected by the issuance of an Importation Document. A copy of each Importation Document issued by the Department will be simultaneously furnished the United States Customs Service.

(c) Customs User Fee: Articles delivered by mail, which are eligible for duty-free entry under the regulations in this part are, additionally, not subjected to the standard Customs User Fee normally imposed by the United States Customs Service, provided there has been a timely filing with the appropriate United States Customs Service office of the documentation required by the regulations in this part.

§ 61.9 General information.

General information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Attestation Office as follows: ECA/GCV—Attestation Officer, Department of State, 301 4th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20547; or calling (202) 475–0221.

[59 FR 18965, Apr. 21, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

PART 62—EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM

Subpart A—General Provisions

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APPENDIX E TO PART 62—UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J), 1182, 1184, 1258; 22 U.S.C. 1431–1442, 2451–2460; Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p. 200; E.O. 12048 of March 27, 1978; 3 CFR, 1978 Comp. p. 168.

SOURCE: 58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999.

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Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 62.1 Purpose.

(a) The regulations set forth in this part implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the ''Act''), as amended, Public Law 87–256, 22 U.S.C. 2451, *et seq.* (1988). The purpose of the Act is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchanges. Educational and cultural exchanges assist the Department of State in furthering the foreign policy objectives of the United States. These exchanges are defined by section 102 of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2452, and section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J).

(b) The Secretary of State of the Department of State facilitates activities specified in the Act, in part, by designating public and private entities to act as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program. Sponsors may act independently or with the assistance of third parties. The purpose of the Program is to provide foreign nationals with opportunities to participate in educational and cultural programs in the United States and return home to share their experiences, and to encourage Americans to participate in educational and cultural programs in other countries. Exchange visitors enter the United States on a J visa. The regulations set forth in this subpart are applicable to all sponsors.

§ 62.2 Definitions.

Accompanying spouse and dependents means the alien spouse and minor unmarried children of an exchange visitor who are accompanying or following to join the exchange visitor and who are seeking to enter or have entered the United States temporarily on a J–2 visa or are seeking to acquire or have acquired such status after admission. For the purpose of these regulations, a

minor is a person under the age of 21 years old.

Accredited educational institution means any publicly or privately operated primary, secondary, or post-secondary institution of learning duly recognized and declared as such by the appropriate authority of the state in which such institution is located; provided, however, that in addition to any state recognition, all post-secondary institutions shall also be accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association as recognized by the United States Secretary of Education but shall not include any institution whose offered programs are primarily vocational in nature.

Act means the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended.

Citizen of the United States means:

(1) An individual who is a citizen of the United States or one of its territories or possessions, or who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, within the meaning of section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; or

(2) A general or limited partnership created or organized under the laws of the United States, or of any state, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, of which a majority of the partners are citizens of the United States; or

(3) A for-profit corporation, association, or other legal entity created or organized under the laws of the United States, or of any state, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, which:

(i) Has its principal place of business in the United States, and

(ii) Has its shares or voting interests publicly traded on a U.S. stock exchange; or, if its shares or voting interests are not publicly traded on a U.S. stock exchange, it shall nevertheless be deemed to be a citizen of the United States if a majority of its officers, Board of Directors, and its shareholders or holders of voting interests are citizens of the United States; or

(4) A non-profit corporation, association, or other legal entity created or organized under the laws of the United States, or any state, the District of Columbia, or territory or possession of the United States; and

(i) Which is qualified with the Internal Revenue Service as a tax-exempt organization pursuant to §501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(ii) Which has its principal place of business in the United States; and

(iii) In which a majority of its officers and a majority of its Board of Directors or other like body vested with its management are citizens of the United States; or

(5) An accredited college, university, or other post-secondary educational institution created or organized under the laws of the United States, or of any state, including a county, municipality, or other political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, or of a territory or possession of the United States; or

(6) An agency of the United States, or of any state or local government, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States.

Consortium means a not-for-profit corporation or association formed by two or more accredited educational institutions for the purpose of sharing educational resources, conducting research, and/or developing new programs to enrich or expand the opportunities offered by its members. Entities that participate in a consortium are not barred from having a separate exchange visitor program designation of their own.

Country of nationality or last legal residence means either the country of which the exchange visitor was a national at the time status as an exchange visitor was acquired or the last foreign country in which the visitor had a legal permanent residence before acquiring status as an exchange visitor.

Cross-cultural activity is an activity designed to promote exposure and interchange between exchange visitors and Americans so as to increase their understanding of each other's society, culture, and institutions.

Department means the Department of State.

Designation means the written authorization given by the Department of State to an exchange visitor program

applicant to conduct an exchange visitor program as a sponsor.

Employee means an individual who provides services or labor for an employer for wages or other remuneration but does not mean independent contractors, as defined in 8 CFR 274a.1(j).

Exchange visitor means a foreign national who has been selected by a sponsor to participate in an exchange visitor program and who is seeking to enter or has entered the United States temporarily on a J–1 visa. The term does not include the visitor's immediate family.

Exchange Visitor Program means the international exchange program administered by the Department of State to implement the Act by means of educational and cultural programs. When ''exchange visitor program'' is set forth in lower case, it refers to the individual program of a sponsor which has been designated by the Department of State.

Exchange Visitor Program Services means the Department of State staff delegated authority by the Secretary of State to administer the Exchange Visitor Program in compliance with the regulations set forth in this part.

Exchange visitor's government means the government of the country of the exchange visitor's nationality or the country where the exchange visitor has a legal permanent residence.

Financed directly means financed in whole or in part by the United States Government or the exchange visitor's government with funds contributed directly to the exchange visitor in connection with his or her participation in an exchange visitor program.

Financed indirectly means:

(1) Financed by an international organization with funds contributed by either the United States or the exchange visitor's government for use in financing international educational and cultural exchanges, or

(2) Financed by an organization or institution with funds made available by either the United States or the exchange visitor's government for the purpose of furthering international educational and cultural exchange.

Form DS–2019 means a Certificate of Eligibility, a controlled document of the Department of State.

Full course of study means enrollment in an academic program of classroom participation and study, and/or doctoral thesis research at an accredited educational institution as follows:

(1) Secondary school students shall satisfy the attendance and course requirements of the state in which the school is located;

(2) College and university students shall register for and complete a full course of study, as defined by the accredited educational institution in which the student is registered, unless exempted in accordance with § 62.23(e).

Graduate medical education or training means participation in a program in which the alien physician will receive graduate medical education or training, which generally consists of a residency or fellowship program involving health care services to patients, but does not include programs involving observation, consultation, teaching or research in which there is no or only incidental patient care. This program may consist of a medical specialty, a directly related medical subspecialty, or both.

Home-country physical presence requirement means the requirement that an exchange visitor who is within the purview of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (substantially quoted in § 62.44) must reside and be physically present in the country of nationality or last legal permanent residence for an aggregate of at least two years following departure from the United States before the exchange visitor is eligible to apply for an immigrant visa or permanent residence, a nonimmigrant H visa as a temporary worker or trainee, or a nonimmigrant L visa as an intracompany transferee, or a nonimmigrant H or L visa as the spouse or minor child of a person who is a temporary worker or trainee or an intracompany transferee.

J visa means a non-immigrant visa issued pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J). A J–1 visa is issued to the exchange visitor. J–2 visas are issued to the exchange visitor's immediate family.

Non-specialty occupation means any occupation that is not a specialty occupation (q.v.). Non-specialty occupations range from unskilled occupations

up to and including skilled occupations requiring at least two years training or experience.

On-the-job training means an individual's observation of and participation in given tasks demonstrated by experienced workers for the purpose of acquiring competency in such tasks.

Prescribed course of study means a non-degree academic program with a specific educational objective. Such course of study may include intensive English language training, classroom instruction, research projects, and/or academic training to the extent permitted in § 62.23.

Reciprocity means the participation of a United States citizen in an educational and cultural program in a foreign country in exchange for the participation of a foreign national in the Exchange Visitor Program. Where used herein, ''reciprocity'' shall be interpreted broadly; unless otherwise specified, reciprocity does not require a one-for-one exchange or that exchange visitors be engaged in the same activity. For example, exchange visitors coming to the United States for training in American banking practices and Americans going abroad to teach foreign nationals public administration would be considered a reciprocal exchange, when arranged or facilitated by the same sponsor.

Responsible officer means the employee or officer of a designated sponsor who has been listed with the Department of State as assuming the responsibilities outlined in § 62.11. The designation of alternate responsible officers is permitted and encouraged. The responsible officer and alternate responsible officers must be citizens of the United States or persons who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

Secretary of State means the Secretary of State of the Department of State or an employee of the Department of State acting under a delegation of authority from the Secretary of State.

Specialty occupation means an occupation that requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge to perform fully in the stated field of endeavor. It requires completion of a specified course of education, where attainment of such knowledge or its equivalent is the minimum competency requirement recognized in the particular field of endeavor in the United States. Some examples of specialized fields of knowledge are public and business administration, agricultural research, architecture, engineering, computer and physical sciences, accounting, and print and broadcast journalism.

Sponsor means a legal entity designated by the Secretary of State of the State Department to conduct an exchange visitor program.

Third party means an entity cooperating with or assisting the sponsor in the conduct of the sponsor's program. Sponsors are required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that third parties know and comply with all applicable provisions of these regulations. Third party actions in the course of providing such assistance or cooperation shall be imputed to the sponsor in evaluating the sponsor's compliance with these regulations.

§ 62.3 Sponsor eligibility.

(a) Entities eligible to apply for designation as a sponsor of an exchange visitor program are:

(1) United States local, state and federal government agencies;

(2) International agencies or organizations of which the United States is a member and which have an office in the United States; or

(3) Reputable organizations which are ''citizens of the United States,'' as that term is defined in § 62.2.

(b) To be eligible for designation as a sponsor, an entity is required to:

(1) Demonstrate, to the Department of State's satisfaction, its ability to comply and remain in continual compliance with all provisions of part 62; and

(2) Meet at all times its financial obligations and responsibilities attendant to successful sponsorship of its exchange program.

§ 62.4 Categories of participant eligibility.

Sponsors may select foreign nationals to participate in their exchange visitor programs. Participation by foreign

nationals in an exchange visitor program is limited to individuals who shall be engaged in the following activities in the United States:

(a) *Student*. An individual who is:

(1) Studying in the United States:

(i) Pursuing a full course of study at a secondary accredited educational institution;

(ii) Pursuing a full course of study leading to or culminating in the award of a U.S. degree from a post-secondary accredited educational institution; or

(iii) Engaged full-time in a prescribed course of study of up to 24 months duration conducted by:

(A) A post-secondary accredited educational institution; or

(B) An institute approved by or acceptable to the post-secondary accredited educational institution where the student is to be enrolled upon completion of the non-degree program;

(2) Engaged in academic training as permitted in § 62.23(f); or

(3) Engaged in English language training at:

(i) A post-secondary accredited educational institution, or

(ii) An institute approved by or acceptable to the post-secondary accredited educational institution where the college or university student is to be enrolled upon completion of the language training.

(b) *Short-term scholar*. A professor, research scholar, or person with similar education or accomplishments coming to the United States on a short-term visit for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited educational institutions, or similar type of institutions.

(c) *Trainee*. An individual participating in a structured training program conducted by the selecting sponsor.

(d) *Teacher*. An individual teaching full-time in a primary or secondary accredited educational institution.

(e) *Professor*. An individual primarily teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting a post-secondary accredited educational institutions, museums, libraries, or similar types of institutions. A professor may also conduct research, unless disallowed by the sponsor.

(f) *Research scholar*. An individual primarily conducting research, observing, or consulting in connection with a research project at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited educational institutions, or similar types of institutions. The research scholar may also teach or lecture, unless disallowed by the sponsor.

(g) *Specialist*. An individual who is an expert in a field of specialized knowledge or skill coming to the United States for obeserving, consulting, or demonstrating special skills.

(h) *Other person of similar description*. An individual of description similar to those set forth in paragraphs (a) through (g) coming to the United States, in a program designated by the Department of State under this category, for the purpose of teaching, instructing or lecturing, study, observing, conducting research, consulting, demonstrating special skills, or receiving training. The programs designated by the Department of State in this category consist of:

(1) *International visitor*. An individual who is a recognized or potential leader, selected by the Department of State for consultation, observation, research, training, or demonstration of special skills in the United States.

(2) *Government visitor*. An individual who is an influential or distinguished person, selected by a U.S. federal, state, or local government agency for consultation, observation, training, or demonstration of special skills in the United States.

(3) *Camp counselor*. An individual selected to be a counselor in a summer camp in the United States who imparts skills to American campers and information about his or her country or culture.

§ 62.5 Application procedure.

(a) Any entity meeting the eligibility requirements set forth in § 62.3 may apply to the Department of State for designation as a sponsor. Such application shall be made on Form DS–3036 (''Exchange Visitor Program Application'') and filed with the Department of

State's Exchange Visitor Program Services.

(b) The application shall set forth, in detail, the applicant's proposed exchange program activity and shall demonstrate its prospective ability to comply with Exchange Visitor Program regulations.

(c) The application shall be signed by the chief executive officer of the applicant and must also provide:

(1) Evidence of legal status as a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity (e.g., charter, proof of incorporation, partnership agreement, as applicable) and current certificate of good standing;

(2) Evidence of financial responsibility as set forth at §62.9(e);

(3) Evidence of accreditation if the applicant is a post-secondary educational institution;

(4) Evidence of licensure, if required by local, state, or federal law, to carry out the activity for which it is be designated;

(5) Certification by the applicant (using the language set forth in appendix A) that it and its responsible officer and alternate responsible officers are citizens of the United States as defined at §62.2; and

(6) Certification signed by the chief executive officer of the applicant that the responsible officer will be provided sufficient staff and resources to fulfill his/her duties and obligations on behalf of the sponsor.

(d) The Department of State may request any additional information and documentation which it deems necessary to evaluate the application.

§62.6 Designation.

(a) Upon a favorable determination that the proposed exchange program meets all statutory and regulatory requirements, the Department of State may, in its sole discretion, designate an entity meeting the eligibility requirements set forth in §62.3 as an exchange visitor program sponsor.

(b) Designation shall confer upon the sponsor authority to engage in one or more activities specified in §62.4. A sponsor shall not engage in activities not specifically authorized in its written designation.

(c) Designations are effective for a period of five years. In its discretion, the Department of State may designate programs, including experimental programs, for less than five years.

(d) Designations are not transferable or assignable.

§62.7 Redesignation.

(a) Upon expiration of a given designation term, a sponsor may seek redesignation for another five-year term.

(b) To apply for redesignation, a sponsor shall advise the Exchange Visitor Program Services by letter or by so indicating on the annual report.

(c) Request for redesignation shall be evaluated according to the criteria set forth at §62.6(a) taking into account the sponsor's annual reports and other documents reflecting its record as an exchange visitor program sponsor.

(d) A sponsor seeking redesignation should notify the Department of State, as set forth in (b) of this section, no less than four months prior to the expiration date of its designation. A sponsor seeking redesignation may continue to operate its program(s) until such time as the Department of State notifies it of a decision to amend or terminate its designation.

§62.8 General program requirements.

(a) *Size of program.* Sponsors, other than Federal government agencies, shall have no less than five exchange visitors per calendar year. The Department of State may in its discretion and for good cause shown reduce this requirement.

(b) *Minimum duration of program.* Sponsors, other than federal government agencies, shall provide each exchange visitor, except short-term scholars, with a minimum period of participation in the United States of three weeks.

(c) *Reciprocity.* In the conduct of their exchange programs, sponsors shall make a good faith effort to achieve the fullest possible reciprocity in the exchange of persons.

(d) *Cross-cultural activities.* Sponsors shall:

(1) Offer or make available to exchange visitors a variety or appropriate cross-cultural activities. The extent and types of the cross-cultural activities shall be determined by the needs and interests of the particular category of exchange visitor. Sponsors will be responsible to determine the appropriate type and number of cross-cultural programs for their exchange visitors. The Department of State encourages sponsors to give their exchange visitors the broadest exposure to American society, culture and institutions; and

(2) Encourage exchange visitors to voluntarily participate in activities which are for the purpose of sharing the language, culture, or history of their home country with Americans, provided such activities do not delay the completion of the exchange visitors' programs.

§ 62.9 General obligations of sponsors.

(a) *Adherence to Department of State regulations.* Sponsors are required to adhere to all regulations set forth in this part.

(b) *Legal status.* Sponsors shall maintain legal status. A change in a sponsor's legal status (e.g. partnership to corporation) shall require application for designation of the new legal entity.

(c) *Accreditation and licensure.* Sponsors shall remain in compliance with all local, state, federal, and professional requirements necessary to carry out the activity for which they are designated, including accreditation and licensure, if applicable.

(d) *Representations and disclosures.* Sponsors shall:

(1) Provide accurate and complete information, to the extent lawfully permitted, to the Department of State regarding their exchange visitor programs and exchange visitors;

(2) Provide only accurate information to the public when advertising their exchange visitor programs or responding to public inquiries;

(3) Provide informational materials to prospective exchange visitors which clearly explain the activities, costs, conditions, and restrictions of the program;

(4) Not use program numbers on any advertising materials or publications intended for general circulation; and

(5) Not represent that any program is endorsed, sponsored, or supported by the Department of State or the United States Government, except for United States Government sponsors or exchange visitor programs financed directly by the United States Government to promote international educational exchanges. However, sponsors may represent that they are designated by the Department of State as a sponsor of an exchange visitor program.

(e) *Financial responsibility.* (1) Sponsors shall maintain the financial capability to meet at all times their financial obligations and responsibilities attendant to successful sponsorship of their exchange visitor programs.

(2) The Department of State may require non-government sponsors to provide evidence satisfactory to the Department of State that funds necessary to fulfill all obligations and responsibilities attendant to sponsorship of exchange visitors are readily available and in the sponsor's control, including such supplementary or explanatory financial information as the Department of State may deem appropriate such as, for example, audited financial statements.

(3) The Department of State may require any non-government sponsor to secure a payment bond in favor of the Department of State guaranteeing all financial obligations arising from the sponsorship of exchange visitors.

(f) *Staffing and support services.* Sponsors shall ensure:

(1) Adequate staffing and sufficient support services to administer their exchange visitor programs; and

(2) That their employees, officers, agents, and third parties involved in the administration of their exchange visitor programs are adequately qualified, appropriately trained, and comply with the Exchange Visitor Program regulations.

(g) *Appointment of responsible officer.* (1) The sponsor shall appoint a responsible officer and such alternate responsible officers as may be necessary to perform the duties set forth at § 62.11.

(2) The responsible officer and alternate responsible officers shall be employees or officers of the sponsor. The Department of State may, however, in its discretion, authorize the appointment of an individual who is not an employee or officer to serve as an alternate responsible officer, when approved by the sponsor.

(3) The Department of State may limit the number of alternate responsible officers appointed by the sponsor.

§ 62.10 Program administration.

Sponsors are responsible for the effective administration of their exchange visitor programs. These responsibilities include:

(a) *Selection of exchange visitors.* Sponsors shall provide a system to screen and select prospective exchange visitors to ensure that they are eligible for program participation, and that:

(1) The program is suitable to the exchange visitor's background, needs, and experience; and

(2) The exchange visitor possesses sufficient proficiency in the English language to participate in his or her program.

(b) *Pre-arrival information.* Sponsors shall provide exchange visitors with pre-arrival materials including, but not limited to, information on:

(1) The purpose of the Exchange Visitor Program;

(2) Home-country physical presence requirement;

(3) Travel and entry into the United States;

(4) Housing;

(5) Fees payable to the sponsor;

(6) Other costs that the exchange visitor will likely incur (e.g., living expenses) while in the United States;

(7) Health care and insurance; and

(8) Other information which will assist exchange visitors to prepare for their stay in the United States.

(c) *Orientation.* Sponsors shall offer appropriate orientation for all exchange visitors. Sponsors are encouraged to provide orientation for the exchange visitor's immediate family, especially those who are expected to be in the United States for more than one year. Orientation shall include, but not be limited to, information concerning:

(1) Life and customs in the United States;

(2) Local community resources (e.g., public transportation, medical centers, schools, libraries, recreation centers, and banks), to the extent possible;

(3) Available health care, emergency assistance, and insurance coverage;

(4) A description of the program in which the exchange visitor is participating;

(5) Rules that the exchange visitors are required to follow under the sponsor's program;

(6) Address of the sponsor and the name and telephone number of the responsible officer; and

(7) Address and telephone number of the Exchange Visitor Program Services of the Department of State and a copy of the Exchange Visitor Program brochure outlining the regulations relevant to the exchange visitors.

(d) *Form DS–2019.* Sponsors shall ensure that only the responsible officer or alternate responsible officers issue Forms DS–2019;

(e) *Monitoring of exchange visitors.* Sponsors shall monitor, through employees, officers, agents, or third parties, the exchange visitors participating in their programs. Sponsors shall:

(1) Ensure that the activity in which the exchange visitor is engaged is consistent with the category and activity listed on the exchange visitor's Form DS–2019;

(2) Monitor the progress and welfare of the exchange visitor to the extent appropriate for the category; and

(3) Require the exchange visitor to keep the sponsor apprised of his or her address and telephone number, and maintain such information.

(f) *Requests by the Department of State.* Sponsors shall, to the extent lawfully permitted, furnish to the Department of State within a reasonable time all information, reports, documents, books, files, and other records requested by the Department of State on all matters related to their exchange visitor programs.

(g) *Inquiries and investigations.* Sponsors shall cooperate with any inquiry or investigation that may be undertaken by the Department of State.

(h) *Retention of records.* Sponsors shall retain all records related to their exchange visitor program and exchange visitors for a minimum of three years.

§ 62.11 Duties of responsible officers.

Responsible officers shall train and supervise alternate responsible officers. Responsible officers and alternate responsible officers shall:

(a) *Knowledge of regulations and codebook.* Be thoroughly familiar with the Exchange Visitor Program regulations and the Department of State's current Codebook and Instructions for Responsible Officers.

(b) *Advisement and assistance.* Ensure that the exchange visitor obtains sufficient advice and assistance to facilitate the successful completion of the exchange visitor's program.

(c) *Communications.* Conduct the official communications relating to the exchange visitor program with the Department of State, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, or the United States Department of State. Reference to the sponsor's program number shall be made on any correspondence with the Department of State.

(d) *Custody of the Form DS–2019.* Act as custodian for the control, issuance, and distribution of Forms DS–2019 as set forth in § 62.12.

§ 62.12 Control of Forms DS–2019.

Forms DS–2019 shall be used only for authorized purposes. To maintain adequate control of Forms DS–2019, responsible officers or alternate responsible officers shall:

(a) *Requests.* Submit written requests to the Department of State for a one-year supply of Forms DS–2019, and allow four to six weeks for the distribution of these forms. The Department of State has the discretion to determine the number of Forms DS–2019 to be sent to a sponsor. The Department of State will take into consideration the current size of the program and the projected expansion of the program in the coming 12 months. If requested, the Department of State will consult with the responsible officer prior to determining the number of Forms DS–2019 to be sent to the sponsor. Additional forms may be requested later in the year if needed by the sponsor.

(b) *Verification.* Prior to issuing Form DS–2019, verify that the exchange visitor:

(1) Is eligible, qualified, and accepted for the program in which he or she will be participating;

(2) Possesses adequate financial resources to complete his or her program; and

(3) Possesses adequate financial resources to support any accompanying dependents.

(c) *Issuance of Form DS–2019.* Issue the Form DS–2019 only so as to:

(1) Facilitate the entry of a new participant of the exchange visitor program;

(2) Extend the stay of an exchange visitor;

(3) Facilitate program transfer;

(4) Replace a lost or stolen Form DS–2019;

(5) Facilitate entry of an exchange visitor's alien spouse or minor unmarried children into the United States separately;

(6) Facilitate re-entry of an exchange visitor who is traveling outside the United States during the program;

(7) Facilitate a change of category when permitted by the Department of State; and

(8) Update information when significant changes take place in regard to the exchange visitor's program, such as a substantial change in funding or in the location where the program will take place.

(d) *Safeguards.* (1) Store Forms DS–2019 securely to prevent unauthorized use;

(2) Prohibit transfer of any blank Form DS–2019 to another sponsor or other person unless authorized in writing (by letter or facsimile) by the Department of State to do so;

(3) Notify the Department of State promptly by telephone (confirmed promptly in writing) or facsimile of the document number of any completed Form DS–2019 that is presumed lost or stolen or any blank Form DS–2019 lost or stolen; and

(4) Forward the completed Form DS–2019 only to an exchange visitor, either directly or via an employee, officer, or

agent of the sponsor, or to an individual designated by the exchange visitor.

(e) *Accounting.* (1) Maintain a record of all Forms DS–2019 received and/or issued by the sponsor;

(2) Destroy damaged and unusable Form DS–2019 on the sponsor's premises after making a record of such forms (e.g. forms with errors or forms damaged by a printer); and

(3) Request exchange visitors and prospective exchange visitors to return any unused Form DS–2019 sent to them and make a record of Forms DS–2019 which are returned to the sponsor and destroy them on the sponsor's premises.

§ 62.13 Notification requirements.

(a) *Change of circumstances.* Sponsors shall notify the Department of State promptly in writing of any of the following circumstances:

(1) Change of its address, telephone, or facsimile number;

(2) Change in the composition of the sponsoring organization which affects its citizenship as defined by § 62.2;

(3) Change of the responsible officer or alternate responsible officers;

(4) A major change of ownership or control of the sponsor's organization;

(5) Change in financial circumstances which may render the sponsor unable to comply with its obligations as set forth in § 512.9(e);

(6) Loss of licensure or accreditation;

(7) Loss or theft of Forms DS–2019 as specified at § 62.12(d)(3);

(8) Litigation related to the sponsor's exchange visitor program, when the sponsor is a party; and

(9) Termination of its exchange visitor program.

(b) *Serious problem or controversy.* Sponsors shall inform the Department of State promptly by telephone (confirmed promptly in writing) or facsimile of any serious problem or controversy which could be expected to bring the Department of State or the sponsor's exchange visitor program into notoriety or disrepute.

(c) *Program status of exchange visitor.* Sponsors shall notify the Department of State in writing when:

(1) The exchange visitor has withdrawn from or completed a program thirty (30) or more days prior to the ending date on his or her Form DS–2019; or

(2) The exchange visitor has been terminated from his or her program.

§ 62.14 Insurance.

(a) Sponsors shall require each exchange visitor to have insurance in effect which covers the exchange visitor for sickness or accident during the period of time that an exchange visitor participates in the sponsor's exchange visitor program. Minimum coverage shall provide:

(1) Medical benefits of at least $50,000 per accident or illness;

(2) Repatriation of remains in the amount of $7,500;

(3) Expenses associated with the medical evacuation of the exchange visitor to his or her home country in the amount of $10,000; and

(4) A deductible not to exceed $500 per accident or illness.

(b) An insurance policy secured to fulfill the requirements of this section:

(1) May require a waiting period for pre-existing conditions which is reasonable as determined by current industry standards;

(2) May include provision for co-insurance under the terms of which the exchange visitor may be required to pay up to 25% of the covered benefits per accident or illness; and

(3) Shall not unreasonably exclude coverage for perils inherent to the activities of the exchange program in which the exchange visitor participates.

(c) Any policy, plan, or contract secured to fill the above requirements must, at a minimum, be:

(1) Underwritten by an insurance corporation having an A.M. Best rating of ''A–'' or above, an Insurance Solvency International, Ltd. (ISI) rating of ''A-i'' or above, a Standard & Poor's Claims-paying Ability rating of ''A–'' or above, a Weiss Research, Inc. rating of B+ or above, or such other rating as the Department of State may from time to time specify; or

(2) Backed by the full faith and credit of the government of the exchange visitor's home country; or

(3) Part of a health benefits program offered on a group basis to employees

or enrolled students by a designated sponsor; or

(4) Offered through or underwritten by a federally qualified Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) or eligible Competitive Medical Plan (CMP) as determined by the Health Care Financing Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(d) Federal, state or local government agencies, state colleges and universities, and public community colleges may, if permitted by law, self-insure any or all of the above-required insurance coverage.

(e) At the request of a non-governmental sponsor of an exchange visitor program, and upon a showing that such sponsor has funds readily available and under its control sufficient to meet the requirements of this section, the Department of State may permit the sponsor to self-insure or to accept full financial responsibility for such requirements.

(f) The Department of State, in its sole discretion, may condition its approval of self-insurance or the acceptance of full financial responsibility by the non-governmental sponsor by requiring such sponsor to secure a payment bond in favor of the Department of State guaranteeing the sponsor's obligations hereunder.

(g) An accompanying spouse or dependent of an exchange visitor is required to be covered by insurance in the amounts set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Sponsors shall inform exchange visitors of this requirement, in writing, in advance of the exchange visitor's arrival in the United States.

(h) An exchange visitor who willfully fails to maintain the insurance coverage set forth above while a participant in an exchange visitor program or who makes a material misrepresentation to the sponsor concerning such coverage shall be deemed to be in violation of these regulations and shall be subject to termination as a participant.

(i) A sponsor shall terminate an exchange visitor's participation in its program if the sponsor determines that the exchange visitor or any accompanying spouse or dependent willfully fails to remain in compliance with this section.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 34761, July 7, 1994. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 62.15 Annual reports.

Sponsors shall submit an annual report to the Department of State. An illustrative form of such report may be found at Appendix D to this part. Such report shall be filed on an academic or calendar year basis, as directed by the Department of State, and shall contain the following:

(a) *Program report and evaluation.* A brief summary of the activities in which exchange visitors were engaged, including an evaluation of program effectiveness;

(b) *Reciprocity.* A description of the nature and extent of reciprocity occurring in the sponsor's exchange visitor program during the reporting year;

(c) *Cross-cultural activities.* A summary of the cross-cultural activities provided for its exchange visitors during the reporting year;

(d) *Proof of insurance.* Certification of compliance with insurance coverage requirements set forth in § 62.14.

(e) *Form DS–2019 usage.* A report of Form DS–2019 usage during the reporting year setting forth the following information:

(1) The total number of blank Forms DS–2019 received from the Department of State during the reporting year;

(2) The total number of Forms DS–2019 voided or destroyed by the sponsor during the reporting year and the document numbers of such forms;

(3) The total number of Forms DS–2019 issued to potential exchange visitors that were returned to the sponsor or not used for entry into the United States; and

(4) The total number and document identification number sequence of all blank Forms DS–2019 in the possession of the sponsor on the date of the report.

(f) *Program participation.* A numerical count, by category, of all exchange visitors participating in the sponsor's program for the reporting year.

(g) *Redesignation*. Sponsors may indicate their desire for redesignation, pursuant to § 62.7, by marking the appropriate box on their annual report.

§ 62.16 Employment.

(a) An exchange visitor may receive compensation from the sponsor or the sponsor's appropriate designee for employment when such activities are part of the exchange visitor's program.

(b) An exchange visitor who engages in unauthorized employment shall be deemed to be in violation of his or her program status and is subject to termination as a participant in an exchange visitor program.

(c) The acceptance of employment by an accompanying spouse or minor child of an exchange visitor is governed by Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations.

§ 62.17 Fees and charges. [Reserved]

Subpart B—Specific Program Provisions

§ 62.20 Professors and research scholars.

(a) *Introduction*. These regulations govern professors and research scholars, except:

(1) Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training, who are governed by regulations set forth at § 62.27; and

(2) Short-term scholars, who are governed by regulations set forth at § 62.21.

(b) *Purpose*. A primary purpose of the Exchange Visitor Program is to foster the exchange of ideas between Americans and foreign nationals and to stimulate international collaborative teaching and research efforts. The exchange of professors and research scholars promotes interchange, mutual enrichment, and linkages between research and educational institutions in the United States and foreign countries. It does so by providing foreign professors and research scholars the opportunity to engage in research, teaching, and lecturing with their American colleagues, to participate actively in cross-cultural activities with Americans, and ultimately to share with their fellow citizens their experiences and increased knowledge about the United States and their substantive fields.

(c) *Designation*. The Department of State may, in its sole discretion, designate *bona fide* programs which offer foreign nationals the opportunity to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited educational institutions, or similar types of institutions in the United States.

(d) *Visitor eligibility*. An individual may be selected for participation in the Exchange Visitor Program as a professor or research scholar subject to the following conditions:

(i) The participant shall not be a candidate for tenure track position; and

(ii) The participant has not been physically present in the United States as a nonimmigrant pursuant to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J) for all or part of the twelve month period immediately preceding the date of program commencement set forth on his or her Form DS–2019, unless:

(A) The participant is transferring to the sponsor's program as provided in § 62.42; or

(B) The participant's presence in the United States was of less than six months duration; or

(C) The participant's presence in the United States was pursuant to a Short-term scholar exchange activity as authorized by § 62.21.

(e) *Insurance of Form DS–2019*. The Form DS–2019 shall be issued only after the professor or research scholar has been accepted by the institution(s) where he or she will participate in an exchange visitor program.

(f) *Location of the exchange*. Professors or research scholars shall conduct their exchange activity at the location(s) listed on the Form DS–2019, which could be either at the location of the exchange visitor sponsor or the site of a third party facilitating the exchange. An exchange visitor may also engage in activities at locations not listed on the Form DS–2019 if such activities constitute occasional lectures or consultations as permitted by paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) *Occasional lectures or consultations*. Professors and research scholars may

participate in occasional lectures and short-term consultations, unless disallowed by the sponsor. Such lectures and consultations must be incidental to the exchange visitor's primary program activities. If wages or other remuneration are received by the exchange visitor for such activities, the exchange visitor must act as an independent contractor, as such term is defined in 8 CFR 274a.1(j), and the following criteria and procedures shall be satisfied:

(1) *Criteria*. The occasional lectures or short-term consultations shall:

(i) Be directly related to the objectives of the exchange visitor's program;

(ii) Be incidental to the exchange visitor's primary program activities; and

(iii) Not delay the completion date of the visitor's program.

(2) *Procedures*.(i) To obtain authorization to engage in occasional lectures or short-term consultations involving wages or other remuneration, the exchange visitor shall present to the responsible officer:

(A) A letter from the offeror setting forth the terms and conditions of the offer to lecture or consult, including the duration, number of hours, field or subject, amount of compensation, and description of such activity; and

(B) A letter from his or her department head or supervisor recommending such activity and explaining how it would enhance the exchange visitor's program.

(ii) The responsible officer shall review the letters required in paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section and make a written determination whether such activity is warranted and satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

(h) *Category*. At the discretion of the responsible officer, professors may freely engage in research and research scholars may freely engage in teaching and lecturing, unless disallowed by the sponsor. Because these activities are so intertwined, such a change of activity will not be considered a change of category necessitating a formal approval by the responsible officer or approval by the Department of State. Any Form DS–2019 issued to the exchange visitor should reflect the current category of the exchange visitor, either professor or research scholar.

(i) *Duration of participation*. The permitted duration of program participation for a professor or research scholar shall be as follows:

(1) *General limitation*. The professor and research scholar shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for the length of time necessary to complete his or her program, which time shall not exceed three years.

(2) *Exceptional circumstance*. The Department of State may authorize a designated Exchange Visitor Program sponsor to conduct an exchange activity requiring a period of program duration in excess of three years. A sponsor seeking to conduct a discrete activity requiring more than the permitted three years of program duration, but less than six years of program duration, shall make written request to the Department of State and secure written Department of State approval. Such request shall include:

(i) A detailed explanation of the discrete exchange activity; and

(ii) A certification that the participation of selected research scholars will be financed directly by United States or foreign government funds.

(3) *Change of category*. A change between the categories of professor and research scholar shall not extend an exchange visitor's permitted period of participation beyond three years.

(j) *Extension of program*. Professors and research scholars may be authorized program extensions as follows:

(1) *Responsible officer authorization*. A responsible officer may extend, in his or her discretion and for a period not to exceed six months, the three year period of program participation permitted under paragraph (i) of this section. The responsible officer exercising his or her discretion shall do so only upon his or her affirmative determination that such extension is necessary in order to permit the research scholar or professor to complete a specific project or research activity.

(2) *Department of State authorization*. The Department of State may extend, upon request and in its sole discretion, the three year period of program participation permitted under paragraph

(i) of this section. A request for Department of State authorization to extend the period of program participation for a professor or research scholar shall:

(i) Be submitted to the Department of State, unless prevented by extraordinary circumstance, no less than 60 days prior to the expiration of the participant's permitted three year period of program participation; and

(ii) Present evidence, satisfactory to the Department of State, that such request is justified due to exceptional or unusual circumstances and is necessary in order to permit the researcher or professor to complete a specific project or research activity.

(3) *Timeliness*. The Department of State will not review a request for Department of State authorization to extend the three year period of program participation permitted under paragraph (i) of this section unless timely filed; provided, however, that the Department of State reserves the right to review a request that is not timely filed due to extraordinary circumstance.

(4) *Final decision*. The Department of State anticipates it will respond to requests for Department of State authorization to extend the three year period of program participation permitted under paragraph (i) of this section within 30 days of Department of State receipt of such request and supporting documentation. Such response shall constitute the Department of State's final decision.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993; 58 FR 48448, Sept. 16, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 29287, June 10, 1996. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 62.21 Short-term scholars.

(a) *Introduction*. These regulations govern scholars coming to the United States for a period of up to four months to lecture, observe, consult, and to participate in seminars, workshops, conferences, study tours, professional meetings, or similar types of educational and professional activities.

(b) *Purpose*. The Exchange Visitor Program promotes the interchange of knowledge and skills among foreign and American scholars. It does so by providing foreign scholars the opportunity to exchange ideas with their American colleagues, participate in educational and professional programs, confer on common problems and projects, and promote professional relationships and communications.

(c) *Designation*. The Department of State may, in its sole discretion, designate *bona fide* programs which offer foreign nationals the opportunity to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited educational institutions, or similar types of institutions.

(d) *Visitor eligibility*. A person participating in the Exchange Visitor Program under this section shall satisfy the definition of a short-term scholar as set forth in § 62.4.

(e) *Cross-cultural activities and orientation*. Due to the nature of such exchanges, sponsors of programs for short-term scholars shall be exempted from the requirements of providing cross-cultural activities and orientation as set forth in § 62.8(d) and § 62.10(c). However, sponsors are encouraged to provide such programs for short-term scholars whenever appropriate.

(f) *Location of exchange*. The short-term scholar shall participate in the Exchange Visitor Program at the conferences, workshops, seminars, or other events or activities stated on his or her Form DS–2019. A participant may also lecture or consult at institutions not listed on the Form DS–2019 if his or her Responsible Officer issues a written authorization of such activity. Such written authorization must be attached to the participant's Form DS–2019.

(g) *Duration of participation*. The short-term scholar shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for the length of time necessary to complete the program, which time shall not exceed six months. Programs under this section are exempted from § 62.8(b) governing the minimum duration of a program. Extensions beyond the duration of participation are not permitted under this category.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993; 58 FR 48448, Sept. 16, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 39585, July 30, 1996; 64 FR 17975, Apr. 13, 1999. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 62.22 Trainees.

(a) *Introduction.* These regulations govern all exchange visitor programs under which foreign nationals are provided with opportunities for receiving training in the United States. Regulations dealing with training opportunities which may, under certain conditions, be authorized for foreign students who are studying at post-secondary accredited educational institutions in the United States are found at § 62.23. Regulations governing medical trainees are found at § 62.27.

(b) *Purpose of training.* The primary objectives of training are to enhance the exchange visitor's skills in his or her specialty or non-specialty occupation through participation in a structured training program and to improve the participant's knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the individual's field of endeavor. Such training programs are also designed to enable the exchange visitor trainee to understand better American culture and society and to enhance American knowledge of foreign cultures and skills by providing the opportunity for an open interchange of ideas between the exchange visitor trainees and their American counterparts. Use of the Exchange Visitor Program for ordinary employment or work purposes is strictly prohibited. For this reason the regulations in this section are designed to distinguish between receiving training, which is permitted, and gaining experience, which is not permitted unless as a component of a *bona fide* training program.

(c) *Designation of training programs.* (1) The Department of State groups occupations into specialty, non-specialty, or unskilled occupational categories. The Department of State will designate training programs in specialty and non-specialty occupations. Training programs in unskilled occupations or occupations in other categories which the Department of State may from time to time identify by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER will not be designated. For purposes of these regulations, the Department of State considers the occupations listed in Appendix E to part 62 to be ''unskilled occupations.''

(2) For purposes of designation, the Department of State will designate specialty and skilled non-specialty occupational training programs in any of the following occupational categories:

(i) Arts and Culture;

(ii) Information Media and Communications;

(iii) Education, Social Sciences, Library Science, Counseling and Social Services;

(iv) Management, Business, Commerce and Finance;

(v) Health Related Occupations;

(vi) Aviation;

(vii) The Sciences, Engineering, Architecture, Mathematics, and Industrial Occupations;

(viii) Construction and Building Trades;

(ix) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing;

(x) Public Administration and Law;

(xi) Other (Specify).

(3) Sponsors may apply for designation for training programs in any combination of specialty and/or non-specialty occupations. Once designated, the sponsor may provide training in any occupation falling within the designated category, if not otherwise prohibited from doing so. Sponsors shall provide training to exchange visitors only in the category or categories for which they have obtained Department of State designation.

(d) *Obligations of training program sponsors.* (1) Sponsors designated by the Department of State to provide training to foreign exchange visitors shall:

(i) Ensure that individuals and/or entities conducting training possess and maintain the demonstrable competence to provide training in the subjects offered to each exchange visitor.

(ii) Ensure that skills, knowledge, and competence are imparted to the trainee through a structured program of activities which are supportive and appropriate to the training experience. These may include, for example, classroom training, seminars, rotation through several departments, on-the-job training, and attendance at conferences, as appropriate.

(iii) Develop, prior to the start of training, a detailed training plan geared to defined objectives for each

trainee or group of similarly-situated trainees.

(iv) Ensure that continuous supervision and periodic evaluation of each trainee is provided.

(v) Ensure that sufficient plant, equipment, and trained personnel are available to provide the training specified.

(2) Sponsors designated by the Department of State to provide training to foreign exchange visitors shall not:

(i) Provide training in unskilled occupations; or

(ii) Place trainees in positions which are filled or would be filled by full-time or part-time employees.

(e) *Use of third parties.* (1) The sponsor may utilize the services of third parties in the conduct of the designated training program. If a third party is utilized, the sponsor and the third party shall execute a written agreement which delineates the respective obligations and duties of the parties and specifically recites the third party's obligation to act in accordance with these regulations. The sponsor shall maintain a copy of such agreement in its files.

(2) The sponsor's use of a third party in the conduct of a designated training program does not relieve the sponsor of its obligation to comply, and to ensure the third party's compliance, with all applicable regulations. Any failure on the part of the third party to comply with all applicable regulations will be imputed to the sponsor.

(f) *Application for designation of training programs.* (1) An applicant for designation as an exchange visitor training program shall demonstrate to the Department of State its ability to comply with both the General Provisions set forth in subpart A, and the obligations of training sponsors set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2)(i) An applicant shall provide the Department of State with documentary evidence of its competence to provide the training for which designation is sought.

(ii) If third parties are to be used to conduct one or more aspects of the activities for which designation is sought, the applicant shall provide the Department of State with forms and procedures which will be used by the sponsor to ensure third party compliance with all applicable regulations and fulfillment of the goals and purposes of the sponsor's exchange visitor program.

(iii) If the applicant intends to utilize the services of third parties to conduct the training, a copy of an executed third-party agreement or, if one has not yet been executed, an illustrative copy of the type of agreement the applicant intends to execute with third parties shall be submitted with the application.

(3) If the training program is accredited in accordance with paragraph (n) of this section, the applicant shall include a copy of the accreditation in its application.

(4) The application shall include a certification that:

(i) Sufficient physical plant, equipment, and trained personnel will be dedicated to provide the training specified;

(ii) The training program is not designed to recruit and train aliens for employment in the United States;

(iii) Trainees will not be placed in positions which displace full-time or part-time employees.

(5) As to each occupational division for which the applicant seeks designation, the applicant shall indicate whether it intends to provide training in specialty or non-specialty occupations, or both.

(6) In order to meet the requirements of this subsection and to evidence the competence of the applicant and/or third parties conducting one or more aspects of the applicant's exchange visitor program to provide training, the applicant for designation may submit any one of the following types of training plans for each division for which designation is sought;

(i) If the applicant has already designed a structured training plan to use in the proposed exchange visitor program, a copy of such training plan may be submitted with the application;

(ii) If the applicant has not yet prepared a new training plan, but has been engaged previously in the type of training, directly or through third parties, for which designation is being sought, the applicant may demonstrate its capability to conduct such training by

submitting a copy of a previously used training plan;

(iii) If the applicant proposes to create individualized training plans for as yet unidentified trainees, then the applicant may submit a hypothetical training plan which illustrates the training the applicant proposes to provide, directly or through third parties.

(g) *The training plan.* Each training plan required to be prepared for a trainee or group of trainees pursuant to paragraph (d)(1)(iii) of this section, shall include, at a minimum,

(1) A statement of the objectives of the training;

(2) The skills to be imparted to the trainee;

(3) A copy of the training syllabus or chronology;

(4) A justification for the utilization of on-the-job training to achieve stated course competencies; and

(5) A description of how the trainee will be supervised and evaluated.

(h) *Department of State consultation with experts.* The Department of State may consult experts whenever its examination of a training plan or its evaluation of application for designation indicates the need for such expertise in making an evaluation.

(i) *Records.* Sponsors shall retain for three years all records pertaining to individual trainees, training plans, trainee evaluations, and agreements with third parties. Such records shall be made available to the Department of State upon the Department of State's request.

(j) *Selection of trainees.* In addition to meeting the requirements of § 62.10(a), trainees shall be fully qualified to participate successfully in a structured training program at a level appropriate for the individual trainee's career development. However, such training shall not be duplicative of the trainee's prior training and experience.

(k) *Duration of participation.* The duration of participation shall correspond to the length of the program set forth in the sponsor's designation. The maximum period of participation in the Exchange Visitor Program for a trainee shall not exceed 18 months total.

(l) *Financial and program disclosure.* Sponsors shall provide trainees, prior to their arrival in the United States, with:

(1) A written statement which clearly states the stipend, if any, to be paid to the trainee;

(2) The costs and fees for which the trainee will be obligated;

(3) An estimate of living expenses during the duration of the trainee's stay; and

(4) A summary of the training program which recites the training objectives and all significant components of the program.

(m) *Evaluation.* In order to ensure the quality of the training program, the sponsor shall develop procedures for the ongoing evaluation of each training segment. Such evaluation shall include, as a minimum, midpoint and concluding evaluation reports from the trainee and his or her immediate supervisor, signed by both parties. For training courses of less than three months duration, evaluation reports are required upon conclusion of the training program.

(n) *Flight training.* (1) The Department of State will consider the application for designation of a flight training program if such program complies with the above regulations, and, additionally,

(i) Is, at the time of making said application, a Federal Aviation Administration certificated pilot school pursuant to title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, part 141; and

(ii) At the time of making said application is accredited as a flight training program by an accrediting agency which is listed in the current edition of the United States Department of Education's ''Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies and Associations,'' or is accredited as a flight training program by a member of the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation; or

(iii) At the time of making said application has formally commenced the accreditation process with an accrediting agency which is listed in the current edition of the United States Department of Education's ''Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies and Associations,'' or with a member of the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation. If the application for designation is approved, such designation shall be

for up to twelve-months duration, with continued designation thereafter conditioned upon completion of the accreditation process.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (k) of this section the maximum period of participation for exchange visitors in designated flight training programs shall not exceed 24 months total. Any request for extension of time in excess of that authorized under this subsection shall be made in accordance with § 62.43.

(3) For purposes of meeting the evaluation requirements set forth in paragraph (m) of this section, sponsors and/or third parties conducting the training may utilize the same training records as are required by the Federal Aviation Administration to be maintained pursuant to 14 CFR 141.101.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993; 58 FR 48448, Sept. 16, 1993. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 62.23 College and university students.

(a) *Purpose*. Programs under this section provide foreign students the opportunity to participate in a designated exchange program while studying at a degree-granting post-secondary accredited educational institution. Exchange visitors under this category may participate in degree and non-degree programs. Such exchanges are intended to promote mutual understanding by fostering the exchange of ideas between foreign students and their American counterparts.

(b) *Designation*. The Department of State may, in its sole discretion, designate *bona fide* programs which offer foreign nationals the opportunity to study in the United States at post-secondary accredited educational institutions.

(c) *Selection criteria*. Sponsors select the college and university students who participate in their exchange visitor programs. Sponsors shall secure sufficient background information on the students to ensure that they have the academic credentials required for their program. Students are eligible for the Exchange Visitor Program if at any time during their college studies in the United States:

(1) They or their program are financed directly or indirectly by:

(i) The United States Government;

(ii) The government of the student's home country; or

(iii) An international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute;

(2) The programs are carried out pursuant to an agreement between the United States Government and a foreign government;

(3) The program are carried out pursuant to written agreement between:

(i) American and foreign educational institutions;

(ii) An American educational institution and a foreign government; or

(iii) A state or local government in the United States and a foreign government; or

(4) The exchange visitors are supported substantially by funding from any source other than personal or family funds.

(d) *Admissions requirement*. In addition to satisfying the requirements of § 62.10(a), sponsors shall ensure that the exchange visitor student has been admitted to the post-secondary accredited educational institution(s) listed on the Form DS–2019 before issuing the form.

(e) *Full course of study requirement*. Exchange visitor students shall pursue a full course of study at a post-secondary accredited educational institution in the United States as defined in § 62.2, except under the following circumstances:

(1) *Vacation*. During official school breaks and summer vacations if the student is eligible and intends to register for the next term. A student attending a school on a quarter or trimester calendar may be permitted to take the annual vacation during any one of the quarters or trimesters instead of during the summer.

(2) *Medical problem*. If the student is compelled to reduce or interrupt a full course of study due to an illness or medical condition and the student presents to the responsible officer a written statement from a physician requiring or recommending an interruption or reduction in studies.

(3) *Bona fide academic reason*. If the student is compelled to pursue less

than a full course of study for a term and the student presents to the responsible officer a written statement from the academic dean or advisor recommending the student to reduce his or her academic load to less than a full course of study due to an academic reason.

(4) *Non-degree program.* If the student is engaged full time in a prescribed course of study in a non-degree program of up to 24 months duration conducted by a post-secondary accredited educational institution.

(5) *Academic training.* If the student is participating in authorized academic training in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(6) *Final term.* If the student needs less than a full course of study to complete the academic requirements in his or her final term.

(f) *Academic training.* (1) A student may participate in academic training programs during his or her studies, without wages or other remuneration, with the approval of the academic dean or advisor and the responsible officer.

(2) A student may be authorized to participate in academic training programs for wages or other remuneration:

(i) During his or her studies; or

(ii) Commencing not later than thirty (30) days after completion of his or her studies, if the criteria, time limitations, procedures, and evaluations listed below in paragraphs (f) (3) to (6) are satisfied:

(3) *Criteria.* (i) The student is primarily in the United States to study rather than engage in academic training;

(ii) The student is participating in academic training that is directly related to his or her major field of study at the post-secondary accredited educational institution listed on his or her Form DS–2019;

(iii) The student is in good academic standing with the post-secondary accredited educational institution; and

(iv) The student receives written approval in advance from the responsible officer for the duration and type of academic training.

(4) *Time limitations.* The exchange visitor is authorized to participate in academic training for the length of time necessary to complete the goals and objectives of the training, provided that the amount of time for academic training:

(i) Is approved by the academic dean or advisor and approved by the responsible officer;

(ii) For undergraduate and pre-doctoral training, does not exceed eighteen (18) months, inclusive of any prior academic training in the United States, or the period of full course of study in the United States, whichever is less; except, additional time for academic training is allowed to the extent necessary for the exchange visitor to satisfy the mandatory requirements of his or her degree program in the United States;

(iii) For post-doctoral training, does not exceed a total of thirty-six (36) months, inclusive of any prior academic training in the United States as an exchange visitor, or the period of the full course of study in the United States, whichever is less. A new Form DS–2019 shall be issued for each eighteen (18) month period.

(5) *Procedures.* To obtain authorization to engage in academic training:

(i) The exchange visitor shall present to the responsible officer a letter of recommendation from the student's academic dean or advisor setting forth:

(A) The goals and objectives of the specific training program;

(B) A description of the training program, including its location, the name and address of the training supervisor, number of hours per week, and dates of the training;

(C) How the training relates to the student's major field of study; and

(D) Why it is an integral or critical part of the academic program of the exchange visitor student.

(ii) The responsible officer shall:

(A) Determine if and to what extent the student has previously participated in academic training as an exchange visitor student, in order to ensure the student does not exceed the period permitted in paragraph (f) of this section;

(B) Review the letter required in paragraph (f)(5)(i) of this section; and

(C) Make a written determination of whether the academic training currently being requested is warranted and the criteria and time limitations

set forth in paragraph (f) (3) and (4) of this section are satisfied.

(6) *Evaluation requirements*. The sponsor shall evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of the academic training in achieving the stated goals and objectives in order to ensure the quality of the academic training program.

(g) *Student employment*. Exchange visitor students may engage in part-time employment when the following criteria and conditions are satisfied.

(1) The student employment:

(i) Is pursuant to the terms of a scholarship, fellowship, or assistantship;

(ii) Occurs on the premises of the post-secondary accredited educational institution the visitor is authorized to attend; or

(iii) Occurs off-campus when necessary because of serious, urgent, and unforeseen economic circumstances which have arisen since acquiring exchange visitor status.

(2) Exchange visitor students may engage in employment as provided in paragraph (g)(1) of this section if the:

(i) Student is in good academic standing at the post-secondary accredited educational institution;

(ii) Student continues to engage in a full course of study, except for official school breaks and the student's annual vacation;

(iii) Employment totals no more than 20 hours per week, except during official school breaks and the student's annual vacation; and

(iv) The responsible officer has approved the specific employment in advance and in writing. Such approval may be valid up to twelve months, but is automatically withdrawn if the student's program is terminated.

(h) *Duration of participation*—(1) *Degree students*. Exchange visitor students who are in degree programs shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program as long as they are either:

(i) Studying at the post-secondary accredited educational institution listed on their Form DS–2019 and are:

(A) Pursuing a full course of study as set forth in paragraph (e) of this section, and

(B) Maintaining satisfactory advancement towards the completion of their academic program; or

(ii) Participating in an authorized academic training program as permitted in paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) *Non-degree students*. Exchange visitors who are non-degree students shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for up to 24 months, if they are either:

(i) Studying at the post-secondary accredited educational institution listed on their Form DS–2019 and are:

(A) Participating full-time in a prescribed course of study; and

(B) Maintaining satisfactory advancement towards the completion of their academic program; or

(ii) Participating in an authorized academic training program as permitted in paragraph (f) of this section.

§ 62.24 Teachers.

(a) *Purpose*. These regulations govern exchange visitors who teach full-time in primary and secondary accredited educational institutions. Programs under this section promote the interchange of American and foreign teachers in public and private schools and the enhancement of mutual understanding between people of the United States and other countries. They do so by providing foreign teachers opportunities to teach in primary and secondary accredited educational institutions in the United States, to participate actively in cross-cultural activities with Americans in schools and communities, and to return home ultimately to share their experiences and their increased knowledge of the United States. Such exchanges enable visitors to understand better American culture, society, and teaching practices at the primary and secondary levels, and enhance American knowledge of foreign cultures, customs, and teaching approaches.

(b) *Designation*. The Department of State may, in its discretion, designate *bona fide* programs satisfying the objectives in section (a) above as exchange visitor programs in the teacher category.

(c) *Visitor eligibility*. A foreign national shall be eligible to participate in

an exchange visitor program as a full-time teacher if the individual:

(1) Meets the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in his or her country of nationality or last legal residence;

(2) Satisfies the standards of the U.S. state in which he or she will teach;

(3) Is of good reputation and character;

(4) Seeks to come to the United States for the purpose of full-time teaching at a primary or secondary accredited educational institution in the United States; and

(5) Has a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience.

(d) *Visitor selection*. Sponsors shall adequately screen teachers prior to accepting them for the program. Such screening, in addition to the requirements of § 62.10(a), shall include:

(1) Evaluating the qualifications of the foreign applicants to determine whether the criteria set forth in paragraph (c) of this section are satisfied; and

(2) Securing references from colleagues and current or former employers, attesting to the teachers' good reputation, character and teaching skills.

(e) *Teaching position*. Prior to the issuance of the Form DS–2019, the exchange visitor shall receive a written offer and accept in writing of a teaching position from the primary or secondary accredited educational institution in which he or she is to teach. Such position shall be in compliance with any applicable collective bargaining agreement, where one exists. The exchange visitor's appointment to a position at a primary or secondary accredited educational institution shall be temporary, even if the teaching position is permanent.

(f) *Program disclosure*. Before the program begins, the sponsor shall provide the teacher, in addition to what is required in § 62.10(b), with:

(1) Information on the length and location(s) of his or her exchange visitor program;

(2) A summary of the significant components of the program, including a written statement of the teaching requirements and related professional obligations; and

(3) A written statement which clearly states the compensation, if any, to be paid to the teacher and any other financial arrangements in regards to the exchange visitor program.

(g) *Location of the exchange*. The teacher shall participate in an exchange visitor program at the primary or secondary accredited educational institution(s) listed on his or her Form DS–2019 and at locations where the institution(s) are involved in official school activities (e.g., school field trips and teacher training programs).

(h) *Duration of participation*. The teacher shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for the length of time necessary to complete the program, which shall not exceed three years.

§ 62.25 Secondary school students.

(a) *Introduction*. These regulations govern Department of State designated exchange visitor programs under which foreign national secondary students are afforded the opportunity for up to one year of study in a United States public or private secondary school, while living with an American host family or residing at an accredited U.S. boarding school.

(b) *Program sponsor eligibility*. Eligibility for designation as a secondary school student exchange program sponsor shall be limited to;

(1) Organizations with tax-exempt status as conferred by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to section 501(c)(3); and

(2) Organizations which are United States citizens as such terms is defined § 62.2.

(c) *Program eligibility*. Secondary school students exchange programs designated by the Department of State shall:

(1) Require all participants to pursue a full course of study at an accredited educational institution as such terms are defined in this Part of not less than one academic semester (or quarter equivalency) nor more than two academic semesters (or quarter equivalency) duration; and

(2) Be conducted on an academic calendar year basis provided, however, participants may begin in the second

semester of an academic year if specifically permitted to do so, in writing, by the school in which the exchange visitor is enrolled.

(d) *Program administration.* Sponsors shall ensure that all officers, employees, agents, and volunteers acting on their behalf:

(1) Are adequately trained and supervised;

(2) Make no student placement outside a 150 mile radius of the home of an organizational representative authorized to act on the sponsor's behalf in both routine and emergency matters arising from a student's participation in their exchange program;

(3) Ensure that no organizational representative act as both host family and area supervisor for any student participant whom that organizational representative may host;

(4) Maintain a regular schedule of personal contact with the student and host family, and ensure that the school has contact information for the local organizational representative and U.S. offices of the sponsor; and

(5) Adhere to all regulatory provisions set forth in this Part and all additional terms and conditions governing program administration that the Department of State may from time to time impose.

(e) *Student selection.* In addition to satisfying the requirements of §62.10(a), sponsors shall ensure that all participants in a designated secondary school student exchange program:

(1) Are *bona fide* students who:

(i) Are secondary school students in their home country who have not completed more than eleven years of primary and secondary study, exclusive of kindergarten; or

(ii) Are at least 15 years of age but not more than 18 and six months years of age at the time of initial school enrollment;

(2) Demonstrate maturity, good character, and scholastic aptitude; and

(3) Have not previously participated in an academic year or semester secondary school student exchange program in the United States.

(f) *Student enrollment.* (1) Sponsors shall secure prior written acceptance for the enrollment of any student participant in a United States public or private secondary school. Such prior acceptance shall:

(i) Be secured from the school principal or other authorized school administrator of the school or school system that the student participant will attend; and

(ii) Include written arrangements concerning the payment of tuition or waiver thereof if applicable.

(2) Sponsors shall maintain copies of all written acceptances and make such documents available for Department of State inspection upon request.

(3) Sponsors shall submit to the school a written English language summary of the student's complete academic course work prior to commencement of school.

(4) Under no circumstance shall a sponsor facilitate the entry into the United States of a student for whom a school placement has not been secured.

(5) Sponsors shall not facilitate the enrollment of more than five students in one school unless the school itself has requested, in writing, the placement of more than five students.

(g) *Student orientation.* In addition to the orientation requirements set forth herein at §62.10, all sponsors shall provide students, prior to their departure from the home country, with the following information:

(1) A summary of all operating procedures, rules, and regulations governing student participation in the exchange program;

(2) A detailed profile of the school, family, and community in which the student is placed;

(3) A detailed summary of travel arrangements;

(4) An identification card which lists the student's name, United States home placement address and telephone number, and a telephone number which affords immediate contact with both the Department of State and sponsor in case of emergency. Such cards may be provided in advance of home country departure or immediately upon entry into the United States.

(h) *Student extra-curricular activities.* Students may participate in school sanctioned and sponsored extra-curricular activities, including athletics, if such participation is:

(1) Authorized by the local school district in which the student is enrolled; and

(2) Authorized by the state authority responsible for determination of athletic eligibility, if applicable.

(i) *Student employment.* Students may not be employed on either a full or part-time basis but may accept sporadic or intermittent employment such as babysitting or yard work.

(j) *Host family selection.* Sponsors shall adequately screen all potential host families and at a minimum shall:

(1) Provide potential host families with a detailed summary of the exchange program and the parameters of their participation, duties, and obligations;

(2) Utilize a standard application form for all host family applicants which provides a detailed summary and profile of the host family, the physical home environment, family composition, and community environment;

(3) Conduct an in-person interview with all family members residing in the home;

(4) Ensure that the host family is capable of providing a comfortable and nurturing home environment;

(5) Ensure that the host family is a good reputation and character by securing two personal references for each host family from the school or community, attesting to the host family's good reputation and character;

(6) Ensure that the host family has adequate financial resources to undertake hosting obligations; and

(7) Maintain a record of application forms, evaluations, and interviews for all selected host families for a period of three years.

(k) *Host family orientation.* In addition to the orientation requirements set forth in § 62.10, sponsors shall:

(1) Inform all host families of the philosophy, rules, and regulations governing the sponsor's exchange program;

(2) Provide all selected host families with a copy of Department of State-promulgated Exchange Visitor Program regulations; and

(3) Advise all selected host families of strategies governing cross-cultural interaction and conduct workshops which will familiarize the host family with cultural differences and practices.

(l) *Host family placement.* (1) Sponsors shall secure, prior to the student's departure from the home country, a host family placement for each student participant. Sponsors shall not:

(i) Facilitate the entry into the United States for a student for whom a host family placement has not been secured; and

(ii) Place more than one student with a host family without the express prior written consent of the Department of State.

(2) Sponsors shall advise both the student and host family, in writing, of the respective family compositions and backgrounds of each and shall facilitate and encourage the exchange of correspondence between the two prior to the student's departure from the home country.

(3) In the event of unforeseen circumstances which necessitate a change of host family placement, the sponsor shall document the reasons necessitating such change and provide the Department of State with an annual statistical summary reflecting the number and the reason for such change in host family placement.

(m) *Placement report.* In lieu of listing the name and address of the host family and school placement on a participant's Form DS–2019, sponsors must, no later than August 31st of each academic year, submit to the Department of State a report of all academic year program participants. Such report shall set forth the participant's name, school, and host family placements. A report of semester participants entering United States schools during the January to June term shall be submitted to the Department of State by January 15th.

§ 62.26 Specialists.

(a) *Introduction.* These regulations govern experts in a field of specialized knowledge or skill coming to the United States for observing, consulting, or demonstrating special skills, except:

(1) Research scholars and professors, who are governed by regulations set forth at § 62.20;

(2) Short-term scholars, who are governed by regulations set forth at § 62.21; and

(3) Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training, who are governed by regulations set forth in § 62.27.

(b) *Purpose*. The Exchange Visitor Program promotes the interchange of knowledge and skills among foreign and American specialists, who are defined as experts in a field of specialized knowledge or skills, and who visit the United States for the purpose of observing, consulting, or demonstrating their special skills. It does so by providing foreign specialists the opportunity to observe American institutions and methods of practice in their professional fields, and to share their specialized knowledge with their American colleagues. The exchange of specialists promotes mutual enrichment, and furthers linkages among scientific institutions, government agencies, museums, corporations, libraries, and similar types of institutions. Such exchanges also enable visitors to better understand American culture and society and enhance American knowledge of foreign cultures and skills. This category is intended for exchanges with experts in such areas, for example, as mass media communication, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science. This category is not intended for experts covered by the exchange visitor categories listed in paragraphs (a) (1) through (3) of this section.

(c) *Designation*. The Department of State may, in its discretion, designate *bona fide* programs satisfying the objectives in section (b) above as an exchange visitor program in the specialist category.

(d) *Visitor eligibility*. A foreign national shall be eligible to participate in an exchange visitor program as a specialist if the individual:

(1) Is an expert in a field of specialized knowledge or skill;

(2) Seeks to travel to the United States for the purpose of observing, consulting, or demonstrating his or her special knowledge or skills; and

(3) Does not fill a permanent or long-term position of employment while in the United States.

(e) *Visitor selection*. Sponsors shall adequately screen and select specialists prior to accepting them for the program, providing a formal selection process, including at a minimum:

(1) Evaluation of the qualifications of foreign nationals to determine whether they meet the definition of specialist as set forth in § 62.4(g); and

(2) Screening foreign nationals to ensure that the requirements of § 62.10(a) are satisfied.

(f) *Program disclosure*. Before the program begins, the sponsor shall provide the specialist, in addition to what is required in § 62.10(b), with:

(1) Information on the length and location(s) of his or her exchange visitor program;

(2) A summary of the significant components of the program; and

(3) A written statement which clearly states the stipend, if any, to be paid to the specialist.

(g) *Issuance of Form IAP–66*. The Form DS–2019 shall be issued only after the specialist has been accepted by the organization(s) with which he or she will participate in an exchange visitor program.

(h) *Location of the exchange*. The specialist shall participate in an exchange visitor program at the location(s) listed on his or her Form DS–2019.

(i) *Duration of participation*. The specialist shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for the length of time necessary to complete the program, which shall not exceed one year.

§ 62.27 Alien physicians.

(a) *Purpose*. Pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended by the Health Care Professions Act, Public Law 94–484, the Department of State facilitates exchanges for foreign medical graduates seeking to pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Department of State also facilitates exchanges of foreign medical graduates seeking to pursue programs involving observation, consultation, teaching, or research activities.

(b) *Clinical exchange programs*. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates must sponsor alien physicians who wish to pursue programs of graduate medical education

or training conducted by accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. Such Foreign Medical Graduates shall:

(1) Have adequate prior education and training to participate satisfactorily in the program for which they are coming to the United States;

(2) Be able to adapt to the educational and cultural environment in which they will be receiving their education or training;

(3) Have the background, needs, and experiences suitable to the program as required in § 62.10(a)(1);

(4) Have competency in oral and written English;

(5) Have passed either Parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners Examination, the Foreign Medical Graduate Examination in the Medical Sciences, the United States Medical Licensing Examination, Step I and Step II, or the Visa Qualifying Examination (VQE) prepared by the National Board of Medical Examiners, administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates. [NB—Graduates of a school of medicine accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education are exempted by law from the requirement of passing either Parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners Examination or the Visa Qualifying Examination (VQE)]; and

(6) Provide a statement of need from the government of the country of their nationality or last legal permanent residence. Such statement must provide written assurance, satisfactory to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, that there is a need in that country for persons with the skills the alien physician seeks to acquire and shall be submitted to the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates by the participant's government. The statement of need must bear the seal of the concerned government and be signed by a duly designated official of the government. The text of such statement of need shall read as follows:

Name of applicant for Visa: _____. There currently exists in (Country) a need for qualified medical practitioners in the speciality of _____. (Name of applicant for Visa) has filed a written assurance with the government of this country that he/she will return to this country upon completion of training in the United States and intends to enter the practice of medicine in the specialty for which training is being sought. Stamp (or Seal and signature) of issuing official of named country.

Dated: _____

_____

Official of Named Country.

(7) Submit an agreement or contract from a U.S. accredited medical school, an affiliated hospital, or a scientific institution to provide the accredited graduate medical education. The agreement or contract must be signed by both the alien physician and the official responsible for the training.

(c) *Non-clinical exchange programs.* (1) A United States university or academic medical center which has been designated an exchange visitor program by the Secretary of State of the Department of State is authorized to issue From DS–2019 to alien physicians to enable them to come to the United States for the purposes of observation, consultation, teaching, or research if:

(i) The responsible officer or duly designated alternate of the exchange visitor program involved signs and appends to the Form DS–2019 a certification which states ''this certifies that the program in which (name of physician) is to be engaged is solely for the purpose of observation, consultation, teaching, or research and that no element of patient care is involved'' or

(ii) The dean of the involved accredited United States medical school or his or her designee certifies to the following five points and such certification is appended to the Form DS–2019 issued to the perspective exchange visitor alien physician:

(A) The program in which (name of physician) will participate is predominantly involved with observation, consultation, teaching, or research.

(B) Any incidental patient contact involving the alien physician will be under the direct supervision of a physician who is a U.S. citizen or resident alien and who is licensed to practice medicine in the State of _____.

(C) The alien physician will not be given final responsibility for the diagnosis and treatment of patients.

(D) Any activities of the alien physician will conform fully with the State licensing requirements and regulations

for medical and health care professionals in the State in which the alien physician is pursuing the program.

(E) Any experience gained in this program will not be creditable towards any clinical requirements for medical specialty board certification.

(2) The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates may also issue Form DS–2019 to alien physicians who are coming to the United States to participate in a program of observation, consultation, teaching, or research provided the required letter of certification as outlined in this paragraph is appended to the Form DS–2019.

(d) *Public health and preventive medicine programs.* A United States university, academic medical center, school of public health, or other public health institution which has been designated as an exchange visitor program sponsor by the Secretary of State of the Department of State is authorized to issue Forms DS–2019 to alien physicians to enable them to come to the United States for the purpose of entering into those programs which do not include any clinical activities involving direct patient care. Under these circumstances, the special eligibility requirements listed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section need not be met. The responsible officer or alternate responsible officer of the exchange visitor program involved shall append a certification to the Form DS–2019 which states.

This certifies that the program in which (name of physician) is to be engaged does not include any clinical activities involving direct patient care.

(e) *Duration of participation.* (1) The duration of an alien physician's participation in a program of graduate medical education or training as described in paragraph (b) of this section is limited to the time typically required to complete such program. Duration shall be determined by the Secretary of State of the Department of State at the time of the alien physician's entry into the United States. Such determination shall be based on criteria established in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and which take into consideration the requirements of the various medical specialty boards as evidenced in the Director of Medical Specialties published by Marquis Who's Who for the American Board of Medical Specialties.

(2) Duration of participation is limited to seven years unless the alien physician has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the country to which the alien physician will return at the end of additional specialty education or training has an exceptional need for an individual with such additional qualification.

(3) Subject to the limitations set forth above, duration of participation may, for good cause shown, be extended beyond the period of actual training or education to include the time necessary to take an examination required for certification by a specialty board.

(4) The Secretary of State may include within the duration of participation a period of supervised medical practice in the United States if such practice is an eligibility requirement for certification by a specialty board.

(i) Alien physicians shall be permitted to undertake graduate medical education or training in a specialty or subspecialty program whose board requirements are not published in the Director of Medical Specialists if the Board requirements are certified to the Secretary of State and to the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates by the Executive Secretary of the cognizant component board of the American Board of Medical Specialties.

(ii) The Secretary of State may, for good cause shown, grant an extension of the program to permit an alien physician to repeat one year of clinical medical training.

(5) The alien physician must furnish the Attorney General each year with an affidavit (Form I–644) that attests the alien physician:

(i) Is in good standing in the program of graduate medical education or training in which the alien physician is participating; and

(ii) Will return to the country of his nationality or last legal permanent resident upon completion of the education or training for which he came to the United States.

(f) *Change of program.* The alien physician may, once and not later than two years after the date the alien physician enters the United States as an exchange visitor or acquires exchange visitor status, change his designated program of graduate medical education or training if the Secretary of State approves the change and if the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (e) of this section are met for the newly designated specialty.

(g) *Applicability of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.* (1) Any exchange visitor physician coming to the United States on or after January 10, 1977 for the purpose of receiving graduate medical education or training is automatically subject to the two-year home-country physical presence requirement of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. Such physicians are not eligible to be considered for section 212(e) waivers on the basis of ''No Objection'' statements issued by their governments.

(2) Alien physicians coming to the United States for the purpose of observation, consultation, teaching, or research are not automatically subject to the two-year home-country physical presence requirement of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, but may be subject to this requirement if they are governmentally financed or pursuing a field of study set forth on their countries' Exchange Visitor Skills List. Such alien physicians are eligible for consideration of waivers under section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, on the basis of ''No Objection'' statements submitted by their governments in their behalf through diplomatic channels to the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993; 58 FR 48448, Sept. 16, 1993. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 62.28 International visitors.

(a) *Purpose.* The international visitor category is for the exclusive use of the Department of State. Programs under this section are for foreign nationals who are recognized or potential leaders and are selected by the Department of State to participate in observation tours, discussions, consultation, professional meetings, conferences, workshops, and travel. These programs are designed to enable the international visitors to better understand American culture and society and contribute to enhanced American knowledge of foreign cultures. The category is for people-to-people programs which seek to develop and strengthen professional and personal ties between key foreign nationals and Americans and American institutions.

(b) *Selection.* The Department of State and third parties assisting the Department of State shall adequately screen and select prospective international visitors to determine compliance with § 62.10(a) and the visitor eligibility requirements set forth below.

(c) *Visitor eligibility.* An individual participating in an exchange visitor program as an international visitor shall be:

(1) Selected by the Department of State;

(2) Engaged in consultation, observation, research, training, or demonstration of special skills; and

(3) A recognized or potential leader in a field of specialized knowledge or skill.

(d) *Program disclosure.* At the beginning of the program, the sponsor shall provide the international visitor with:

(1) Information on the length and location(s) of his or her exchange visitor program; and

(2) A summary of the significant components of the program.

(e) *Issuance of Form DS–2019.* The Form DS–2019 shall be issued only after the international visitor has been selected by the Department of State.

(f) *Location of the exchange.* The international visitor shall participate in an exchange visitor program at locations approved by the Department of State.

(g) *Duration of participation.* The international visitor shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for the length of time necessary to complete the program, which shall not exceed one year.

§ 62.29 Government visitors.

(a) *Purpose.* The government visitor category is for the exclusive use of the

U.S. federal, state, or local government agencies. Programs under this section are for foreign nationals who are recognized as influential or distinguished persons, and are selected by U.S. federal, state, or local government agencies to participate in observation tours, discussions, consultation, professional meetings, conferences, workshops, and travel. These are people-to-people programs designed to enable government visitors to better understand American culture and society, and to contribute to enhanced American knowledge of foreign cultures. The objective is to develop and strengthen professional and personal ties between key foreign nationals and Americans and American institutions. The government visitor programs are for such persons as editors, business and professional persons, government officials, and labor leaders.

(b) *Designation*. The Department of State may, in its sole discretion, designate as sponsors U.S. federal, state, and local government agencies which offer foreign nationals the opportunity to participate in people-to-people programs which promote the purpose as set forth in (a) above.

(c) *Selection*. Sponsors shall adequately screen and select prospective government visitors to determine compliance with § 62.10(a) and the visitor eligibility requirements set forth below.

(d) *Visitor eligibility*. An individual participating in an exchange visitor program as a government visitor shall be:

(1) Selected by a U.S. federal, state, and local government agency;

(2) Engaged in consultation, observation, training, or demonstration of special skills; and

(3) An influential or distinguished person.

(e) *Program disclosure*. Before the beginning of the program, the sponsor shall provide the government visitor with:

(1) Information on the length and location(s) of his or her exchange visitor program;

(2) A summary of the significant components of the program; and

(3) A written statement which clearly states the stipend, if any, to be paid to the government visitor.

(f) *Issuance of Form DS–2019*. The Form DS–2019 shall be issued only after the government visitor has been selected by a U.S. federal, state, or local government agency and accepted by the private and/or public organization(s) with whom he or she will participate in the exchange visitor program.

(g) *Location of the exchange*. The government visitor shall participate in an exchange visitor program at the locations listed on his or her Form DS–2019.

(h) *Duration of participation*. The government visitor shall be authorized to participate in the Exchange Visitor Program for the length of time necessary to complete the program, which shall not exceed eighteen months.

§ 62.30 Camp counselors.

(a) *Introduction*. In order to promote diverse opportunities for participation in educational and cultural exchange programs, the Department of State designates exchange sponsors to facilitate the entry of foreign nationals to serve as counselors in U.S. summer camps. These programs promote international understanding by improving American knowledge of foreign cultures while enabling foreign participants to increase their knowledge of American culture. The foreign participants are best able to carry out this objective by serving as counselors per se, that is, having direct responsibility for supervision of groups of American youth and of activities that bring them into interaction with their charges. While it is recognized that some non-counseling chores are an essential part of camp life for all counselors, this program is not intended to assist American camps in bringing in foreign nationals to serve as administrative personnel, cooks, or menial laborers, such as dishwashers or janitors.

(b) *Participant eligibility*. Participation in camp counselor exchange programs is limited to foreign nationals who:

(1) Are at least 18 years of age;

(2) Are *bona fide* youth workers, students, teachers, or individuals with specialized skills; and

(c) *Participant selection*. In addition to satisfying the requirements in § 62.10(a), sponsors shall adequately screen all international candidates for camp counselor programs and at a minimum:

(1) Conduct an in-person interview; and

(2) Secure references from a participant's employer or teacher regarding his or her suitability for participation in a camp counselor exchange.

(d) *Participant orientation*. Sponsors shall provide participants, prior to their departure from the home country, detailed information regarding:

(1) Duties and responsibilities relating to their service as a camp counselor;

(2) Contractual obligations relating to their acceptance of a camp counselor position; and

(3) Financial compensation for their service as a camp counselor.

(e) *Participant placements*. Sponsors shall place eligible participants at camping facilities which are:

(1) Accredited;

(2) A member in good standing of the American Camping Association;

(3) Officially affiliated with a nationally recognized non-profit organization; or

(4) Have been inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.

(f) *Participant compensation*. Sponsors shall ensure that international participants receive pay and benefits commensurate with those offered to their American counterparts.

(g) *Participant supervision*. Sponsors shall provide all participants with a phone number which allows 24 hour immediate contact with the sponsor.

(h) *Program administration*. Sponsors shall:

(1) Comply with all provisions set forth in subpart A of this part;

(2) Not facilitate the entry of any participant for a program of more than four months duration; and

(3) Under no circumstance facilitate the entry into the United States of a participant for whom a camp placement has not been pre-arranged.

(i) *Placement report*. In lieu of listing the name and address of the camp facility at which the participant is placed on Form DS–2019, sponsors shall submit to the Department of State, no later than July 1st of each year, a report of all participant placements. Such report shall reflect the participant's name, camp placement, and the number of times the participant has previously participated in a camp counselor exchange.

(j) In order to ensure that as many different individuals as possible are recruited for participation in camp counselor programs, sponsors shall limit the number of participants who have previously participated more than once in any camp counselor exchange to not more than ten percent of the total number of participants that the sponsor placed in the immediately preceding year.

[58 FR 15196, Mar. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 16984, Apr. 11, 1994. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 62.31 Au pairs.

(a) Introduction. This section governs Department of State-designated exchange visitor programs under which foreign nationals are afforded the opportunity to live with an American host family and participate directly in the home life of the host family. All au pair participants provide child care services to the host family and attend a U.S. post-secondary educational institution. Au pair participants provide up to forty-five hours of child care services per week and pursue not less than six semester hours of academic credit or its equivalent during their year of program participation. Au pairs participating in the EduCare program provide up to thirty hours of child care services per week and pursue not less than twelve semester hours of academic credit or its equivalent during their year of program participation.

(b) *Program designation*. The Department of State may, in its sole discretion, designate bona fide programs satisfying the objectives set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Such designation shall be for a period of two years and may be revoked by the Department of State for good cause.

(c) *Program eligibility*. Sponsors designated by the Department of State to conduct an au pair exchange program shall;

(1) Limit the participation of foreign nationals in such programs to not more than one year;

(2) Limit the number of hours an EduCare au pair participant is obligated to provide child care services to not more than 10 hours per day or more than 30 hours per week and limit the number of hours all other au pair participants are obligated to provide child care services to not more than 10 hours per day or more than 45 hours per week;

(3) Require that EduCare au pair participants register and attend classes offered by an accredited U.S. post-secondary institution for not less than twelve semester hours of academic credit or its equivalent and that all other au pair participants register and attend classes offered by an accredited U.S. post-secondary institution for not less than six semester hours of academic credit or its equivalent;

(4) Require that all officers, employees, agents, and volunteers acting on their behalf are adequately trained and supervised;

(5) Require that the au pair participant is placed with a host family within one hour's driving time of the home of the local organizational representative authorized to act on the sponsor's behalf in both routine and emergency matters arising from the au pair's participation in their exchange program;

(6) Require that each local organizational representative maintain a record of all personal monthly contacts (or more frequently as required) with each au pair and host family for which he or she is responsible and issues or problems discussed;

(7) Require that all local organizational representatives contact au pair participants and host families twice monthly for the first two months following a placement other than the initial placement for which the au pair entered the United States.

(8) Require that local organizational representatives not devoting their full time and attention to their program obligations are responsible for no more than fifteen au pairs and host families; and

(9) Require that each local organizational representative is provided adequate support services by a regional organizational representative.

(d) *Au pair selection*. In addition to satisfying the requirements of §62.10(a), sponsors shall ensure that all participants in a designated au pair exchange program:

(1) Are between the ages of 18 and 26;

(2) Are a secondary school graduate, or equivalent;

(3) Are proficient in spoken English;

(4) Are capable of fully participating in the program as evidenced by the satisfactory completion of a physical;

(5) Have been personally interviewed, in English, by an organizational representative who shall prepare a report of the interview which shall be provided to the host family; and

(6) Have successfully passed a background investigation that includes verification of school, three, non-family related personal and employment references, a criminal background check or its recognized equivalent and a personality profile. Such personality profile will be based upon a psychometric test designed to measure differences in characteristics among applicants against those characteristics considered most important to successfully participate in the au pair program.

(e) *Au pair placement*. Sponsors shall secure, prior to the au pair's departure from the home country, a host family placement for each participant. Sponsors shall not:

(1) Place an au pair with a family unless the family has specifically agreed that a parent or other responsible adult will remain in the home for the first three days following the au pair's arrival;

(2) Place an au pair with a family having a child aged less than three months unless a parent or other responsible adult is present in the home;

(3) Place an au pair with a host family having children under the age of two, unless the au pair has at least 200 hours of documented infant child care experience. An au pair participating in the EduCare program shall not be placed with a family having pre-school children in the home unless alternative full-time arrangements for the supervision of such pre-school children are in place;

(4) Place an au pair with a host family having a special needs child, as so identified by the host family, unless the au pair has specifically identified his or her prior experience, skills, or training in the care of special needs children and the host family has reviewed and acknowledged in writing the au pair's prior experience, skills, or training so identified;

(5) Place an au pair with a host family unless a written agreement between the au pair and the host family detailing the au pair's obligation to provide child care has been signed by both the au pair and the host family prior to the au pair's departure from his or her home country. Such agreement shall clearly state whether the au pair is an EduCare program participant or not. Such agreement shall limit the obligation to provide child care services to not more than 10 hours per day or more than 45 hours per week unless the au pair is an EduCare participant. Such agreement shall limit the obligation of an EduCare participant to provide child care service to not more than 10 hours per day or more than 30 hours per week.

(6) Place the au pair with a family who cannot provide the au pair with a suitable private bedroom; and

(7) Place an au pair with a host family unless the host family has interviewed the au pair by telephone prior to the au pair's departure from his or her home country.

(f) *Au pair orientation.* In addition to the orientation requirements set forth at § 62.10, all sponsors shall provide au pairs, prior to their departure from the home country, with the following information:

(1) A copy of all operating procedures, rules, and regulations, including a grievance process, which govern the au pair's participation in the exchange program;

(2) A detailed profile of the family and community in which the au pair will be placed;

(3) A detailed profile of the educational institutions in the community where the au pair will be placed, including the financial cost of attendance at these institutions;

(4) A detailed summary of travel arrangements; and

(5) A copy of the Department of State's written statement and brochure regarding the au pair program.

(g) *Au pair training.* Sponsors shall provide the au pair participant with child development and child safety instruction, as follows:

(1) Prior to placement with the host family, the au pair participant shall receive not less than eight hours of child safety instruction no less than 4 of which shall be infant-related; and

(2) Prior to placement with the American host family, the au pair participant shall receive not less than twenty-four hours of child development instruction of which no less than 4 shall be devoted to specific training for children under the age of two.

(h) *Host family selection.* Sponsors shall adequately screen all potential host families and at a minimum shall:

(1) Require that the host parents are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents;

(2) Require that host parents are fluent in spoken English;

(3) Require that all adult family members resident in the home have been personally interviewed by an organizational representative;

(4) Require that host parents and other adults living full-time in the household have successfully passed a background investigation including employment and personal character references;

(5) Require that the host family have adequate financial resources to undertake all hosting obligations;

(6) Provide a written detailed summary of the exchange program and the parameters of their and the au pair's duties, participation, and obligations; and

(7) Provide the host family with the prospective au pair participant's complete application, including all references.

(i) *Host family orientation.* In addition to the requirements set forth at § 62.10 sponsors shall:

(1) Inform all host families of the philosophy, rules, and regulations governing the sponsor's exchange program and provide all families with a copy of the Department of State's written statement and brochure regarding the au pair program;

(2) Provide all selected host families with a complete copy of Department of State-promulgated Exchange Visitor Program regulations, including the supplemental information thereto;

(3) Advise all selected host families of their obligation to attend at least one family day conference to be sponsored by the au pair organization during the course of the placement year. Host family attendance at such a gathering is a condition of program participation and failure to attend will be grounds for possible termination of their continued or future program participation; and

(4) Require that the organization's local counselor responsible for the au pair placement contacts the host family and au pair within forth-eight hours of the au pair's arrival and meets, in person, with the host family and au pair within two weeks of the au pair's arrival at the host family home.

(j) *Wages and hours.* Sponsors shall require that au pair participants:

(1) Are compensated at a weekly rate based upon 45 hours of child care services per week and paid in conformance with the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act as interpreted and implemented by the United States Department of Labor. EduCare participants shall be compensated at a weekly rate that is 75% of the weekly rate paid to non-EduCare participants;

(2) Do not provide more than 10 hours of child care per day, or more than 45 hours of child care in any one week. EduCare participants may not provide more than 10 hours of child care per day or more than 30 hours of child care in any one week;

(3) Receive a minimum of one and one half days off per week in addition to one complete weekend off each month; and

(4) Receive two weeks of paid vacation.

(k) *Educational component.* Sponsors shall require that during their period of program participation, all EduCare au pair participants be enrolled in an accredited U.S. post-secondary institution for not less than twelve semester hours of academic credit or its equivalent and that all other au pair participants be enrolled in an accredited U.S. post-secondary institution for not less than six semester hours of academic credit or its equivalent. As a condition of program participation, host family participants must agree to facilitate the enrollment and attendance of the au pair in an accredited U.S. post-secondary institution and to pay the cost of such academic course work in an amount not to exceed $1,000 for EduCare au pair participants and in an amount not to exceed $500 for all other au pair participants.

(l) *Monitoring.* Sponsors shall fully monitor all au pair exchanges, and at a minimum shall:

(1) Require monthly personal contact by the local counselor with each au pair and host family for which the counselor is responsible. Counselors shall maintain a record of this contact;

(2) Require quarterly contact by the regional counselor with each au pair and host family for which the counselor is responsible. Counselors shall maintain a record of this contact;

(3) Require that all local and regional counselors are appraised of their obligation to report unusual or serious situations or incidents involving either the au pair or host family; and

(4) Promptly report to the Department of State any incidents involving or alleging a crime of moral turpitude or violence.

(m) *Reporting requirements.* Along with the annual report required by regulations set forth at §62.17, sponsors shall file with the Department of State the following information:

(1) A summation of the results of an annual survey of all host family and au pair participants regarding satisfaction with the program, its strengths and weaknesses;

(2) A summation of all complaints regarding host family or au pair participation in the program, specifying the nature of the complaint, its resolution, and whether any unresolved complaints are outstanding;

(3) A summation of all situations which resulted in the placement of au pair participant with more than one host family;

(4) A report by a certified public accountant, conducted pursuant to a format designated by the Department of

State, attesting to the sponsor's compliance with the procedures and reporting requirements set forth in this subpart;

(5) A report detailing the name of the au pair, his or her host family placement, location, and the names of the local and regional organizational representatives; and

(6) A complete set of all promotional materials, brochures, or pamphlets distributed to either host family or au pair participants.

(n) *Sanctions.* In addition to the sanctions provisions set forth at § 62.50, the Department of State may undertake immediate program revocation procedures upon documented evidence that a sponsor has failed to:

(1) Comply with the au pair placement requirements set forth in paragraph (e) of this section;

(2) Satisfy the selection requirements for each individual au pair as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section; and

(3) Enforce and monitor host family's compliance with the stipend and hours requirements set forth in paragraph (j) of this section.

[60 FR 8552, Feb. 15, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 34633, June 27, 1997; 64 FR 53930, Oct. 5, 1999. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999; 66 FR 43087, Aug. 17, 2001]

§ 62.32 Summer work travel.

(a) *Introduction.* These regulations govern program participation in summer work travel programs conducted by Department of State-designated sponsors pursuant to the authority granted the Department of State by Public Law 105–277. These programs provide foreign post-secondary students the opportunity to work and travel in the United States for a four month period during their summer vacations. Extensions of program participation are not permitted.

(b) *Participant selection and screening.* In addition to satisfying the requirements set forth at § 62.10(a), sponsors shall adequately screen all program participants and at a minimum shall:

(1) Conduct an in-person interview;

(2) Ensure that the participant is a bona fide post-secondary school student in his or her home country; and

(3) Ensure that not more than ten percent of selected program participants have previously participated in a summer work travel program.

(c) *Participant orientation.* Sponsors shall provide program participants, prior to their departure from the home country, information regarding:

(1) The name and location of their employer, if prior employment has been arranged; and

(2) Any contractual obligations related to their acceptance of paid employment in the United States, if prior employment has been arranged.

(d) *Participant placement.* Sponsors shall ensure that not less than 50 percent of their program participants have pre-arranged employment with a U.S. employer. For all program participants for whom pre-arranged employment has not been secured sponsors shall:

(1) Ensure that the participant has sufficient financial resources to support him or herself during his or her search for employment;

(2) Provide the participant with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and how to secure lodging in the United States;

(3) Prepare and provide to program participants a roster of bona fide job listings equal to or greater than the number of participants for whom pre-arranged employment has not been secured; and,

(4) Undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for any participant who has not found suitable employment within one week of commencing his or her job search.

(e) *Participant compensation.* Sponsors shall advise program participants regarding Federal Minimum Wage requirements and shall ensure that participants receive pay and benefits commensurate with those offered to their American counterparts.

(f) *Monitoring.* Sponsors shall provide:

(1) All participants with a telephone number which allows 24-hour immediate contact with the sponsor; and

(2) Appropriate assistance to program participants on an as-needed emergency basis.

(g) *Use of third parties.* Program sponsors are responsible for full compliance with all Exchange Visitor Program regulations. If a program sponsor elects to utilize a third-party to provide U.S. hosting, orientation, placement, or

other support services to participants for whom they have facilitated entry into the United States, such sponsor shall closely oversee the provision of these services by the third-party and ensure that the provision of these services satisfies all regulatory obligations.

(h) *Placement report*. In lieu of listing the name and address of the participant's pre-arranged employer on the Form DS–2019, sponsors shall submit to the a report of all participant placements. Sponsors shall report the name, place of employment, and the number of times each participant has participated in a summer work travel program. In addition, for participants for whom employment was not pre-arranged, the sponsor shall also list the length of time it took for such participant to find employment. Such report shall be submitted semi-annually on January 30th and July 31st of each year and shall reflect placements made in the preceding six month period.

(i) *Unauthorized activities*. Program participants may not be employed as domestic employees in United States households or in positions that require the participant to invest his or her own monies to provide themselves with inventory for the purpose of door-to-door sales.

[64 FR 17976, Apr. 13, 1999; 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

Subpart C—Status of Exchange Visitors

§ 62.40 Termination of program participation.

(a) A sponsor shall terminate an exchange visitor's participation in its program when the exchange visitor:

(1) Fails to pursue the activities for which he or she was admitted to the United States;

(2) Is unable to continue, unless otherwise exempted pursuant to these regulations;

(3) Violates the Exchange Visitor Program regulations and/or the sponsor's rules governing the program, if, in the sponsor's opinion, termination is warranted;

(4) Willfully fails to maintain the insurance coverage required under § 62.14 of these regulations; or

(b) An exchange visitor's participation in the Exchange Visitor Program is subject to termination when he or she engages in unauthorized employment. Upon establishing such violation, the Department of State shall terminate the exchange visitor's participation in the Exchange Visitor Program.

§ 62.41 Change of category.

(a) The Department of State may, in its discretion, permit an exchange visitor to change his or her category of exchange participation. Any change in category must be clearly consistent with and closely related to the participant's original exchange objective and necessary due to unusual or exceptional circumstances.

(b) A request for change of category along with supporting justification must be submitted to the Department of State by the participant's sponsor. Upon Department of State approval the sponsor shall issue to the exchange visitor a duly executed Form DS–2019 reflecting such change of category and provide a notification copy of such form to the Department of State.

(c) Requests for change of category from research scholar to student will be evaluated recognizing the fact that, in some cases, research skills can be substantially enhanced by doctoral study.

(d) An exchange visitor who applies for a change of category pursuant to these regulations is considered to be maintaining lawful status during the pendency of the application.

(e) An exchange visitor who applies for a change of category and who subsequently receives notice from the Department of State that the request has been denied is considered to be maintaining lawful status for an additional period of thirty days from the day of such notice, during which time the exchange visitor is expected to depart the country, or for a period of thirty days from expiration of the exchange visitors' Form DS–2019, whichever is later.

§ 62.42 Transfer of program.

(a) Program sponsors may, pursuant to the provisions set forth in this section, permit an exchange visitor to

transfer from one designated program to another designated program.

(b) The responsible officer of the program to which the exchange visitor is transferring:

(1) Shall verify the exchange visitor's visa status and program eligibility;

(2) Execute the Form DS–2019; and

(3) Secure the written release of the current sponsor.

(c) Upon return of the completed Form DS–2019, the responsible officer of the program to which the exchange visitor has transferred shall provide:

(1) The exchange visitor his or her copy of the Form DS–2019; and

(2) A notification copy of such form to the Department of State.

§ 62.43 Extension of Program.

(a) Responsible officers may extend an exchange visitor's participation in the Exchange Visitor Program up to the limit of the permissible period of participation authorized for his or her specific program category.

(b) A responsible officer extending the program of an exchange visitor shall issue to the exchange visitor a duly executed Form DS–2019 reflecting such extension and provide a notification copy of such form to the Department of State.

(c) The responsible officer seeking a program extension on behalf of an exchange visitor in excess of that authorized for his or her specific category of participation shall:

(1) Adequately document the reasons which justify such extension; and

(2) Secure the prior written approval of the Department of State for such extension.

(d) In addition to individual requests, the Department of State shall entertain requests for groups of similarly situated exchange visitors.

§ 62.45 Reinstatement to valid program status.

(a) *Definitions*. For purpose of this section—

You means the Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer;

Exchange visitor means the person who enters the United States on a J visa in order to participate in an exchange program designated by the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

Fails or failed maintain valid program status means the status of an exchange visitor who has completed, concluded, ceased, interrupted, graduated from, or otherwise terminated the exchange visitor's participation in the exchange program, or who remains in the United States beyond the end date on the exchange visitor's current Form DS–2019.

Unauthorized employment means any employment not properly authorized by you or by the Attorney General, *i.e.*, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, prior to commencement of employment. Unauthorized employment does not include activities that are normally approvable, as described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

We, our, or us means the office of Exchange Visitor Program Services of the Department of State.

(b) *Who is authorized to correct minor or technical infractions of the Exchange Visitor Program regulations?* (1) If the exchange visitor committed a technical or minor infraction of the regulations, you are authorized to correct the exchange visitor's records with respect to such technical or minor infractions of the regulations in this part. Your correction of such an infraction(s) returns the exchange visitor to the status quo ante, *i.e.*, it is as if the infraction never occurred.

(2) You may only correct the exchange visitor's record with respect to a technical or minor infraction of the regulations in this part if the exchange visitor is pursuing or intending to pursue the exchange visitor's original program objective.

(3) You may not correct the exchange visitor's records with respect to a technical or minor infraction of the regulations in this part if the exchange visitor has willfully failed to maintain insurance coverage during the period for which the record is being corrected; if the exchange visitor has engaged in unauthorized employment during that period, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, of if the exchange visitor was involuntarily suspended or terminated from his or her program during the period.

(4) If the exchange visitor has failed to maintain valid program status because of a substantive violation of the regulations in this part, you must apply to us for reinstatement.

(c) *What violations or infractions of the regulations in this part do we consider to be technical or minor ones, and how do you correct the record?* We consider the following to be examples of technical or minor infractions which you are authorized to correct:

(1) Failure to extend the Form DS–2019 in a timely manner (*i.e.*, prior to the end date on the current Form DS–2019) due to inadvertence or neglect on your part or on the part of the exchange visitor.

(2) Failure on the part of the exchange visitor to conclude a transfer of program prior to the end date on the current Form DS–2019 due to administrative delay or oversight, inadvertence or neglect on your part or on the part of the exchange visitor;

(3) Failure to receive your prior approval and/or an amended Form DS–2019 before accepting an honorarium or other type of payment for engaging in a normally approvable and appropriate activity. Example, a lecture, consultation, or other activity appropriate to the category which is provided by a professor, research scholar, short-term scholar or specialist without prior approval or an amended Form DS–2019 issued prior to the occurrence of the activity.

(4) You correct the record *status quo ante* by issuing a Form DS–2019 or by writing an authorization letter to reflect the continuity in the program or the permission to engage in the activity that a timely issued document would have reflected.

(i) Forms DS–2019 should be:

(A) Issued to show continued authorized stay without interruption;

(B) Marked in the ''purpose'' box with the appropriate purpose (*i.e.*, extension, transfer, etc.) and with the additional notation of ''correct the record'' typed in;

(C) Dated as of the date the Form was actually executed; and,

(D) Submitted to the Department of State in the same way as any other notification.

(ii) Letters or other authorization documents should be:

(A) Issued according to the regulations in this part appropriate to the category and the activity;

(B) Marked or annotated to show ''correct the record,''

(C) Dated as of the date the letter or document was actually executed; and,

(D) Attached to the exchange visitor's Form DS–2019 and/or retained in the sponsor's file as required by the regulations in this part for that particular type of letter or document.

(d) *How do you determine if an infraction, other than those examples listed above is a technical or minor infraction?* It is impossible to list every example of a technical or minor infraction. To guide you in making a determination, you are to examine the following criteria:

(1) Regardless of the reason, has the exchange visitor failed to maintain valid program status for more than 120 calendar days after the end date on the current Form DS–2019?

(2) Has the exchange visitor, by his or her actions, failed to maintain, at all relevant times, his or her original program objective?

(3) Has the exchange visitor willfully failed to comply with our insurance coverage requirements (§ 62.14)?

(4) Has the exchange visitor engaged in unauthorized employment, as that term is defined in paragraph (a) of this section?

(5) Has the exchange visitor category been involuntarily suspended or terminated from his or her program?

(6) Has an exchange visitor in the student category failed to maintain a full course of study (as defined in § 62.2) without prior consultation with you and the exchange visitor's academic advisor?

(7) Has the exchange visitor failed to pay the fee mandated by Public Law 104–208 (the ''CIPRIS'' fee)?

(8) If the answer to any of the above questions is ''yes,'' then the infraction is not a technical or minor one and you are not authorized to reinstate the exchange visitor to valid program status.

(e) *Which violations or infractions do we consider to be substantive ones requiring you to apply to us for reinstatement?*

The following are substantive violations or infractions of the regulations in this part by the exchange visitor which require you to apply to us for reinstatement to valid program status:

(1) Failure to maintain valid program status for more than 120 days after the end date on the current Form DS–2019;

(2) If a student, failure to maintain a full course of study (as defined in § 62.2) without prior consultation with you and the exchange visitor's academic advisor.

(f) *Which, if any, violations of the regulations in this part or other conditions preclude reinstatement and will result in a denial if application is made?* We will not consider requests for reinstatement (nor should you) when an exchange visitor has:

(1) Knowingly or willfully failed to obtain or maintain the required health insurance (§ 62.14) at all times while in the United States;

(2) Engaged in unauthorized employment, as that term is defined in paragraph (a) of this section;

(3) Been suspended or terminated from the most recent exchange visitor program;

(4) Failed to maintain valid program status for more than 270 calendar days;

(5) Received a favorable recommendation from the Department of State on an application for waiver of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act [8 U.S.C. 1182(e)]; or,

(6) Failed to pay the fee mandated by Public Law 104–208 (the ''CIPRIS'' fee.)

(g) *What if you cannot determine which category (technical, substantive, or non-reinstatable) the violation or infraction falls within?* If you cannot determine which category the violation or condition falls within, then you must, on behalf of the exchange visitor, apply to us for reinstatement.

(h) *If you determine that the exchange visitor's violation of the regulations in this part is a substantive one, how do you apply for a reinstatement to valid program status?* (1) If you determine that the violation of the regulations in this part is a substantive one, and that the exchange visitor has failed to maintain valid program status for 120 days or less, you must apply to us for reinstatement of the exchange visitor to valid program status. Your application must include:

(i) All copies of the exchange visitor's Forms DS–2019 issued to date;

(ii) A new, completed Form DS–2019, showing in Block 3 the date of the period for which reinstatement is sought, *i.e.*, the new program end date;

(iii) A copy of the receipt showing that the Public Law 104–208 fee has been paid; and,

(iv) A written statement (and documentary information supporting such statement):

(A) Declaring that the exchange visitor is pursuing or was at all times intending to pursue the original exchange visitor program activity for which the exchange visitor was admitted to the United States; and,

(B) Showing that the exchange visitor failed to maintain valid program status due to circumstances beyond the control of the exchange visitor, or from administrative delay or oversight, inadvertence, or excusable neglect on your part or the exchange visitor's part; or,

(C) Showing that it would be an unusual hardship to the exchange visitor if we do not grant the reinstatement to valid program status.

(2) If you determine that the violation of the regulations is a substantive one, and that the exchange visitor has failed to maintain valid program status for more than 120 days, then you must apply to us for reinstatement of the exchange visitor to valid program status. Your application must include:

(i) Copies of all the exchange visitor's Forms DS–2019 issued to date;

(ii) A new, completed Form DS–2019, showing in Block 3 the date for which reinstatement is sought, *i.e.*, the new program end date;

(iii) A copy of the receipt showing that the Pub. L. 104–208 fee has been paid; and,

(iv) A written statement (together with documentary evidence supporting such statement):

(A) Declaring that the exchange visitor is pursuing or was at all times intending to pursue the exchange visitor program activity for which the exchange visitor was admitted to the United States; and,

(B) Showing that the exchange visitor failed to maintain valid program status due to circumstances beyond the control of the exchange visitor, or from administrative delay or oversight, inadvertence, or excusable neglect on your part or the exchange visitor's part; and,

(C) Showing that it would be an unusual hardship to the exchange visitor if we do not grant the reinstatement to valid program status.

(i) *How will we notify you of our decision on your request for reinstatement?* (1) If we deny your request for reinstatement, we will notify you by letter.

(2) If we approve your request for reinstatement, we will notify you:

(i) By stamping Box 6 on the new Form DS–2019 to show that reinstatement was granted, effective as of the date on which the application for reinstatement was received by the Exchange Visitor Program Services office; and

(ii) By returning the new Form DS–2019 for the exchange visitor.

(j) *How long will it take us to act on your request for reinstatement?* We will act on your request for reinstatement within forty-five days from the date on which we receive the request *and* supporting documentation.

(k) *Are you required to notify us each time that you correct a record?* No special notification is necessary. Submission of the notification copy of Form DS–2019 to the Department of State serves as notice that a record has been corrected. Following the regulations in this part in issuing a letter or document serves as correction in the sponsor's file for those items not normally sent to the Department of State under existing notification procedures.

[64 FR 44126, Aug. 13, 1999. Redesignated at 64 FR 54539, Oct. 7, 1999]

Subpart D—Sanctions

§ 62.50 Sanctions.

(a) *Reason for sanctions.* The Department of State may, upon a determination by the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation (''ECD''), Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, impose sanctions against a sponsor which has:

(1) Willfully or negligently violated one or more provisions of this part;

(2) Evidenced a pattern of willful or negligent failure to comply with one or more provisions of this part;

(3) Committed an act of omission or commission which has or could have the effect of endangering the health, safety, or welfare of an exchange visitor; or

(4) Committed an act or acts which may have the effect of bringing the Department of State or the Exchange Visitor Program into notoriety or disrepute.

(b) *Lesser sanctions.* (1) In order to ensure full compliance with the regulations in this part, the Department of State, in its discretion and depending on the nature and seriousness of the violation, may impose any or all of the following sanctions (''lesser sanctions'') on a sponsor for any of the reasons set forth in paragraph (a) of this section:

(i) A written reprimand to the sponsor, with a warning that repeated or persistent violations of the regulations in this Part may result in suspension or revocation of the sponsor's exchange visitor program designation, or other sanctions as set forth in this section;

(ii) A declaration placing the exchange visitor sponsor on probation, for a period of time determined by the Department of State in its discretion, signifying a pattern of serious willful or negligent violation of regulations such that further violations could lead to suspension or revocation;

(iii) A corrective action plan designed to cure the sponsor's violations; or

(iv) A limitation or reduction in the authorized number of exchange visitors in the sponsor's program or in the geographic area of the sponsor's recruitment or activity.

(2) Within ten (10) calendar days of service of the written notice to the sponsor imposing any of the sanctions set forth in this paragraph (b), the sponsor may submit to ECD any statement or information, including, if appropriate, any documentary evidence or affidavits in opposition to or mitigation of the sanction, and may request a

conference. Upon its review and consideration of such submission, the Department of State may, in its discretion, modify, withdraw, or confirm such sanction. All materials submitted by the sponsor shall become a part of the sponsor's file with ECD. The decision of ECD is not appealable with regard to lesser sanctions in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section, if:

(i) The proposed limitation in the size of the sponsor's program is equivalent to 10 percent or less of the number of authorized visitors in the sponsor's program during the previous calendar year; or

(ii) The proposed limitation in the size of the sponsor's program will not cause a significant financial burden for the sponsor.

(c) *Suspension or significant program limitation.* (1) Upon a finding that a suspension, or a reduction in the sponsor's program equivalent to a number greater than 10 percent of the number of authorized visitors, is warranted for any of the reasons set forth at paragraph (a) of this section, ECD shall give written notice to the sponsor of the Department of State's intent to impose the sanction, specifying therein the reasons for such sanction and the effective date thereof, which shall not be sooner than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the letter of notification.

(2) Prior to the proposed effective date of such sanction, the sponsor may submit a protest to ECD, setting forth therein any reasons why suspension should not be imposed, and presenting any documentary evidence in support thereof, and demonstrating that the sponsor is in compliance with all lawful requirements. All materials submitted by the sponsor shall become a part of the sponsor's file with ECD.

(3) ECD shall review and consider the sponsor's submission and, within seven (7) calendar days of receipt thereof, notify the sponsor in writing of its decision on whether the sanction is to be affected. In the event that the decision is to impose the sanction, such notice shall inform the sponsor of its right to appeal the sanction and of its right to a formal hearing thereon.

(4) The sponsor may within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the aforesaid notice effecting the sanction, appeal the sanction to the Exchange Visitor Program Designation, Suspension and Revocation Board (''Board'') by filing a notice of appeal with the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The filing of the notice of appeal shall serve to stay the effective date of the sanction pending appeal.

(5) Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, or his or her designee, shall, within ten (10) calendar days, convene the Board. Thereafter, proceedings before the Board shall follow the regulations set forth in paragraph (i) of this section.

(d) *Summary suspension.* (1) ECD may, upon a finding that a sponsor has willfully or negligently committed a serious act of omission or commission which has or could have the effect of endangering the health, safety, or welfare of an exchange visitor, and upon written notice to the sponsor specifying the reason therefore and the effective date thereof, notify the sponsor of the Department of State's intent to suspend the designation of the sponsor's program for a period not to exceed sixty (60) calendar days.

(2) No later than three (3) calendar days after receipt of such notification, the sponsor may submit a rebuttal to ECD, setting forth therein any reasons why a suspension should not be imposed.

(3) The sponsor may present any statement or information in such protest, including, if appropriate, any documentary evidence or affidavits in opposition to or mitigation of the sanction, and demonstrating that the sponsor is in compliance with all lawful requirements. All materials submitted by the sponsor shall become a part of the sponsor's file with ECD. Within three (3) calendar days of receipt of such submissions, ECD shall notify the sponsor in writing of its decision whether to effect the suspension. In the event the decision is to effect the suspension, such notice shall advise the sponsor of its right to appeal the suspension and of its right to a formal hearing thereon.

(4) The sponsor may, within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the

aforesaid notice continuing the suspension, appeal the suspension to the Board by filing a notice of appeal with the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The filing of the notice of appeal of a summary suspension shall not serve to stay the suspension pending appeal.

(5) Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, or his or her designee shall, within ten (10) calendar days, convene the Board. Thereafter, proceedings before the Board shall follow the regulations set forth in paragraph (i) of this section.

(e) *Revocation*. (1) The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, or his or her designee, may, for any reason set forth at paragraph (a) of this section, give the sponsor not less than thirty (30) calendar days notice in writing of its intent to revoke the sponsor's exchange visitor program designation, specifying therein the grounds for such revocation and the effective date of the revocation. Revocation need not be preceded by the imposition of a summary suspension, a suspension, or any lesser sanctions.

(2) Within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the notice of intent to revoke in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the sponsor shall have an opportunity to show cause as to why such revocation should not be imposed, and may submit to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary any statement of information, including, if appropriate, any documentary evidence or affidavits in opposition to or mitigation of the violations charged, and demonstrating that the sponsor is in compliance with all lawful requirements. All materials submitted by the sponsor shall become a part of the sponsor's file with ECD.

(3) The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, or his or her designee, shall review and consider the sponsor's submission and, thereafter, notify the sponsor in writing of its decision on whether the revocation is to be effected. In the event that the decision is to effect the revocation, such notice shall advise the sponsor of its right to appeal the revocation and of its right to a formal hearing thereon.

(4) The sponsor may, within twenty (20) calendar days after receipt of the notice effecting the revocation in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, appeal the revocation to the Board by filing a notice of appeal with the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary. The filing of the notice of appeal shall serve to stay the effective date of the revocation pending appeal.

(5) Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, or his or her designee shall, within ten (10) calendar days, convene the Board. Thereafter, proceedings before the Board shall follow the regulations set forth in paragraph (i) of this section.

(f) *Responsible officers*. (1) The Department of State may direct a sponsor to summarily suspend, suspend or revoke the appointment of a responsible officer or alternate responsible officer for any of the reasons set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) In the event that such action is directed, the sponsor shall be entitled to all of the rights of review or appeal that are accorded to a sponsor under paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(g) *Denial of application for redesignation*. (1) ECD shall give an applicant for redesignation not less than thirty (30) calendar days notice in writing of its intentions to deny the application for exchange visitor program redesignation, specifying therein the grounds for such denial.

(2) Within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the aforesaid notice of intent to deny the application in paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the applicant shall have an opportunity to demonstrate why the application should be approved, and may submit to ECD any statement or information including, if appropriate, any documentary evidence or affidavits in support of its application.

(3) ECD shall review and consider the applicant's submission and thereafter notify the applicant in writing of its decision on whether the application for redesignation will be approved. In the event that the decision is to deny the applicant, such notice shall advise the

applicant of its right to appeal the denial and of its right to a formal hearing thereon.

(4) The applicant may, within twenty (20) calendar days after receipt of the notice of denial in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, appeal the denial to the Board by filing a notice of appeal with the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary.

(5) Upon receipt of the notice of appeal the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, or his or her designee shall, within ten (10) calendar days, convene the Board. Thereafter, proceedings before the Board shall follow the regulations set forth in paragraph (i) of this section.

(h) *The Exchange Visitor Program Designation, Suspension, and Revocation Board.* (1) The Exchange Visitor Program Designation, Suspension, and Revocation Board (''Board'') shall consist of:

(i) The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Academic Programs of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, or his or her designee, who shall also serve as presiding officer of the Board;

(ii) The Executive Director, Office of the Executive Director of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, or his or her designee; and

(iii) The Director, Office of Policy and Evaluation of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, or his or her designee.

(2) The Office of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State shall appoint an attorney from the Office of the Legal Adviser to present the case to the Board on behalf of the Department. Such attorney shall not take part in the deliberations of the Board.

(3) The Office of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State shall also appoint an attorney in the Office of the Legal Adviser to serve as a legal adviser to the Board. Such attorney shall not have had any substantial prior involvement with the particular case pending before the Board.

(i) *General powers of the Board.* At any hearing before the Board pursuant to this Part, the Board may:

(1) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(2) Rule on offers of proof and receive any oral or documentary evidence;

(3) Require the parties to submit lists of proposed witnesses and exhibits, and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing;

(4) Hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues by consent of the parties;

(5) Dispose of motions, procedural requests, or similar matters; and

(6) Make decisions, which shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law on all the material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record, and the appropriate sanction or denial thereof.

(j) *Proceedings before the Board.* The following procedures shall govern all designation, suspension, summary suspension, and revocation proceedings before the Board:

(1) Upon being convened, the Board shall schedule a hearing, within ten (10) calendar days, at which hearing the parties may appear on their own behalf or by counsel, present oral or written evidence, and cross-examine witnesses. A substantially verbatim record of the hearing shall be made and shall become a part of the record of the proceeding;

(2) At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board shall promptly review the evidence and issue a written decision within ten (10) calendar days, signed by a majority of the members, stating the basis for its decision. The decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Board. If a Board member disagrees with the majority, the member may write a dissenting opinion;

(3) If the Board decides to affirm the suspension, summary suspension, revocation, or denial of redesignation, a copy of its decision shall be delivered to ECD, the sponsor, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Consular Affairs of the Department of State. ECD, at its discretion, may distribute the Board's decision as it deems appropriate; and

(4) The suspension, revocation, or denial of designation shall be effective as of the date of the Board's decision.

(k) *Effect of suspension, summary suspension, revocation, or denial of redesignation.* A sponsor against which an

order of suspension, summary suspension, revocation, or denial of redesignation has been entered shall not thereafter issue any Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status, advertise, recruit, or otherwise promote its program, and under no circumstances shall the sponsor facilitate the entry of an exchange visitor. Suspension, summary suspension, revocation, or denial of redesignation shall not invalidate any Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status issued prior to the effective date of the suspension, summary suspension, revocation, or denial of redesignation, nor shall the suspension, summary suspension, revocation, or denial of redesignation in any way diminish or restrict the sponsor's legal or financial responsibilities to existing program participants.

(l) *Miscellaneous*—(1) *Computation of time*. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by the regulations in this section, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a federal legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not one of the aforementioned days. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than eleven (11) days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, or federal legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation.

(2) *Service of notice on sponsor*. When used in this part the terms ''written notice to the sponsor'' shall mean service of written notice by mail, delivery or facsimile, upon either the president, managing director, responsible officer, or alternate responsible officer of the sponsor.

[67 FR 17613, Apr. 11, 2002]

Subpart E—Termination and Revocation of Programs

SOURCE: 67 FR 17615, April 11, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 62.60 Termination of designation.

Designation shall be terminated when any of the circumstances set forth in this section occur.

(a) *Voluntary termination*. A sponsor may voluntarily terminate its designation by notifying the Department of State of such intent. The sponsor's designation shall terminate upon such notification. Such sponsor may reapply for designation.

(b) *Inactivity*. A sponsor's designation shall automatically terminate for inactivity if the sponsor fails to comply with the minimum size or duration requirements, as specified in § 62.8 (a) and (b), in any twelve month period. Such sponsor may reapply for program designation.

(c) *Failure to file annual reports*. A sponsor's designation shall automatically terminate if the sponsor fails to file annual reports for two consecutive years. Such sponsor is eligible to reapply for program designation upon the filing of the past due annual reports.

(d) *Change in ownership or control*. An exchange visitor program designation is not assignable or transferable. A major change in ownership or control automatically terminates the designation. However, the successor sponsor may apply to the Department of State for redesignation and may continue its exchange visitor activities while approval of the application for redesignation is pending before the Department of State:

(1) With respect to a for-profit corporation, a major change in ownership shall be deemed to have occurred when thirty-three and one-third percent (33⅓ percent) or more of its stock is sold or otherwise transferred within a 12 month period;

(2) With respect to a not-for-profit corporation, a major change of control shall be deemed to have occurred when fifty-one percent or more of the board of trustees, or other like body vested with its management, is replaced within a 12-month period.

(e) *Loss of licensure or accreditation*. A sponsor's designation shall automatically terminate in the event that the sponsor fails to remain in compliance with local, state, federal, or professional requirements necessary to carry

out the activity for which it is designated, including loss of accreditation or licensure.

(f) *Failure to apply for redesignation.* Prior to the conclusion of its current designation period, the sponsor is required to apply for redesignation pursuant to the terms and conditions of § 62.7. Failure to apply for redesignation will result in the automatic termination of the sponsor's designation. If so terminated, the former sponsor may apply for a new designation, but the program activity will be suspended during the pendency of the application.

§ 62.61 Revocation.

A designation may be terminated by revocation for cause as specified in § 62.50. A sponsor whose designation has been revoked may not apply for a new designation within a five-year period.

§ 62.62 Responsibilities of the sponsor upon termination or revocation.

Upon termination or revocation of its designation, the sponsor shall:

(a) Fulfill its responsibilities to all exchange visitors who are in the United States at the time of the termination or revocation;

(b) Notify exchange visitors who have not entered the United States that the program has been terminated unless a transfer to another designated program can be obtained; and

(c) Return all Certificate of Eligibility Forms in the sponsor's possession to the Department of State within thirty (30) calendar days of program termination or revocation.

Subpart F—Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

SOURCE: 67 FR 76314, Dec. 12, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 62.70 SEVIS reporting requirements.

(a) *Enrollment and initial use of SEVIS.* Sponsors shall apply for enrollment in SEVIS no later than December 16, 2002. Upon notification that they have been successfully enrolled in SEVIS, sponsors shall:

(1) Create a SEVIS record for any program participant seeking visa issuance or for whom an extension, transfer, change of category, or reinstatement request is sought;

(2) Create a SEVIS record to replace a previously issued but lost or stolen copy of a participant's Form IAP–66 or Form DS–2019;

(3) Create a SEVIS record if an amendment or change is made in the start or end date of a program participant's program;

(4) Create a SEVIS record for a program participant's accompanying spouse and all accompanying dependent children if a SEVIS record has been created for the participant;

(5) Utilize SEVIS to up-date information on any participant, spouse, or dependent child for whom a SEVIS record has been created; and

(6) No later than August 1, 2003, create a separate SEVIS record for each participant, accompanying spouse and dependent child that will continue to have Exchange Visitor Program participant status after August 1, 2003.

(b) *Current U.S. address.* Sponsors shall ensure that the actual and current U.S. address of all sponsored participants is reported to SEVIS. Sponsors shall update the actual and current U.S. address information for participants within 21 days of being notified by a participant of a change in his or her address. A sponsor's failure to update the actual and current U.S. address information within 21 days of receipt may be grounds for revocation of their Exchange Visitor Program status. Sponsors shall report a U.S. mailing address, *i.e.*, P.O. box address, in those limited circumstances where mail cannot be delivered to the current and actual U.S. address. If a U.S. mailing address is reported to SEVIS, sponsors shall also maintain a record of the actual and current U.S. address, e.g., dorm, building and room number, for that exchange visitor.

(c) *Notification to program participants.* Sponsors shall notify all participants in their exchange visitor program and accompanying spouse and dependent children that any change in the U.S. address must be reported to the sponsor within 10 days of such change. Sponsors may direct the participant to provide the notification of change in address in a format acceptable to the sponsor.

(d) *Validation of program participation.* Sponsors shall within 30 calendar days of a program participant's start date verify that the participant has in fact begun their program participation. Sponsors shall update the participant's SEVIS record and current U.S. address.

§ 62.71 Control and production of the electronic Form DS–2019.

(a) SEVIS generated Forms DS–2019 shall only be completed, printed and signed by a responsible officer and/or alternate responsible officer(s) who are physically present in the United States or a U.S. territory at the time of the Form's production.

(b) Responsible officers and alternate responsible officers shall secure their SEVIS logon IDs and passwords at all times.

(1) At no time and under no circumstances are SEVIS logon IDs and passwords to be shared with anyone, either on a transitory or permanent basis.

(2) Sponsors for whom the responsible officer or alternate responsible officers have been found to have willfully or negligently violated the requirements of this section will be subject to sanctions as set forth in § 62.50(a)(2).

§ 62.72 Staffing and support services.

(a) Sponsors shall appoint a responsible officer and may appoint up to ten (10) alternate responsible officers to adequately administer their exchange visitor program to fulfill the duties set forth in § 62.11.

(1) The Department may limit the number of alternate responsible officers appointed by the sponsor at its discretion.

(2) The Department reserves the right to withdraw the appointment of a responsible or alternate responsible officer at its discretion.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 62.73 Academic training.

(a) Students meeting the definition listed in § 62.4(a)(1)(ii) and (iii) may, if approved by the academic dean or advisor and approved by the responsible officer or alternate responsible officer, engage in academic training pursuant to § 62.23(f).

(b) The responsible officer or alternate responsible shall update the exchange visitor's SEVIS record to reflect the details of any academic training pursuant to § 62.23(f)(5)(i). An update of the SEVIS record constitutes compliance with § 62.23(f)(5)(ii).

§ 62.74 Student employment.

(a) Students meeting the definition listed in § 62.4(a)(1)(ii) and (iii) may engage in student employment pursuant to § 62.23(g).

(b) The responsible officer or alternate responsible officer shall update the exchange visitor's SEVIS record to reflect the details of such employment pursuant to § 62.23(g)(1). An update of the SEVIS record constitutes compliance with § 62.23(g)(2)(iv).

§ 62.75 Extension of program participation.

(a) A sponsor may extend an exchange visitor's participation in the Exchange Visitor Program up to the limit of the permissible period of participation authorized for the specified program category by entering a new end program date and an optional comment—all other information collected on a DS–2019 will be automatically completed by SEVIS.

(1) A sponsor extending the program of an exchange visitor who is not currently listed in the SEVIS database is required to create a record for the exchange participant (and the accompanying spouse and any dependents as a ''continuing exchange visitor''. In creating the exchange visitor's SEVIS record, the sponsor shall issue the exchange visitor (and the accompanying spouse and any dependent children) a duly executed Form DS–2019 reflecting such extension.

(2) When creating a SEVIS record for a ''continuing exchange visitor,'' the initial program start date and Form number taken from the non-SEVIS Form IAP–66 or DS–2019 issued to begin new program must be entered in the exchange visitor's SEVIS record.

(b) A responsible officer or alternate responsible officer seeking an extension of program status on behalf of an exchange visitor in excess of the duration of program participation authorized for the specific category shall:

(1) Submit an electronic request to the Department through the real-time interactive mode in SEVIS.

(2) Create a record for the exchange participant (and the accompanying spouse and any dependent children) as a ''continuing exchange visitor'' listing the initial program start date and Form number taken from the non-SEVIS Form IAP–66 or DS–2019 issued to begin new program.

(3) Submit written supporting documentation and the required non-reimbursable fee to the Department within 30 calendar days of the SEVIS submission date.

§ 62.76 Transfer procedures.

(a) Program sponsors may, pursuant to the provisions set forth in § 62.42, permit an exchange visitor to transfer from one designated program to another designated program. Transfers will not extend the maximum duration of participation for the category in which the exchange visitor is currently participating.

(b) Current sponsor and transfer sponsor shall communicate appropriately to ensure an uninterrupted transfer, continuous status of the exchange visitor and proper change of address reporting and shall utilize the provisions of this section to effect such transfer.

(1) SEVIS-to-SEVIS transfer. When both the transfer and current sponsors are enrolled in SEVIS, a transfer is enacted as follows:

(i) The nonimmigrant shall notify the current sponsor of the intention to transfer.

(ii) Upon verification of the current status and eligibility to transfer by the transfer sponsor, the current sponsor shall update the exchange visitor's record by processing a ''transfer out'' in SEVIS. The current sponsor must enter the name and program number of the transfer sponsor and the effective date of transfer. The ''transfer out'' process gives the transfer sponsor access to the SEVIS record of the exchange visitor (and accompanying spouse and any dependent children).

(iii) The transfer sponsor shall initiate a ''transfer in,'' issue a Form DS–2019 for the exchange visitor (an accompanying spouse and any dependent children), and advise the exchange visitor of the effective date of transfer.

(iv) The exchange visitor shall report to the transfer sponsor in a manner and at a time specified by the transfer sponsor, and shall provide updated U.S. address information.

(v) The transfer sponsor shall validate the exchange visitor's participation in its program within 30 calendar days of the effective date of transfer and update the exchange visitor's current U.S. address.

(2) Non-SEVIS to SEVIS transfer: When the transfer sponsor is enrolled in SEVIS but the current sponsor is not, the transfer is enacted as follows:

(i) The nonimmigrant shall notify the current sponsor of the intention to transfer.

(ii) Upon verification of current status and eligibility to transfer, the transfer sponsor shall create a Form DS–2019 to enact a transfer and will send the Form to the current sponsor to acquire the written release of the exchange visitor by obtaining a signature in Section 8.

(iii) Upon receipt of the Form DS–2019 with signature, the transfer sponsor shall record the effective date of transfer; the date, name and title of person who signed the release; the name and program number of the current sponsor. The transfer sponsor shall print a Form DS–2019 for the exchange visitor, and advise the exchange visitor of the effective date of transfer.

(iv) The exchange visitor shall report to the transfer sponsor in a manner and at a time specified by the transfer sponsor and shall provide updated U.S. address information.

(v) The transfer sponsor shall validate the exchange visitor's participation in its program within 30 calendar days of the effective date of transfer and update the exchange visitor's current U.S. address.

(3) SEVIS to Non-SEVIS transfer. When the transfer sponsor is not enrolled in SEVIS and the current sponsor is a SEVIS-enrolled sponsor, a transfer is enacted as follows:

(i) The exchange visitor shall notify the current sponsor of the intention to transfer.

(ii) Upon verification of current status and eligibility to transfer, the

transfer sponsor shall create a non-SEVIS Form DS–2019 and submit it to the transfer sponsor for the release of the exchange visitor by acquiring a signature in Section 8 of the Form.

(iii) The transfer is required to update the exchange visitor's SEVIS record by recording the effective date of transfer; name and program number of the transfer sponsor; and, name of the responsible officer/alternate responsible officer of the transfer (non-SEVIS) sponsor requesting the transfer as noted on the four-color, four-page paper Form DS–2019.

(4) The transfer sponsor will provide the exchange visitor with the pink copy of the Form DS–2019 and submit the yellow copy of the form to the Department.

§ 62.77 Reinstatement.

(a) Reinstatements will continue to be handled in accordance with the procedures established in § 62.45. A SEVIS reinstatement is processed as follows:

(1) The responsible officer must submit an electronic request for reinstatement to the Department through SEVIS.

(2) The responsible officer must print a copy of the reinstatement request (draft copy of the Form DS–2019) from the SEVIS system.

(3) The responsible officer must submit the official request along with the required supporting documentation justifying the reinstatement and the required, non-reimbursable fee (refer to § 62.90-Fee) to the Department within 30 calendar days of the SEVIS submission date.

(4) The Department will review the request. If approved, the Department will enter the approval in SEVIS, thereby opening the file so that the responsible officer may print a Form DS–2019. How is the sponsor going to know they received an answer to their request? The Department's approval is required before a Form DS–2019 can be printed. What happens if the request is denied?

(b) An exchange visitor (and the accompanying spouse and any dependent children) who failed to submit a change of current U.S. address as required under § 62.63 is in violation of the Exchange Visitor Program regulations and is not eligible for reinstatement. The Department will deny any such application for reinstatement.

(c) An exchange visitor (and accompanying spouse and any dependent children) who is ineligible for reinstatement or whose request for reinstatement has been denied is no longer an Exchange Visitor Program participant. He or she cannot remain in the United States unless another lawful immigration status is obtained.

§ 62.78 Termination.

An exchange visitor who willfully or negligently fails to comply with the requirements established in Public Law 104–208, as amended, shall be terminated from the Exchange Visitor Program by the sponsor.

§ 62.79 Sanctions.

(a) The Department of State shall impose sanctions against a sponsor that has:

(1) Willfully or negligently failed to comply with the reporting requirements established in Public Law 104–208, as amended; or,

(2) Produced SEVIS Forms DS–2019 outside the United States or a United States territory; or,

(3) Whose authorized representatives fail to secure their SEVIS logon ID and password.

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart G [Reserved]

Subpart H—Fees

§ 62.90 Fees.

(a) *Remittances.* Fees prescribed within the framework of 31 U.S.C. 9701 shall be submitted as directed by the Department and shall be in the amount prescribed by law or regulation. Remittances must be drawn on a bank or other institution located in the United States and be payable in United States currency and shall be made payable to the ''Department of State.'' A charge of $25.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn. If an applicant is residing outside the United

States at the time of application, remittance may be made by a bank international money order or a foreign draft drawn on an institution in the United States, and payable to the Department of State in United States currency.

(b) *Amounts of fees.* The following fees are prescribed:

(1) Request for program extension—$198.

(2) Request for change of program category—$198.

(3) Request for reinstatement—$198.

(4) Request for program designation—$799.

(5) Request for non-routine handling of an IAP–66 Form Request—$43.

[65 FR 20083, Apr. 14, 2000]

APPENDIX A TO PART 62—CERTIFICATION OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS AND SPONSORS

In accordance with the requirement at §514.5(c)(6), the text of the certifications shall read as follows:

1. Responsible Officers and Alternate Responsible Officers

I hereby certify that I am the responsible officer (or alternate responsible officer, specify) for exchange visitor program number _____, and that I am a United States citizen or permanent resident. I understand that the Department of State may request supporting documentation as to my citizenship or permanent residence at any time and that I must supply such documentation when and as requested. (Name of organization) agrees that my inability to substantiate the representation of citizenship or permanent residence made in this certification will result in the immediate withdrawal of its designation and the immediate return of or accounting for all Forms IAP–66 transferred to it.

Signed in ink by

_____

(Name)

_____

(Title)

Witness: _____

This _____ day of _____, 19____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____

Notary Public

2. *Sponsors.*

I hereby certify that I am the chief executive officer of (Name of Organization) with the title of (specify); that I am authorized to sign this certification and bind (Name of Organization). I further certify that (Name of Organization) is a citizen of the United States as that term is defined at 22 CFR §514.2. (Name of Organization) agrees that inability to substantiate the representation of citizenship made in this certification will result in the immediate withdrawal of its designation and the immediate return of or accounting for all Forms IAP–66 transferred to it.

Signed in ink by

_____

(Name)

_____

(Title)

Attestation/Witness: _____

This _____ day of _____, 19____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____

Notary Public

APPENDIX B TO PART 62—EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM SERVICES, EXCHANGE-VISITOR PROGRAM APPLICATION

Form Approved OMB _____

Serial No. _____

_____

1. Name and Address of Sponsoring Organization

_____

2. Name and Title of Responsible Officer

_____

Telephone Number

_____

3. Name and Title of Alternate Responsible Officer

_____

Telephone Number

_____

4. Type of Application
(check one)
New _____ Re-Apply _____
Re-Designation _____

SECTION I—PROGRAM PARTICIPANT DATA (FOR DEFINITION & LENGTH OF STAY SEE 22 CFR _____)

5. Participation by Category (indicate total no. and approximate duration of stay in each category)

A. Student _____
B. Teacher _____
C. Professor _____
D. Researcher _____
E. Short-term Scholar _____
F. Specialist _____
G. Trainee _____
1. Specialty _____
2. Nonspecialty _____
H. Int'l Visitor _____
I. Gov't Visitor _____
J. Physicians _____
K. Camp Cnslr _____

L. Sumr/Wk/Trvl _____

6. Method Of Selection

7. Arrangements for Financial Support of Exchange Visitor while in the U.S.

SECTION II—PROGRAM DATA

8. Outline of Proposed Activities (If training, See Reverse)

9. Arrangements for Supervision and Direction

10. Purpose of Objective

11. Role of other Organizations Associated with Program (if any)

SECTION III—CERTIFICATION

12. Citizenship Certification of Organization and Responsible Officer (see reverse)
13. I certify that information given in this application is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I have completed appropriate information on reverse of this form.

Signature of Responsible Officer

Date

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL PROGRAMS

If additional space is needed in supplying answers to any questions, please use continuation sheets on plain white paper.

1–3. Names and addresses of organization and telephone numbers.

4. Select type of application.

5. Select appropriate categories (see 22 CFR prior to filling out this data).

6–7. Complete information on program sponsor.

8–11. Complete information on program.

IF TRAINING PROGRAM, identify appropriate fields: 01—Arts & Culture; 02—Information Media and Communications; 03—Education; 04—Business and Commercial; 05—Banking and Financial; 06—Aviation; 07—Science, Mechanical and Industrial; 08—Construction and Building Trades; 09—Agricultural; 10—Public Administration; 11—Training, Other

Reapplication and Redesignation:

If your organization is making reapplication as an exchange visitor program, or applying for redesignation under 22 CFR ____, please certify to the following:

I hereby certify that as an officer of the organization making application for an exchange program under 22 CFR ____ or 22 CFR ____ that the following documents which have been submitted to the Department of State, Exchange Visitor Program Services, remain in effect and not altered in any way:

(1) Legal status as a corporation such as Articles of Incorporation and By Laws. Provide dates and state of both:_____

(2) Accreditation. Provide date, type of accreditation, and State of accreditation:_____

(3) Evidence of Licensure. Provide date, type of license, and state of licensure:_____.

(4) Authorization of governing body authorizing application. Please provide date of such authorization and authorizing body:_____.

(5) Activities in which the organization has been engaged have not changed since application dated:_____.

(6) Citizenship. Provide the date of compliance with citizenship requirements:_____. If citizenship compliance is not current, please complete the following:

Organization: I hereby certify that I am an officer of _____ with the title of _____; that I am authorized by the (Board of Directors, Trustees, etc.) to sign this certification and bind _____; and that a true copy certified by the (Board of Directors, Trustees, etc.) of such authorization is attached. I further certify that _____ is a citizen of the United States as that term is defined at 22 CFR 514.1.

Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer: I hereby certify that I am the responsible officer (or alternate responsible officer) for _____, and that I am a citizen of the United States (or a person lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. _____ agrees that my inability to substantiate my citizenship or status as a permanent resident will result in the immediate withdrawal of its designation and immediate return of or accounting for all IAP–66 forms transferred to it.

Certification as to (1)–(6) Requirements:

I understand that false certification may subject me to criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001, which reads: ''Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme or device a material fact or makes any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.''

Signed in ink by (Name) _____
Title _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____. Notary Public

Department of State Use Only

Type of program: _____
Subtype if applicable: _____
No. Forms IAP–66: _____

Categories: _____

Please return form to:

Exchange Visitor Program Services-GC/V, Department of State, Washington, DC 20547

NOTE: Public reporting burden for this collection of information (Paperwork Reduction Project: OMB No. 3116–0011) is estimated to average ____ minutes/hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, researching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of State Clearance Officer, M/ASP, Department of State, 301 4th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20547; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

APPENDIX C TO PART 62—UPDATE OF INFORMATION ON EXCHANGE-VISITOR PROGRAM SPONSOR

Please amend the Department of State records for Exchange-Visitor
Program Number _____
assigned to _____ as follows:
(Name of institution/organization)

1. Change the name of the Program Sponsor
from the above to _____
_____

2. Change the address of the Program Sponsor
From: _____
_____
_____
_____
(city) (state) (zip)

To:
_____
_____
_____
_____
(city) (state) (zip)

3. ( ) Change the telephone number from _____ to _____

( ) Change the fax number from _____ to _____

4. ( ) Change the name of the Responsible Officer of the above program from _____ to _____

5. a. Delete the following Alternate Responsible Officer:
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. b. Add the following Alternate Responsible Officer:
_____
_____
_____
_____

(Citizenship is required for all Responsible and Alternate Responsible Officers-See Reverse)

6. ( ) Send _____ (indicate number) IAP–66 forms. (PLEASE ALLOW FOUR TO SIX WEEKS FOR RESPONSE AND REMEMBER TO SUBMIT THE ANNUAL REPORT)

7. ( ) Send _____ copies of this form.

8. ( ) Send _____ copies of *Codes for Educational and Cultural Exchange*.

9. ( ) Cancel the above named Exchange Visitor Program.

_____
(Signature of Responsible or Alternate Responsible Officer)

_____
(Date)

_____
(Title of Signing Officer)

APPENDIX D TO PART 62—ANNUAL REPORT—EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM SERVICES (GC/V), DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DC 20547, (202–401–7964)

Exchange Visitor Program No. _____ Reporting Period _____ Provide Range of Forms IAP–66 Documents Covered by this Report (_____-_____).

(A) STATISTICAL REPORT

(1) ACTIVITY BY CATEGORY

	Number
Professor	_____
Research Scholar	_____
Short-term Scholar	_____
Trainee	_____
Student (College and University)	_____
Student (Practical Trainee)	_____
Teacher	_____
Student (Secondary)	_____
Specialists	_____
Physicians	_____
International Visitors	_____
Government Visitors	_____
Camp Counselors	_____
Total	_____

(2) Forms IAP–66 Reconciliation

(i) Number of Forms IAP–66 voided or otherwise not used by participant _____.

(ii) Number of Forms IAP–66 issued for dependents _____.

(iii) Number of Forms IAP–66 currently on hand _____.

(B) PROGRAM EVALUATION

On a separate sheet, please provide a brief narrative report on program activity, difficulties encountered and their resolution,

program transfers, anticipated growth and the proposed new activity, cross-cultural activities, as well as the reciprocal component of the program.

I, The Responsible Officer of the program indicated above, certify that we have complied with the insurance requirement (22 CFR 514.14). I also certify that the information contained in this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Responsible Officer (signed)
Date

Name and address of sponsoring institution

APPENDIX E TO PART 62—UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

For purposes of 22 CFR 514.22(c)(1), the following are considered to be ''unskilled occupations'':

(1) Assemblers
(2) Attendants, Parking Lot
(3) Attendants (Service Workers such as Personal Services Attendants, Amusement and Recreation Service Attendants)
(4) Automobile Service Station Attendants
(5) Bartenders
(6) Bookkeepers
(7) Caretakers
(8) Cashiers
(9) Charworkers and Cleaners
(10) Chauffeurs and Taxicab Drivers
(11) Cleaners, Hotel and Motel
(12) Clerks, General
(13) Clerks, Hotel
(14) Clerks and Checkers, Grocery Stores
(15) Clerk Typist
(16) Cooks, Short Order
(17) Counter and Fountain Workers
(18) Dining Room Attendants
(19) Electric Truck Operators
(20) Elevator Operators
(21) Floorworkers
(22) Groundskeepers
(23) Guards
(24) Helpers, any industry
(25) Hotel Cleaners
(26) Household Domestic Service Workers
(27) Housekeepers
(28) Janitors
(29) Key Punch Operators
(30) Kitchen Workers
(31) Laborers, Common
(32) Laborers, Farm
(33) Laborers, Mine
(34) Loopers and Toppers
(35) Material Handlers
(36) Nurses' Aides and Orderlies
(37) Packers, Markers, Bottlers and Related
(38) Porters
(39) Receptionists
(40) Sailors and Deck Hands
(41) Sales Clerks, General
(42) Sewing Machine Operators and Handstitchers
(43) Stock Room and Warehouse Workers
(44) Streetcar and Bus Conductors
(45) Telephone Operators
(46) Truck Drivers and Tractor Drivers
(47) Typist, Lesser Skilled
(48) Ushers, Recreation and Amusement
(49) Yard Workers

PART 63—PAYMENTS TO AND ON BEHALF OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Sec.
63.1 Definitions.
63.2 Applicability of this part under special circumstances.
63.3 Grants to foreign participants to observe, consult, demonstrate special skills, or engage in specialized programs.
63.4 Grants to foreign participants to lecture, teach, and engage in research.
63.5 Grants to foreign participants to study.
63.6 Assignment of United States Government employees to consult, lecture, teach, engage in research, or demonstrate special skills.
63.7 Grants to United States participants to consult, lecture, teach, engage in research, demonstrate special skills, or engage in specialized programs.
63.8 Grants to United States participants to study.
63.9 General provisions.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–538; 22 U.S.C. 2658, 2451 note; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977; Executive Order 12048 of March 27, 1978.

SOURCE: 44 FR 18019, Mar. 26, 1979, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 63 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§63.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part the following terms shall have the meaning here given:

(a) *International educational and cultural exchange program of the Department of State.* A program to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries and to strengthen cooperative international relations in connection with which payments are made direct by the Department of

State, as well as similar programs carried out by other Government departments and agencies and by private organizations with funds appropriated or allocated to the Department of State when the regulations in this part apply under the provisions of § 515.2 (a) and (b).

(b) *Program and Agency*. For convenience, the international educational and cultural exchange program of the Department of State will hereinafter be referred to as the ''program,'' and the Department of State will hereinafter be referred to as the ''Agency.''

(c) *Participant*. Any person taking part in the program for purposes listed in § 515.3 through § 515.8 including both citizens of the United States and citizens and nationals of the other countries with which the program is conducted.

(d) *Transportation*. All necessary travel on railways, airplanes, steamships, buses, streetcars, taxicabs, and other usual means of conveyance.

(e) *Excess baggage*. Baggage in excess of the weight or size carried free by public carriers on first class service.

(f) *Per diem allowance*. Per diem in lieu of subsistence includes all charges for meals and lodging; fees and tips; telegrams and telephone calls reserving hotel accommodations; laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing; transportation between places of lodging or business and places where meals are taken.

§ 63.2 Applicability of this part under special circumstances.

(a) *Funds administered by another department or agency*. The regulations in this part shall apply to payments made to or on behalf of participants from funds appropriated or allocated to the Agency and transferred by the Agency to some other department, agency or independent establishment of the Government unless the terms of the transfer provide that such regulations shall not apply in whole or in part or with such modification as may be prescribed in each case to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

(b) *Funds administered by private organizations*. The regulations in this part shall apply to payments made to or on behalf of participants from funds appropriated or allocated to the Agency and administered by an institution, facility, or organization in accordance with the terms or a contract or grant made by the Agency with or to such private organizations, unless the terms of such contract or grant provide that the regulations in this part are not to be considered applicable or that they are to be applied with such modifications as may be prescribed in each case to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

(c) *Appropriations or allocations*. The regulations in this part shall apply to payments made by the Agency with respect to appropriations or allocations which are or may hereafter be made available to the Agency for the program so far as the regulations in this part are not inconsistent therewith.

§ 63.3 Grants to foreign participants to observe, consult, demonstrate special skills, or engage in specialized programs.

A citizen or national of a foreign country who has been awarded a grant to observe, consult with colleagues, demonstrate special skills, or engage in specialized programs, may be entitled to any or all of the following benefits when authorized by the Agency.

(a) *Transportation*. Accommodations, as authorized, on steamship, airplane, railway, or other means of conveyance. For travel in a privately owned vehicle, reimbursement will be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations.

(b) *Excess baggage*. Excess baggage as deemed necessary by the Agency.

(c) *Per diem allowance*. Per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses while participating in the program in the United States, its territories or possessions and while traveling within or between the United States, its territories or possessions shall be established by the Secretary of State from time to time, within limitations prescribed by law. The participant shall be considered as remaining in a travel status during the entire period covered by his or her grant unless otherwise designated.

(d) *Allowance*. A special allowance in lieu of per diem while traveling to and

from the United States may be established by the Secretary of State, within limitations prescribed by law.

(e) *Tuition and related expenses.* Tuition and related expenses in connection with attendance at seminars and workshops, professional meetings, or other events in keeping with the purpose of the grant.

(f) *Books and educational materials allowance.* A reasonable allowance for books and educational materials.

(g) *Advance of funds.* Advance of funds including per diem.

[44 FR 18019, Mar. 26, 1979, as amended at 49 FR 12214, Mar. 29, 1984. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§63.4 Grants to foreign participants to lecture, teach, and engage in research.

A citizen or national of a foreign country who has been awarded a grant to lecture, teach, and engage in research may be entitled to any or all of the following benefits when authorized by the Agency:

(a) *Transportation.* Accommodations, as authorized on steamship, airplane, railway, or other means of conveyance. For travel in a privately owned vehicle, reimbursement will be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations.

(b) *Excess baggage.* Excess baggage as deemed necessary by the Agency.

(c) *Per diem allowance.* Per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence expenses while participating in the program in the United States, its territories or possessions and while traveling within or between the United States, its territories or possessions shall be established by the Secretary of State from time to time, within limitations prescribed by law.

(d) *Allowance.* A special allowance in lieu of per diem while traveling to and from the United States may be established by the Secretary of State, within limitations prescribed by law.

(e) *Tuition and related expenses.* Tuition and related expenses in connection with attendance at educational institutions, seminars and workshops, professional meetings or other events in keeping with the purpose of the grant.

(f) *Books and educational materials allowance.* A reasonable allowance for books and educational materials.

(g) *Advance of funds.* Advance of funds including per diem.

§63.5 Grants to foreign participants to study.

A citizen or national of a foreign country who has been awarded a grant to study may be entitled to any or all of the following benefits when authorized by the Agency:

(a) *Transportation.* Accommodations, as authorized, on steamship, airplane, railway, or other means of conveyance. For travel in a privately owned vehicle, reimbursement will be accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations.

(b) *Excess baggage.* Excess baggage as deemed necessary by the Agency.

(c) *Per diem allowance.* Per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence expenses while traveling (1) from point of entry in the United States, its territories or possessions to orientation centers and while in attendance at such centers for purposes of orientation, not to exceed 30 days, (2) to educational institutions of affiliation, and (3) to point of departure and while participating in authorized field trips or conferences, shall be established by the Secretary of State from time to time, within limitations prescribed by law.

(d) *Allowances.* (1) A maintenance allowance while present and in attendance at an educational institution, facility or organization, and

(2) A travel allowance in lieu of per diem while traveling to and from the United States may be established by the Secretary of State, within limitations prescribed by law.

(e) *Tuition.* Tuition and related fees for approved courses of study.

(f) *Books and educational materials allowance.* A reasonable allowance for books and educational materials.

(g) *Tutoring assistance.* Special tutoring assistance in connection with approved courses of study.

(h) *Advance of funds.* Advance of funds including per diem.

§ 63.6 Assignment of United States Government employees to consult, lecture, teach, engage in research, or demonstrate special skills.

An employee of the United States Government who has been assigned for service abroad to consult, lecture, teach, engage in research, or demonstrate special skills, may be entitled to any or all of the following benefits when authorized by the Agency.

(a) *Transportation.* Transportation and miscellaneous expenses in the United States and abroad, including baggage charges, and per diem in lieu of subsistence at the maximum rates allowable while in a travel status in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations. The participant shall be considered as remaining in a travel status during the entire period covered by his or her assignment unless otherwise designated.

(b) *Advance of funds.* Advances of per diem as provided by law.

(c) *Compensation.* Compensation in accordance with Civil Service rules; or in accordance with the grade in which the position occupied may be administratively classified; or Foreign Service Act, as amended.

(d) *Allowances for cost of living and living quarters.* Allowances for living quarters, heat, fuel, light, and to compensate for the increased cost of living in accordance with the Federal Travel Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), when not in a travel status as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) *Books and educational materials allowance.* A reasonable allowance for books and educational materials. Such books and materials, unless otherwise specified, shall be selected by the employee and purchased and shipped by the Agency or its agent. At the conclusion of the assignment, the books and educational materials shall be transferred to and become the property of an appropriate local institution or be otherwise disposed of as directed by the Agency.

(f) *Families and effects.* Cost of transportation of immediate family and household goods and effects when going to and returning from posts of assignment in foreign countries in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States of America.

§ 63.7 Grants to United States participants to consult, lecture, teach, engage in research, demonstrate special skills, or engage in specialized programs.

A citizen or resident of the United States who has been awarded a grant to consult, lecture, teach, engage in research, demonstrate special skills, or engage in specialized programs may be entitled to any or all of the following benefits when authorized by the Agency.

(a) *Transportation.* Transportation in the United States and abroad, including baggage charges.

(b) *Subsistence and miscellaneous travel expenses.* Per diem, in lieu of subsistence while in a travel status, at the maximum rates allowable in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations, unless otherwise specified, and miscellaneous travel expenses, in the United States and abroad. Alternatively, a travel allowance may be authorized to cover subsistence and miscellaneous travel expenses. The participant shall be considered as remaining in a travel status during the entire period covered by his or her grant unless otherwise designated.

(c) *Orientation and debriefing within the United States.* For the purpose of orientation and debriefing within the United States, compensation, travel, and per diem at the maximum rates allowable in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations, unless otherwise specified. Alternatively, a travel allowance may be authorized to cover subsistence and miscellaneous travel expenses.

(d) *Advance of funds.* Advance of funds, including allowance for books and educational materials and per diem, or alternatively, the allowance to cover subsistence and miscellaneous travel expenses.

(e) *Compensation.* Compensation at a rate to be specified in each grant.

(f) *Allowances.* Appropriate allowance as determined by the Agency.

(g) *Books and educational materials allowance.* Where appropriate, an allowance for books and educational materials. Such books and materials, unless

otherwise specified, shall be selected by the grantee and purchased and shipped either by the grantee, or the Agency or its agent. At the conclusion of the grant, the books and materials shall be transferred to and become the property of an appropriate local institution or be otherwise disposed of as directed by the Agency.

§63.8 Grants to United States participants to study.

A citizen of the United States who has been awarded a grant to study may be entitled to any or all of the following benefits when authorized by the Agency.

(a) *Transportation.* Transportation and miscellaneous expenses in the United States and abroad, including baggage charges, and per diem in lieu of subsistence while in a travel status. Per diem at the maximum rates allowable in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations, unless otherwise specified. Travel status shall terminate upon arrival at the place of study designated in the grant and shall recommence upon departure from the place to return home.

(b) *Orientation and debriefing within the United States.* For the purpose of orientation and debriefing within the United States travel and per diem at the maximum rates allowable in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations, unless othewise specified.

(c) *Advance of funds.* Advance of funds including per diem.

(d) *Maintenance allowance.* A maintenance allowance at a rate to be specified in each grant.

(e) *Tuition.* Tuition and related fees for approved courses of study.

(f) *Books and educational materials allowance.* A reasonable allowance for books and educational materials.

(g) *Tutoring assistance.* Special tutoring assistance in connection with approved courses of study.

§63.9 General provisions.

The following provisions shall apply to the foregoing regulations:

(a) *Health and accident insurance.* Payment for the costs of health and accident insurance for United States and foreign participants while such participants are enroute or absent from their homes for purposes of participation in the program when authorized by the Agency.

(b) *Transportation of remains.* Payments for the actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in the program are authorized.

(c) *Maxima not controlling.* Payments and allowances may be made at the rate or in the amount provided in the regulations in this part unless an individual grant or travel order specifies that less than the maximum will be allowed under any part of the regulation in this part. In such case, the grant or travel order will control.

(d) *Individual authorization.* Where the regulations in this part provide for compensation, allowance, or other payment, no payment shall be made therefor unless a definite amount or basis of payment is authorized in the individual case, or is approved as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) *Computation of per diem and allowance.* In computing per diem and allowance payable while on a duty assignment, except for travel performed under the Federal Travel Regulations, fractional days shall be counted as full days, the status at the end of the calendar day determining the status for the entire day.

(f) *Subsequent approval.* Whenever without prior authority expense has been incurred by a participant, or an individual has commenced his or her participation in the program as contemplated by the regulations in this part, the voucher for payments in connection therewith may be approved by an official designated for this purpose, such approval constituting the authority for such participation or the incurring of such expense.

(g) *Additional authorization.* Any emergency, unusual or additional payment deemed necessary under the program if allowable under existing authority, may be authorized whether or not specifically provided for by this part.

(h) *Biweekly payment.* Unless otherwise specified in the grant, all compensation and allowance for United States participants shall be payable biweekly and shall be computed as follows: An annual rate shall be derived by multiplying a monthly rate by 12; a biweekly rate shall be derived by dividing an annual rate by 26; and a calendar day rate shall be derived by dividing an annual rate by 364. If any maximum compensation or allowance authorized by these regulations or by the terms of any grant is exceeded by this method of computation and payment, such excess payment is hereby authorized. This paragraph may apply to payments made to participants from funds administrered as provided in §515.2(a) and (b) in the discretion of the department, agency, independent establishment, institution, facility, or organization concerned.

(i) *Payments.* Payments of benefits authorized under any part of the regulations in this part may be made either by the Department of State or by such department, agency, institution, or facility as may be designated by the Agency.

(j) *Duration.* The duration of the grant shall be specified in each case.

(k) *Cancellation.* If a recipient of a grant under this program fails to maintain a satisfactory record or demonstrates unsuitability for furthering the purposes of the program as stated in §515.1(a), his or her grant shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of State of the Department of State or such officer as he or she may designate, be subject to cancellation.

(l) *Outstanding grant authorization.* Grants and other authorizations which are outstanding and in effect on the date the present regulations become effective, and which do not conform to this part, shall nevertheless remain in effect and be governed by the regulations under which they were originally issued, unless such grants or other authorizations are specifically amended and made subject to the present regulations in which case the individual concerned will be notified.

PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec.
64.1 Purpose.
64.2 Definitions.
64.3 Submission of application.
64.4 Contents of application.
64.5 Criteria for approval of program.
64.6 Request for further information.
64.7 Approval of application.
64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.
64.9 Termination of approval.
64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.;* and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.;* Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).

SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§64.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.

§64.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

(a) *Federal employee* means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.

(b) A *foreign government* means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of

governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof.

(c) A program of the *type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act* means a cultural exchange program involving ''visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.''

(d) The ''purpose stated in section 101 of the Act'' is ''to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.''

(e) *Secretary of State* means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) *Department of State* means the Department of State.

(g) *Act* means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

(h) *Member of the family or household* of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee.

[44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.3 Submission of application.

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

§ 64.4 Contents of application.

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following:

(a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program;

(b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees;

(c) Average duration of stay abroad;

(d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program;

(e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that:

(a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act;

(b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and

(c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

§ 64.6 Request for further information.

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

§ 64.7 Approval of application.

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee's agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee's agency states that it has no objection to such acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a ''no objection'' statement.

[44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.9 Termination of approval.

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.

PART 65—FOREIGN STUDENTS

Sec.
65.1 Regulations to be drafted.
65.2 Applications.
65.3 Reference of applications.
65.4 Copies of regulations to Department of State.
65.5 Granting of application.

AUTHORITY: 52 Stat. 1034, as amended; 20 U.S.C. 221, E.O. 7964, 3 FR 2105; 3 CFR, 1943–1958, Comp.; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977.

SOURCE: 44 FR 18021, Mar. 26, 1979, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 65 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§ 65.1 Regulations to be drafted.

Subject to the provisions and requirements of this part, appropriate administrative regulations shall be drafted by each executive department or agency of the Government which maintains and administers educational institutions and schools coming within the scope of the legislation. Such regulations shall carefully observe the limitations imposed by the Act of June 24, 1938, and shall in each case include:

(a) A list of the institutions and courses in the department or agency concerned in which instruction is available under the terms of the legislation.

(b) A statement of the maximum number of students of the other American republics who may be accommodated in each such institution or course at any one time.

(c) A statement of the qualifications to be required of students of the other American republics for admission, including examinations, if any, to be passed.

(d) Provisions to safeguard information that may be vital to the national defense or other interests of the United States.

§ 65.2 Applications.

Applications for citizens of the other American republics to receive the instruction contemplated by the Act of June 24, 1938, shall be made formally through diplomatic channels to the Secretary of State of the Department of State by the foreign governments concerned.

§ 65.3 Reference of applications.

The Secretary of State of the Department of State shall refer the applications to the proper department or agency of the Government for advice as to what reply should be made to the application.

§65.4 Copies of regulations to Department of State.

In order to enable the Secretary of State of the Department of State to reply to inquiries received from the governments of the other American republics, the Department of State shall be promptly supplied with copies of the regulations drafted by the other departments and agencies of the Government and of subsequent amendments thereto.

§65.5 Granting of application.

Upon receipt of a reply from another department or agency of the Government, as contemplated by §517.3, in which it is recommended that an application be granted, the Secretary of State of the Department of State shall notify the government of the American republic concerned, through diplomatic channels, that permission to receive the instruction requested in the application is granted, provided the applicant complies with the terms of this part and with the terms of the administrative regulations of the department or agency concerned.

PART 66—AVAILABILITY OF THE RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Sec.

66.1 Introduction.
66.2 Location of description of organization and substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general applicability formulated and adopted by NED.
66.3 Places at which forms and instructions for use by the public may be obtained.
66.4 Availability of final opinions, orders, policies, interpretations, manuals and instructions.
66.5 Availability of NED records.
66.6 Exemptions.
66.7 Limitation of exemptions.
66.8 Reports.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 4411 *et seq.;* Pub. L. 99–570, Secs. 1801–1804, 100 Stat. 3207–48 (1986); Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 51 FR 40162, Nov. 5, 1986, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 66 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§66.1 Introduction.

These regulations amend the Code of Federal Regulations to conform with Pub. L. 99–93. Pub. L. 99–93 amended the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411, et. seq.) to require the National Endowment for Democracy (hereinafter ''NED'') to comply fully with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) (hereinafter ''FOIA''), notwithstanding that NED is not an agency or establishment of the United States Government. NED will make information about its operation, organization, procedures and records available to the public in accordance with the provisions of FOIA.

§66.2 Location of description of organization and substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general applicability formulated and adopted by NED.

See 22 CFR part 527 for a description of the organization of NED and substantive rules of general applicability formulated and adopted by NED.

§66.3 Places at which forms and instructions for use by the public may be obtained.

(a) All forms and instructions pertaining to procedures under FOIA may be obtained from the FOIA officer of the National Endowment for Democracy, 1101 15th St., NW; Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005–5000.

(b) Grant guidelines may be obtained from the Program Office of NED to the address shown in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) General information may be obtained from the Public Affairs Office of NED at the address shown in paragraph (a) of this section.

[51 FR 40162, Nov. 5, 1986. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§66.4 Availability of final opinions, orders, policies, interpretations, manuals and instructions.

NED is not an adjudicatory organization and therefore does not issue final opinions and orders made in the adjudication of cases. NED will, however, in

accordance with the rules in this section and § 526.7, make available for public inspection and copying those statements of policy and interpretation that have been adopted by NED and are not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect any member of the public.

(a) *Deletion to protect privacy.* To the extent required to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, NED may delete identifying details when it makes available or publishes a statement of policy, interpretation, or staff manual or instruction. Whenever NED finds any such deletion necessary, the responsible officer or employee must fully explain the justification therefor in writing.

(b) *Current index.* NED will maintain and make available on its premises for public inspection and copying a current index providing identifying information for the public as to any matter issued, adopted or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and required by this section to be made available or published. NED will provide copies on request at a cost of $0.15 per page.

§ 66.5 Availability of NED records.

Except with respect to the records made available under § 526.4, NED will, upon request that reasonably describes records in accordance with the requirements of this section, and subject to the exemptions listed in 5 U.S.C. 552(b), make such records promptly available to any person.

(a) Requests for records—How made and addressed. (1) Requesters seeking access to NED records under FOIA should direct all requests in writing to: Freedom of Information Act Officer, National Endowment for Democracy, 1101 15th St., NW; Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005–5000.

Although requesters are encouraged to make their requests for access to NED records directly to NED, requests for access to NED records also may be submitted to Department of State's Office of General Counsel and Congressional Liaison at the following address: Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts Coordinator, U.S. Information Agency, Room M–04, 301 Fourth Street SW., Washington, DC 20547.

(2) Appeals of denials of initial requests must be addressed to NED in the same manner or to the Department of State pursuant to the procedures set forth at part 171 of this Title, with the addition of the word ''APPEAL'' preceding the address on the envelope. Appeals addressed directly to the Department of State will not be deemed to have been received by NED for purposes of the time period set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(A)(1) until actually received by NED. The Department of State shall forward any appeal received by it to NED within 2 working days from the actual day of receipt by the Department of State.

(3) The request letter should contain all available data concerning the desired records, including a description of the material, dates, titles, authors, and other information that may help identify the records. The first paragraph of a request letter should state whether it is an initial request or an appeal.

(b) *Administrative time limits.* (1) Within 10 working days after NED's receipt of any request for access to NED records in compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, NED shall make an initial determination whether to provide the requested information and NED shall notify the requester in writing of its initial determination. In the event of an adverse determination, notification shall include the reasons for the adverse determination, the officials responsible for such determination, the right of the requester to appeal within NED, and that the final determination by NED to deny a request for records in whole or in part shall be submitted to the Secretary of State of Department of State for review. NED shall also provide Department of State a copy of its response as soon as practicable after it responds to the requester.

(2) When a request for records has been denied in whole or in part, the requester may, within 30 days of the date of receipt by the requester of the adverse determination from NED, appeal the denial to the President of NED or his designee, who will make a determination whether to grant or deny such appeal within 20 working days of receipt thereof. All appeals should be addressed in compliance with paragraph (a) of this section. If on appeal,

the denial of the request for records is upheld, in whole or in part, NED shall notify the requester in writing of such determination, the reasons therefor, the officials responsible for such determination, the right of the requester to judicial review, and that the final determination by NED whether to deny a request for records in whole or in part shall be submitted to the Secretary of State of Department of State for review.

(3) If the requester elects not to appeal to the President of NED or his designee within the appeal period specified above, NED's initial determination will become the final NED determination upon expiration of said appeal period or receipt by NED of notice from the requester that he does not elect to appeal, whichever is earlier. If the requester chooses to appeal NED's initial determination within NED, the decision on appeal will become NED's final determination.

(4)(i) Once NED's determination to deny a request in whole or in part becomes final, NED shall submit a report to the Secretary of State of Department of State explaining the reasons for such denial no later than 5 working days thereafter.

(ii) The Secretary of State of Department of State shall review NED's final determination within 20 working days. If the Secretary of State of Department of State or his designee approves NED's denial in whole or in part, Department of State shall inform the requester and NED in writing of such determination, the reasons therefor, the officials responsible for such determination, and the right of the requester to judicial review of NED's determination. In the event of such a determination, Department of State shall assume full responsibility, including financial responsibility, for defending NED in any litigation relating to such request.

(iii) If the Secretary of State of Department of State or his designee disapproves NED's denial in whole or in part, Department of State shall promptly notify NED and thereafter NED shall promptly comply with the request for the pertinent records.

(iv) Because review by the Secretary of State of Department of State may resolve any dispute over access to NED records in the requester's favor, the requester is encouraged (but not required) to wait for the determination on review by the Secretary of State of Department of State before seeking judicial review of NED's final determination.

(5) In unusual circumstances as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(B), the time limit provisions noted in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section may be extended by written notice to the requester setting forth the reasons for such extension and the date on which a determination can be expected. Such extensions of the time limits may not exceed 10 working days in the aggregate.

(6) Any person making a request for records pursuant to §526.5 may consider administrative remedies exhausted if NED fails to comply within the applicable time limit provisions of this section. When no determination can be dispatched within the applicable time limits set forth in this section, NED shall nevertheless continue to process the request. On the expiration of the time limit, NED shall inform the requester of the reason for the delay, of the date on which a determination may be expected to be dispatched, and of the requester's right to treat the delay as a denial and of the requester's right to appeal. NED may ask the requester to forego appeal until a determination is made. A copy of any such notice of delay will be sent to the Secretary of State of Department of State or to his designee no later than 2 working days after it has been sent to the requester. A court may retain jurisdiction and allow NED additional time to complete its review of the records, if it can be determined that exceptional circumstances exist and that NED is exercising due diligence in responding to the request.

(c) *Definitions governing schedule of standard fees and fee waivers.* For purposes of these regulations governing fees and fee waivers:

(1) All of the terms defined in FOIA apply;

(2) A *statute specifically providing for setting the level of fees for particular types of records* means any statute that specifically requires the NED to set the

level of fees for particular types of records;

(3) The term *direct costs* means those expenditures that NED actually incurs in searching for and duplicating (and in the case of commercial requesters, reviewing) documents, photographs, drawings or any other material to respond to a FOIA request. [Direct costs include the salary of the employee performing the work (the basic rate of pay for the employee plus 16% of that rate to cover benefits) and the cost of operating duplicating machinery. Not included in direct costs are overhead expenses such as costs of space, any heating or lighting, the facility in which the records are stored];

(4) The term *search* includes all time spent looking for material that is responsive to a request, including page by page or line by line identification of material within documents. Searches shall be conducted to ensure that they are undertaken in the most efficient and least expensive manner so as to minimize costs for both NED and the requester. ''Search'' is distinguished from ''review'' of material in order to determine whether the material is exempt from disclosure (*see* subparagraph (c)(6) below);

(5) The term *duplication* refers to the process of making a copy of a document, drawing, photograph, or any other material necessary to respond to a FOIA request. The copy provided by NED will be in a form that is reasonably usable by requesters;

(6) The term *review* refers to the process of examining documents that are located in response to a request that is for a commercial use (*see* subparagraph (c)(7) below) to determine whether any portion of any document located is permitted to be withheld. It also includes processing any documents for disclosure, *e.g.*, doing all that is necessary to excise them and otherwise prepare them for release. Review does not include time spent resolving general legal or policy issues regarding the application of exemptions;

(7) The term *'commercial use' requests* refers to a request from or on behalf of one who seeks information for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interests of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made. In determining whether a requester properly belongs in this category, NED will determine the use to which a requester will put the documents requested. Where NED has reasonable cause to doubt the use to which a requester will put the records sought, or where that use is not clear from the request itself, NED will seek additional clarification before assigning the request to a specific category;

(8) The term *educational institution* refers to a preschool, a public or private elementary or secondary school, an institution of graduate higher education, an institution of undergraduate higher education, an institution of professional education, and an institution of vocational education, that operates a program or programs of scholarly study and/or research;

(9) The term *non-commercial scientific institution* refers to an institution that is not operated on a ''commercial'' basis as that term is referenced in paragraph (c)(7) of this section and that is operated solely for the purpose of conducting scientific research, the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry;

(10) The term *representative of the news media* refers to any person actively gathering news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public. The term ''news'' means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public. Examples of news media entities include television or radio stations that broadcast to the public at large, and publishers of periodicals (but only in those instances when they can qualify as disseminators of ''news'') who make their products available for purchase or subscription by the general public. These examples are not intended to be all-inclusive. In the case of ''free-lance'' journalists, such journalists may be regarded as working for a news organization if they can demonstrate a solid basis for expecting publication through that organization even though they are not actually employed by a news organization. A publication contract would be the clearest proof, but NED will also look to the

past publication record of a requester in making this determination.

(d) *Fees to be charged—general.* NED shall charge fees that recoup the full allowable direct costs it incurs. NED shall use the most efficient and least costly methods to comply with requests for documents, drawings, photographs, and any other materials made under the FOIA.

(e) *Specific fees.* The specific fees for which NED shall charge the requester when so required by the FOIA are as follows:

(1) Manual searches for records—$8.00 per hour for clerical personnel; $15.00 per hour for supervisory personnel;

(2) Computer searches for records—In any case where a computer search is possible and the most efficient means by which to conduct a search, NED will charge the cost of operating the central processing unit for that portion of operating time that is directly attributable to searching for records responsive to a FOIA request and the operator-programmer salary apportionable to the search. The charge for the cost of the operator-programmer time shall be based on the salary of the operator-programmer plus 16 percent;

(3) Review of records—Requesters who seek documents for commercial use shall be charged for the time NED spends reviewing records to determine whether such records are exempt from mandatory disclosure. These charges shall be assessed only for the initial review; *i.e.,* the review undertaken the first time NED analyzes the applicability of a specific exemption to a particular record or portion of a record. Neither NED nor the Department of State will charge for review at the administrative appeal level for an exemption already applied. However, NED will charge for review of records or portions of records withheld in full under an exemption that is subsequently determined not to apply. The fee for review as that term is used in these regulations shall be $15.00 per hour;

(4) Duplication of records—(i) making photocopies—15¢ per page; (ii) for copies prepared by computer, such as tapes or printouts, NED shall charge the actual cost, including operator time, of production of the tape or printout; (iii) for other methods of reproduction or duplication, NED shall charge the actual direct costs of producing the document(s);

(5) Other charges—(i) there shall be no fee for a signed statement of non-availability of a record; (ii) NED will not incur expenses arising out of sending records by special methods such as express mail;

(6) Restrictions on assessing fees—With the exception of requesters seeking documents for a commercial use, section (a)(4)(A)(iv) of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended, requires NED to provide the first 100 pages of duplication and the first two hours of search time without charge. NED shall not charge fees to any requester, including commercial use requesters, if the cost of collecting a fee would be equal to or greater than the fee itself. NED will not begin to assess fees until it has first provided the above-referenced free search and reproduction. The elements to be considered in determining the ''cost of collecting a fee'' are the administrative costs to NED of receiving and recording a requester's remittance and processing the fee for deposit in NED's account. For purposes of these restrictions on assessment of fees, the word ''pages'' refers to paper copies of a standard size, which will normally be 8½×11 or 11×14. Thus, for example, requesters shall not be entitled to 100 microfiche or 100 computer disks without charge.

(f) *Fees to be charged—categories of requesters.* There are four categories of FOIA requesters: commercial use requesters; educational and non-commercial scientific institutions; representatives of the news media; and all other requesters. The fees to be charged each of these categories of requesters are as follows:

(1) Commercial use requesters—when NED receives a request for documents for commercial use, it shall assess charges that recover the full direct costs of searching for, reviewing for release, and duplicating the records sought. Commercial use requesters are entitled to neither two hours of free

search time nor 100 free pages of reproduction of documents. NED shall recover the cost of searching for and reviewing records even if there is ultimately no disclosure of records. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought;

(2) Educational and non-commercial scientific institution requesters—NED shall provide documents to educational and non-commercial scientific institution requesters for the cost of reproduction alone, excluding charges for the first 100 pages of duplication. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, requesters must show that the request is being made as authorized by and under the auspices of a qualifying institution and that the records are not sought for a commercial use, but are sought in furtherance of scholarly (if the request is from an educational institution) or scientific (if the request is from a non-commercial scientific institution) research. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought;

(3) Requesters who are representatives of the news media—NED shall provide documents to requesters who are representatives of the news media for the cost of reproduction alone, excluding charges for the first 100 pages. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester must meet the criteria in subsection (c)(10) above, and the request must not be made for a commercial use. A request for records supporting the news-dissemination function of the requester shall not be considered to be a request that is for a commercial use. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought;

(4) All other requesters—NED shall charge requesters who do not fit into any of the above categories those fees that recover the full reasonable direct costs of searching for and reproducing records that are responsive to the request, except that the first 100 pages of reproduction and the first two hours of search time shall be furnished without charge. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought.

(g) *Assessment and collection of fees.* (1) NED shall assess interest charges on an unpaid bill starting on the 31st day following the day on which the billing was sent. The fact that the fee has been received by NED, even if not processed, will suffice to stay the accrual of interest. Interest will be at the rate prescribed in section 3717 of title 31 of the United States Code and will accrue from the date of the billing.

(2) Charges for unsuccessful searches—If NED estimates that search charges are likely to exceed $25.00, it shall notify the requester of the estimated amount of fees unless the requester has indicated in advance a willingness to pay fees as high as those anticipated. Such notice shall offer the requester the opportunity to confer with agency personnel with the object of reformulating the request to meet the requester's needs at a lower cost. Dispatch of such a notice of request shall suspend the running of the period for response by NED until a reply is received from the requester.

(3) Aggregating requests—Except for requests that are for a commercial use, NED shall not charge for the first two hours of search time or for the first 100 pages of reproduction. However, a requester may not file multiple requests at the same time, each seeking portions of a document or documents, solely in order to avoid payment of fees. When NED reasonably believes that a requester or a group of requesters acting in concert are attempting to divide a request into a series of requests for the purpose of evading the assessment of fees, NED shall aggregate any such requests and charge accordingly. One element to be considered in determining whether a belief would be reasonable is the time period in which the requests have been made. Before aggregating requests from more than one requester, NED must have a concrete basis on which to conclude that the requesters are acting in concert and are acting specifically to avoid payment of fees. In no case shall NED aggregate multiple requests on unrelated subjects from one requester.

(4) Advance payments—NED shall not require payment for fees before work has commenced or continued on a request unless:

(i) NED estimates or determines that allowable charges that a requester may be required to pay are likely to exceed $250.00. In this event, NED shall notify the requester of the likely cost and may require an advance payment of an

amount up to the full amount of estimated charges; or

(ii) A requester has previously failed to pay a fee charged within 30 days of the date of billing.

In this event, NED shall require the requester to pay the full amount owed plus any applicable interest as provided above or demonstrate that he or she has, in fact, paid the fee, and to make an advance payment of the full amount of the estimated fee before NED begins to process a new request or a pending request from that requester.

(iii) When NED acts under paragraphs (g)(4)(i) or (ii) above, the administrative time limits prescribed in subsection (a)(6) of the FOIA will begin only after NED has received fee payments described above.

(5) Form of payment—Remittances shall be in the form of a personal check or bank draft drawn on any bank in the United States, a postal money order, or cash. Remittances shall be made payable to the order of: National Endowment for Democracy. NED will assume no responsibility for cash lost in the mail.

(h) *Fee waiver or reduction*. NED shall furnish documents without charge or at a charge reduced below the fees established by these regulations if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because the disclosure of the information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. In making a determination under this subsection, NED shall consider these factors in the following order:

(1) Whether the subject of the request for documents concerns the operations or activities of the government. For purposes of determining whether this factor is met:

(i) Records generated by a non-government entity are less likely to respond to a request for documents concerning the operations or activities of the government;

(ii) Records that are sought for their intrinsic informational content apart from their informative value with respect to specific activities or operations of government are less likely to meet this factor.

(2) Whether the information requested is likely to contribute to an understanding of government operations or activities. For purposes of determining whether the request meets this factor:

(i) NED will consider the extent to which the information requested already exists in the public domain;

(ii) NED will consider the extent to which the value of the information relates to an understanding of government operations or activities as opposed to the extent to which the information relates to other subjects.

(3) Whether the information requested will contribute to public understanding of government operations or activities. For purposes of determining whether the request meets this factor:

(i) NED will consider whether the disclosure will contribute to a public understanding as opposed to a primarily personal understanding of the requester;

(ii) NED will consider the identity of the requester to determine whether such requester is in a position to contribute to public understanding through disclosure of the information. Requesters shall describe their qualifications to satisfy this consideration;

(iii) NED will consider the expertise of the requester and the extent to which the expertise will enable the requester to extract, synthesize and convey the information to the public. Requesters shall describe their qualifications to satisfy this consideration;

(4) Whether the contribution to public understanding will be significant. In determining whether this factor has been met:

(i) NED will consider whether the public's understanding of the subject matter in question is likely to be enhanced by the disclosure of information by a significant extent;

(ii) NED will compare the likely level of public understanding of the subject matter of the request before and after disclosure.

(5) After NED is satisfied that factors (h)(1) through (4) have been met, it will consider whether the requested disclosure is primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(i) For purposes of this subsection, *commercial interest* is one that furthers a commercial, trade, or profit interest as those terms are commonly understood. Under this subsection, a ''commercial interest'' shall not be an interest served by a request for records supporting the news dissemination function of the requester. All requesters who seek a fee waiver under section (h) of these regulations must disclose any and all commercial interests that would be furthered by the requested disclosure. NED shall use this information, information in its possession, reasonable inferences drawn from the requester's identity, and the circumstances surrounding the request to determine whether the requester has any commercial interest that would be furthered by the disclosure. If information that NED obtains from a source other than the requester or reasonable inferences or other circumstances are used in making a determination under this paragraph (h)(5), NED shall inform the requester of the information, inferences or circumstances that were used in its initial determination. The requester may, prior to filing an appeal of the initial determination with the President of NED or his designee under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, provide further information to rebut such reasonable inferences, or to clarify the circumstances of the request to the person responsible for the initial determination. Such action by the requester must occur within 20 days of the initial determination by NED. Within 10 days of receipt of such further information, clarification, or rebuttal, NED shall respond to the additional information, reverse or affirm its original position and state the reasons for the reversal or affirmation. Receipt of an affirmation by the requester shall constitute an initial denial of a request for purposes of the appeal process described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(ii) NED shall consider the magnitude of the requester's commercial interest. In making a determination under this factor, NED shall consider the role that the disclosed information plays with respect to the requester's commercial interests and the extent to which the disclosed information serves the range of commercial interests of the requester.

(iii) NED shall weigh the magnitude of the identified commercial interest of the requester against the public interest in disclosure in order to determine whether the disclosure is primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. If the magnitude of the public interest in disclosure is greater than the magnitude of the requester's commercial interest, NED shall grant a full or partial fee waiver.

(6) In determining whether to grant a full or partial fee waiver, NED shall, to the extent possible, identify the portion of the information sought by the requester that satisfies the standard governing fee waivers set forth in FOIA, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A)(iii), and in paragraphs (h)(1) through (6) of this section, and grant a fee waiver with respect to those documents. Fees for reproduction of documents that do not satisfy these standards shall be assessed as provided in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (h)(5)(i) of this section, a requester may appeal a determination of the fees to be charged or waived under these regulations as he or she would appeal an initial determination of documents to be disclosed under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

[51 FR 40162, Nov. 5, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 37766, Oct. 9, 1987. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 66.6 Exemptions.

NED reserves the right to withhold records and information that are exempt from disclosure under FOIA. *See* 5 U.S.C. 552(b).

§ 66.7 Limitation of exemptions.

FOIA does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of NED records to the public except as specifically stated in this part. Nor is authority granted to withhold information from Congress.

§ 66.8 Reports.

On or before March 1 of each calendar year, NED shall submit a reporting covering the preceding calendar year to

the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for referral to the appropriate committees of the Congress. The report shall include those items specified at 5 U.S.C. 552(d).

PART 67—ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Sec.
67.1 Introduction.
67.2 Board of Directors.
67.3 Management.
67.4 Description of functions and procedures.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 4411 *et seq.*; Title II, Sec. 210, Pub. L. 99–93, 99 Stat. 431 (22 U.S.C. 4415); Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 51 FR 40164, Nov. 5, 1986, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54541, Oct. 7, 1999.

§67.1 Introduction.

(a) The National Endowment for Democracy (hereinafter ''NED'') was created in 1983 to stregthen democratic values and institutions around the world through nongovernmental efforts. Incorporated in the District of Columbia and governed by a bipartisan Board of Directors, NED is tax-exempt, nonprofit, private corporation as defined in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Through its worldwide grant program, NED seeks to enlist the energies and talents of private citizens and groups to work with partners abroad who wish to build for themselves a democratic future.

(b) Since its establishment in 1983, NED has received an annual appropriation approved by the United States Congress as part of the United States Information Agency budget. Appropriations for NED are authorized in the National Endowment for Democracy Act (the ''Act''), 22 U.S.C. 4411 *et seq.*

(c) The activities supported by NED are guided by the six purposes set forth in NED's Articles of Incorporation and the National Endowment for Democracy Act. These six purposes are:

(1) To encourage free and democratic institutions throughout the world through private-sector initiatives, including activities which promote the individual rights and freedoms (including internationally recognized human rights) which are essential to the functioning of democratic institutions;

(2) To facilitate exchanges between U.S. private sector groups (especially the two major American political parties, labor and business) and democratic groups abroad;

(3) To promote U.S. nongovernmental participation (especially through the two major American political parties, labor, and business) in democratic training programs and democratic institution-building abroad;

(4) To strengthen democratic electoral processes abroad through timely measures in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces;

(5) To support the participation of the two major American political parties, labor, business, and other U.S. private-sector groups in fostering cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and

(6) To encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of United States national interests and with the specific requirements of the democratic groups in other countries which are aided by NED-supported programs.

§67.2 Board of Directors.

(a) NED is governed by a bipartisan board of Directors of not fewer than thirteen and not more than twenty-five members reflecting the diversity of American society. The officers of the corporation are Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board, who shall be members of the Board, a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint. Meetings of the Board of Directors are held at times determined by the Board, but in no event fewer than four times each year. A current list of members of the Board of Directors and a schedule of upcoming meetings is available from NED's office at 1101 15th Street, NW; Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005–5000.

(b) All major policy and funding decisions are made by the Board of Directors. The primary statement of NED's

operating philosophy, general principles and priorities is contained in the National Endowment for Democracy's *Statement of Principles and Objectives,* adopted by the Board of Directors in December 1984. Copies of this statement as well as other general information concerning the organization are available from NED on request.

(c) As a grantmaking organization, NED does not carry out programs directly. All grants made by the corporation shall be by a two-thirds vote of those voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board may from time to time adopt, upon a two-thirds vote of those voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present, procedures to address emergency funding requests between meetings of the Board. In addition, ''[a]ny Board member who is an officer or director of an organization seeking to receive grants from the Corporation must abstain from consideration of and any vote on such grant'' (Article VI, Section 6). Copies of the bylaws are available from NED's offices.

[51 FR 40164, Nov. 5, 1986. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54541, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 67.3 Management.

(a) NED's operations and staff are managed by a President selected by the Board of Directors. The President is the chief executive officer of the corporation and manages the business of the corporation under the policy direction of the Board of Directors. The President directs a staff whose functions are divided among the Office of the President, a Program Section and a Finance Office.

(b) The Office of the President provides policy direction and is responsible for day-to-day management of the organization, including personnel management, liaison with the Board of Directors and preparation of meetings of the Board and Board committees. The President's office also provides information concerning NED's activities to the press and public. The Program Section, under the direction of the Director of Program, is responsible for the review and preparation of proposals submitted to the Endowment and for the monitoring and evaluation of all programs funded by NED.

(c) The Finance Office, under the direction of the Comptroller, is responsible, with the President and the Board of Directors, for financial management of NED's affairs, including both administrative financial management and grant management. The Director of Program and the Comptroller report to the NED President.

§ 67.4 Description of functions and procedures.

(a) In accordance with the *Statement of Principles and Objectives*, NED is currently developing and funding programs in five substantive areas:

(1) *Pluralism.* NED encourages the development of strong, independent private-sector organizations, especially trade unions and business associations. It also supports cooperatives, civic and women's organizations, and youth groups, among other organizations. Programs in the areas of labor and business are carried out, respectively, through the Free Trade Union Institute and the Center for International Private Enterprise.

(2) *Democratic governance and political processes.* NED seeks to promote strong, stable political parties committed to the democratic process. It also supports programs in election administration and law, as well as programs that promote dialogue among different sectors of society and advance democratic solutions to national problems.

(3) *Education, culture and communications.* NED funds programs that nourish a strong democratic civic culture, including support for publications and other communications media and training programs for journalists; the production and dissemination of books and other materials to strengthen popular understanding and intellectual advocacy of democracy; and programs of democratic education.

(4) *Research.* A modest portion of NED's resources is reserved for research, including studies of particular regions or countries where NED has a special interest, and evaluations of previous or existing efforts to promote democracy.

(5) *International cooperation.* NED seeks to encourage regional and international cooperation in promoting democracy, including programs that strengthen cohesion among democracies and enhance coordination among democratic forces.

(b) As a grantmaking organization, NED has certain responsibilities that govern its relationship with all potential and actual grantees. Briefly, these are:

(1) *Setting program priorities* within the framework of the purposes outlined in NED's articles of incorporation and contained in the legislation, and guided by the general policy Statement of the Board of Directors;

(2) *Reviewing and vetting proposals,* guided by the general guidelines and selection criteria adopted by the NED Board;

(3) *Coordinating among all grantees* to avoid duplication and to assure maximum program effectiveness;

(4) *Negotiating a grant agreement* which ensures a high standard of accountability on the part of each grantee;

(5) *Financial and programmatic monitoring* following the approval and negotiation of a grant, and ongoing and/or follow-up evaluation of programs prior to any subsequent funding of either a particular grantee or a specific program. Grantees will also be expected to monitor projects, to provide regular reports to NED on the progress of programs, and to inform NED promptly of any significant problems that could affect the successful implementation of the project. NED grantees will also conduct their own evaluations of programs.

(6) As a recipient of congressionally appropriated funds, NED has a special responsibility to:

(i) Operate openly,

(ii) Provide relevant information on programs and operations to the public, and

(iii) Ensure that funds are spent wisely, efficiently, and in accordance with all relevant regulations.

(c) Institutes representing business, labor, and the major political parties carry out programs which are central to NED's purposes. As a result of their unique relationship to NED, institute programs are an integral part of NED's priorities and the institutes themselves are ''core'' grantees. As such, the institutes, while subject to all the normal procedures governing NED's relationships with grantees, will be treated differently in the following respects:

(1) The institutes will have the mandate to carry out programs funded by NED in their respective sectors of business, labor and political parties.

(2) As an integral part of the process of budgeting and setting program priorities, the NED Board will target a certain amount of its annual resources for institute programs in their respective fields of activity.

(3) Unlike its practice for the majority of its grantees, NED will fund significant administrative costs for each of the core grantees.

(4) Institute staff will assume responsibility for program development and preparation of proposals for the Board in each field of activity for which it has a special mandate.

(5) NED will expect its core grantees to perform their monitoring/evaluation function described in programmatic monitoring under *Financial and programmatic monitoring* above in a manner that will minimize the need to devote NED resources for these purposes. (Individual copies of the Grants Policy are available from the NED office.)

(6) As stated above, in awarding grants the Board is guided by established grant selection critieria. In addition to evaluating how a program fits within NED's overall priorities, the Board considers factors such as the urgency of a program, its relevance to specific needs and conditions in a particular country, and the democratic commitment and experience of the applicant. NED is especially interested in proposals that originate with indigenous democratic groups. It is also interested in nonpartisan programs seeking to strengthen democratic values among all sectors of the democratic political spectrum.

(d) *Selection criteria.* In determining the relative merit of a particular proposal NED considers whether the grant application:

(1) Proposes a program that will make a concrete contribution to assisting foreign individuals or groups who

are working for democratic ends and who need NED's assistance.

(2) Proposes a program, project or activity which is consistent with current NED program priorities and contributes to overall program balance and effectiveness.

(3) Proposes an activity that meets an especially urgent need.

(4) Does not overlap with what others are doing well.

(5) Proposes a program that will encourage an intellectual climate which is favorable to the growth of democratic institutions.

(6) Proposes a program that is not only culturally or intellectually appealing, but will affect the education and the awareness of minorities and/or the less privileged members of a society.

(7) Originates from an organization within a particular country representing the group whose needs are to be addressed.

(8) Appears to be well thought out, avoiding imprudent activities and possibilities for negative repercussions.

(9) Takes into consideration not only what objectively could be significant to a certain society, but how the cultural traditions and values of that society will react to the project.

(10) Incorporates an analysis of the problem of democracy in the area in question and the method by which the proposed program will have a constructive impact on the problem.

(11) Proposes a program that will enhance our understanding of what really helps in aiding democracy.

(12) Creatively enlists supports for foreign democratic organizations.

(13) Encourages democratic solutions and peaceful resolution of conflict in situations otherwise fraught with violence.

(14) Proposes a program, project or activity that is clearly relevant to NED program objectives and not better funded by other government or private organizations. (Proposing organizations will be be referred to other funding organizations where substantial overlap exists.)

(15) Proposes a program or strategy that is appropriate to the circumstances in the country concerned.

(16) Proposes a program that can be expected to have a multiplier effect, hence having an impact broader than that of the specific project itself; or establishes a model that could be readily replicated in other countries or institutions.

(17) Proposes appropriate, qualified staff who have a demonstrated ability to administer programs capably so as to accomplish stated goals and objectives.

(18) Proposes an appropriate ratio of administrative to program funds.

(19) Is responsive to NED suggestions with regard to program revisions.

(20) Proposes a realistic budget that is consistent with NED perceptions of project value and is performed within a stated and realistic time frame; and

(21) Proposes a program that has, as one of its principal aspects, a major impact on the role of women and/or minorities.

(e) The following guidelines also apply to all projects funded by NED.

(1) The proposing organization must be able to show that it is a responsible, credible organization or group that has a serious and demonstrable commitment to democratic values. (Various factors may be considered in this regard: recognized democratic orientation; established professional reputation; proven ability to perform; existence of organization charter, board of directors, regular audits, etc.);

(2) The proposing organization must be willing to comply with all provisions of the National Endowment for Democracy Act as well as all provisions of current and subsequent agreements between the USIA and NED;

(3) The proposing organization must agree not to use grant funds for the purpose of educating, training, or informing United States audiences of any U.S. political party's policy or practice, or candidate for office. (This condition does not exclude making grants or expenditures for the purpose of educating, training or informing audiences of other countries on the institutions and values of democracy that may incidentally educate, train, or inform American participants);

(4) The proposing organization must agree that no NED funds will be used

for lobbying or propaganda that is directed at influencing public policy decisions of the government of the United States or of any state or locality thereof;

(5) The proposing organization must agree that there shall be no expenditure of NED funds for the purpose of supporting physical violence by individuals, groups or governments;

(6) The proposing organization may not employ any person engaged in intelligence activity on behalf of the United States government or any other government;

(7) NED will not normally reimburse grantees for expenses incurred prior to the signing of a grant agreement with NED;

(8) Each grant made by NED will be an independent action implying no future commitment on NED's part to a project or program;

(9) NED may, from time to time, fund feasibility studies. Applications for grants in this category should include, but not be limited to, the following: Scope, method and objective of the study; Calendar; Proposed administration of the study; and Detailed budget. The funding of a feasibility study by NED does not imply support for any project growing out of the study. It does, however, imply interest by NED in the area under study and a willingness to entertain a project proposal growing out of the study; and

(10) The proposing organization may not use NED funds to finance the campaigns of candidates for public office.

(f) All proposals received by NED are reviewed by the staff in order to determine their congruence with NED's purposes as stated in the organization's Articles of Incorporation and the NED Act.

(g) Grant applications must contain the following information:

(1) A one-page summary of the proposed program;

(2) Organizational background and biographical information on staff and directors in the U.S. and abroad;

(3) A complete project description, including a statement of objectives, a project calendar, and a description of anticipated results;

(4) A statement describing how the project relates to NED's purposes;

(5) A description of the methods to be used to evaluate the project in relation to its objectives;

(6) A detailed budget, including an explanation of any counterpart support anticipated by the applicant, whether monetary or in-kind, domestic or foreign; and

(7) The names and addresses of all other funding organizations to which the proposal has been submitted or will be submitted.

(h) After an award determination has been made by the Board, NED enters into a grant agreement with the recipient. That agreement is made in accordance with NED policy, the terms of NED's grant agreement with USIA, and the terms of the Act, and the terms of NED's standard grant agreement as they apply to the specific project in question. The NED Board of Directors approved a revised Statement of General Procedures and Guidelines on September 12, 1986. The statement, outlined above, is available from the NED office.

(i) NED Staff welcomes preliminary letters of inquiry prior to submission of a formal proposal. Letters of inquiry and formal proposals should be submitted to: Director of Program, National Endowment for Democracy 1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005–5000.

[51 FR 40164, Nov. 5, 1986. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54541, Oct. 7, 1999]

SUBCHAPTER H—PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF AMERICANS, THEIR PROPERTY AND ESTATES

PART 71—PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CITIZENS AND THEIR PROPERTY

Subpart A—General Activities

Sec.
71.1 Protection of Americans abroad.
71.2 Requests for naval force in foreign port.
71.3 American claimants to foreign estates and inheritances.
71.4 Real property of deceased American citizens.
71.5 Storage or safekeeping of private property.
71.6 Services for distressed Americans.
71.7 Reports on catastrophes abroad.
71.8 Assistance to American Red Cross.
71.9 Presentation of Americans at foreign courts.

Subpart B—Emergency Medical/Dietary Assistance for U.S. Nationals Incarcerated Abroad

71.10 Emergency medical assistance.
71.11 Short-term full diet program.
71.12 Dietary supplements.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658, 2670); Pub. L. 95–45 (91 Stat. 221).

SOURCE: 22 FR 10841, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Activities

§ 71.1 Protection of Americans abroad.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall perform such duties in connection with the protection of American nationals abroad as may be imposed upon them by rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State.

§ 71.2 Requests for naval force in foreign port.

Diplomatic representatives and consular officers shall not request the presence of a naval force in a foreign port unless a public emergency so necessitates. The request may be addressed to the officers in command of the naval force, in which event responsibility of action rests with them, or it may be addressed to the Department of State. In either case, the request should contain detailed reasons for its submission.

§ 71.3 American claimants to foreign estates and inheritances.

Where treaty provisions, local laws, or established usage permit, a consular officer should protect the interests of American citizens claiming foreign estates and inheritances.

§ 71.4 Real property of deceased American citizens.

In the absence of special provisions by treaty the devolution and transfer of real property are covered by the law of the place where the property is situated. When real property is left by the decedent within the country where death occurs, or where the decedent was domiciled at the time of death, the consular officer, or diplomatic officer, if there be no consular officer, should if feasible informally observe the proceedings and report to the diplomatic mission or the Department any apparent irregularity or unnecessary delay in settling the estate.

§ 71.5 Storage or safekeeping of private property.

Except in a public emergency, no officer of the Foreign Service shall accept private property for storage or safekeeping in the office or for transmission to some other destination, unless it is property belonging to the estate of a deceased American citizen, or property over which the officer has jurisdiction as a result of a catastrophe at sea. In public emergencies, officers may accept private property for storage and safekeeping or for transmission to another destination, provided the owner signs a statement to the effect that the property is being accepted for deposit at his request, at his own risk, and with full knowledge that neither the Government of the United States nor any of its officers assumes responsibility therefor.

§71.6 Services for distressed Americans.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall extend every possible aid and assistance within their power to distressed American citizens within their districts, but they shall not expend the funds nor pledge the credit of the Government of the United States for this purpose, except in the case of American seamen, or except as authorized by the Department of State.

§71.7 Reports on catastrophes abroad.

Whenever a great catastrophe occurs abroad, either on land or on sea, the officer within whose district the catastrophe takes place or into whose district the survivors are brought shall report immediately by telegraph the names of any American citizens who have been killed or injured and the names of American citizens known to be safe.

§71.8 Assistance to American Red Cross.

Officers and employees of the Foreign Service may cooperate fully with the American Red Cross within their respective districts and subject to the limitations prescribed in §102.806 (22 CFR, 1947 Supp.). They shall, however, avoid taking an active part in the solicitation of memberships or the collection of funds.

§71.9 Presentation of Americans at foreign courts.

The chief of the mission concerned may exercise his discretion in the matter of procuring the presentation of American citizens at the court of the country to which he is accredited.

Subpart B—Emergency Medical/Dietary Assistance for U.S. Nationals Incarcerated Abroad

SOURCE: 42 FR 60141, Nov. 25, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§71.10 Emergency medical assistance.

(a) *Eligibility criteria.* A U.S. national incarcerated abroad is considered eligible to receive funded medical treatment under the following general criteria:

(1) Adequate treatment cannot or will not be provided by prison authorities or the host government;

(2) All reasonable attempts to obtain private resources (prisoner's family, friends, etc.) have failed, or such resources do not exist;

(3) There are medical indications that the emergency medical assistance is necessary to prevent, or attempt to prevent, the death of the prisoners, or failure to provide the serviced will cause permanent disablement.

(b) *Services covered.* Funds, once approved, may be expended for:

(1) Medical examination, when required;

(2) Emergency treatment;

(3) Non-elective surgery;

(4) Medications and related medical supplies and equipment required on a routine basis to sustain life;

(5) Preventive or protective medications and medical supplies and equipment (vaccinations, inoculations, etc.) required to combat epidemic conditions (general or intramural);

(6) Childbirth attendance, including necessary medical care of newborn children; and

(7) Within the consular district, transportation for the U.S. national and attendant(s) designated by incarcerating officials between the place of incarceration and the place(s) of treatment.

(c) *Consular responsibility.* As soon as the consular officer is aware that a U.S. national prisoner in the consular district faces a medical crisis, the officer should take the following actions, setting forth the order or priority based on an evaluation of the facts received:

(1) Make every effort to contact the ill or injured prisoner as soon as possible;

(2) Take steps to obtain a professional medical diagnosis and prognosis of the ill or injured prisoner;

(3) Determine as accurately as possible the estimated costs of recommended treatment or surgery;

(4) Obtain the names and addreses of family or friends who might serve as a source of private funds for medical services, and attempt to obtain the necessary funds;

(5) Request the prisoner to execute a promissory note, since funds expended by the Department to cover medical services normally are on a reimbursable basis; and

(6) Submit the above information, along with recommendations and evaluations, to the Department for approval and authorization.

(d) *Emergency expenditure authorization*. When a medical emergency prohibits the delay inherent in contacting the Department and receiving authority to expend funds, the consular officer can expend up to an amount to be established by the Department without prior Departmental approval if:

(1) Symptoms determine eligibility for emergency medical treatment; or

(2) An immediate medical examination is warranted in order to verify the alleged abuse of a U.S. national prisoner by arresting or confining authorities; or

(3) Immediate emergency medical treatment or surgery is necessary to prevent death or permanent disablement, and there is insufficient time to explore private funds or obtain Department approval; and

(4) A promissory note already has been executed by the prisoner, or if the circumstances warrant, by the consular officer without recourse.

§ 71.11 Short-term full diet program.

(a) *Eligibility criteria*. A prisoner is considered eligible for the short-term full diet program under the following general criteria:

(1) The prisoner is to be or has been held in excess of one day in a holding jail or other facility;

(2) Incarcerating officials do not provide the prisoner food, and food is not available from any other sources, including private funding from family or friends; and

(3) If the funds exceed an amount to be established by the Department, the prisoner signs a promissory note for funds expended, since the assistance is on a normally reimbursable basis.

(b) *Consular responsibility*. As soon as the consular officer is aware that a U.S. national is incarcerated in a facility wherein food is not routinely provided, the consular officer should:

(1) Contact the prisoner in accordance with existing procedures;

(2) Determine the normal cost of basic diet and best method of effecting payment;

(3) Attempt to secure funds from private sources such as family or friends;

(4) Because funds expended by the Department to cover the short-term full diet program normally are on a reimbursable basis, have the prisoner execute a promissory note; and

(5) Contact the Department, providing the above information, for approval and authorization.

(c) *Emergency expenditure authorization*. Since an immediate need for a short-term full diet program often prohibits the delay inherent in contacting the Department and receiving authority to expend funds, the consular officer can expend up to an amount to be established by the Department without prior Departmental approval if the prisoner's case meets the criteria established in paragraph (a) of this section. Expenditures above the predetermined limit must receive the prior approval of the Department.

§ 71.12 Dietary supplements.

(a) *Eligibility criteria*. A prisoner is considered eligible for the dietary supplement program under the following general criteria:

(1) An evaluation by a priviate physician, prison doctor, or other host country medical authority reveals that the prison diet does not meet the minimum requriements to sustain adequate health; or

(2) If the evaluation in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is not available, an evaluation by either a regional medical officer or Departmental medical officer reveals that the prison diet does not provide the minimum requirements to sustain adequate health.

(b) *Consular responsibility*. (1) When the consular officer is aware that the U.S. prisoner's diet does not provide the minimum requirements to sustain adequate health, the consular officer shall obtain the necessary dietary supplements and distribute them to the prisoner on a regular basis.

(2) As soon as the consular officer believes that dietary supplements are being misused, the consular officer

shall suspend provision of the dietary supplements and report the incident in full to the Department.

PART 72—DEATHS AND ESTATES

REPORTING DEATHS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

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AUTHORITY: R.S. 1709, as amended, sec. 302, 60 Stat. 1001; 22 U.S.C. 1175, 842.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10841, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

REPORTING DEATHS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

§ 72.1 Consular responsibility.

(a) A consular officer (or in his absence a diplomatic officer) is responsible for reporting to the Department, to the legal representative, and to the closest known relative the deaths of all United States citizens occurring in his consular district except as otherwise provided in § 72.2. In order that he may be informed of such deaths, the consular officer should enlist the cooperation and assistance of the local authorities and the members of the American community.

(b) A consular agent is not authorized to report the deaths of United States citizens to the Department, to the legal representative and to the closest known relative. The consular agent should, however, immediately report the circumstances of the death to

his principal consular officer, who then has the responsibility for reporting in the manner prescribed in this section through § 72.8.

§ 72.2 Exceptions to consular responsibility.

(a) *Department of Defense personnel.* The Department of Defense is required to report officially the deaths of its military and civilian personnel. However, if no representative of the Department of Defense is present in the consular district where the death occurs, the consular officer should inform the Mission in the country to which he is assigned regarding the circumstances, for action by the appropriate attache. In colonial or trustee areas, or in countries in which no Defense Department attaches are assigned, the consular officer should telegraph the particulars of the death to the Department of State, indicating the maximum length of time before local burial is mandatory, for action by the Department of Defense. All inquiries concerning the death of any person falling within this category should be referred to the Department of Defense, Washington, DC 20301. Instructions in this paragraph do not apply to reporting the deaths of dependents of Department of Defense personnel or to reporting the deaths of contractor personnel, *i.e.*, United States civilians employed in foreign countries by commercial concerns operating under contract with the Department of Defense, or their dependents. The deaths of such persons should be reported in the manner prescribed in § 72.4

(b) *Coast Guard personnel.* The United States Coast Guard is required to report officially the deaths of its military and civilian personnel. If death occurs in any country in Europe or the British Isles in which a Coast Guard detail is not assigned, the consular officer should inform the Senior Coast Guard Merchant Marine Detail Officer (Europe), London, England, by telegraph. If the death occurs outside Europe or the British Isles, the consular officer should telegraph the particulars of the death to the Department of State, indicating the maximum length of time before local burial is mandatory, for action by the Coast Guard. All inquiries concerning the death of Coast Guard personnel should be referred to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20226. The instructions in this section do not apply to reporting the deaths of dependents of Coast Guard personnel. The deaths of such persons should be reported in the manner prescribed in § 72.4.

§ 72.3 Telegraphic notifications of death.

(a) *Use of telegraph.* When instructions must be obtained from the next of kin or other interested person in the United States as to disposition of the remains, notification of death should be sent by telegraph to the Department for forwarding. If available to the consular officer, the name and address of the next of kin or legal representative (§ 72.18) should be included in the message. Consular officers at posts in Canada and Mexico whose consular districts are contiguous to the United States may, in their discretion, communicate directly by telegraph with next of kin or legal representative, requesting instructions for disposition of the remains.

(b) *Content of notification.* All such notifications should state the minimum cost of

(1) Local burial;

(2) Cremation (if applicable);

(3) Embalming, preparing and shipping the remains; and

(4) The maximum period of time before local burial is mandatory.

(c) *Payment of charges.* The cost of these initial notifications of death by telegraph is a proper charge against offical funds. Subsequent telegrams relating to matters for personal decision are normally at the expense of interested parties.

[22 FR 10841, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 30 FR 4412, Apr. 6, 1965]

§ 72.4 Normal reporting procedure.

(a) *Purpose and use of Form FS–192.* Form FS–192, ''Report of the Death of an American Citizen'', is an administrative report established for the purpose of providing essential facts concerning the death of a United States citizen, and should be used to report the death officially to the Department, to the legal representative, and to the

closest known relative of the deceased. Notification of death by telegraph does not eliminate the necessity for reporting the death on Form FS–192.

(b) *Information required on Form FS–192.* All information called for under the various headings of Form FS–192 should be supplied in as much detail as possible. When prolonged delay is experienced in procuring full data, the consular officer should prepare and distribute a preliminary report of death on Form FS–192, marking the report ''Preliminary.'' This should be followed by a final and complete report as soon as full data are available. Expanded comments necessary to cover special circumstances concerning the death, should appear under the heading ''Remarks.'' When applicable, statements concerning the following subjects should also appear under the heading ''Remarks'':

(1) Disposition made of the passport and certificate of naturalization (see § 72.8);

(2) If the deceased is known to have been the recipient of continuing payments other than salary from the Federal Government (e.g., retirement, social security, disability compensation, or veterans insurance or benefits), indication of the nature of the Payments received;

(3) If the deceased is a Selective Service registrant of inductible age, his Selective Service registration number and the number and address of his Local Board, when known.

(c) *Signing and sealing of Form FS–192.* All copies of the Form FS–192 should be signed by the consular officer with his name and official title typed below, and the consular impression seal should be impressed on each copy.

(d) *Transmission of Form FS–192 to the Department.* The original of Form FS–192 shall be sent to the Department, plus one additional copy for each agency concerned, if the deceased was:

(1) A recipient of continuing payments other than salary from the Federal Government; or

(2) An officer or employee of the Federal Government (other than Department of Defense or Coast Guard); or

(3) A Selective Service registrant of inductible age.

(e) *Transmission of form to legal representative and next of kin.* A copy of Form FS–192 should be sent to the legal representative. A copy should also be sent to the closest known relative of the deceased (or relatives, if there are two or more persons having equal interests). No fee is prescribed for sending one copy each of completed Form FS–192 to the legal representative and to the closest known relative or relatives.

(f) *Transmission of form to other consular districts.* In the event that a part of the personal estate of the decedent is known to be in a consular district other than that in which the death occurs (see § 72.32), a copy of Form FS–192 should be sent to the consular officer in the other district.

(g) *Supplying copies of form.* Copies of Form FS–192 shall be supplied by the Department of State or by the Foreign Service post upon request to any person having valid need therefor. Charges are as prescribed in the Schedule of Fees (§ 21.1 of this chapter) or in the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

§ 72.5 Reports of presumptive deaths.

(a) *Provisional report.* Upon the receipt of evidence that a United States citizen is missing and is presumed to be dead, a report should be submitted to the Department on Form FS–192, with the title amended to read ''Report of the Presumptive Death of an American Citizen.'' A statement should be inserted in the form under the heading ''Cause of Death'' such as the following: ''Reported missing, believed to be dead'', giving the source of the information upon which the presumption is based. A statement should also be included under the heading ''Remarks'' showing the requirements of local law for the establishment of legal presumption of the death of missing persons; *i.e.*, whether under local law the legal presumption of death automatically arises at the expiration of a stipulated lapse of time, or whether formal action is necessary to obtain legal confirmation of the death of missing persons.

(b) *Final report.* In the event that the fact of death is established, a final complete report shall be submitted to

the Department on Form FS–192 marked ''Final Report,'' in which reference shall be made, under the heading ''Remarks'', to the provisional report. If feasible, a ''Final Report'' should be sumbitted at such time as legal presumption of death arises in accordance with local law.

§ 72.6 Reports of deaths on the high seas.

(a) *On vessels of United States registry.* When a United States citizen (not a seaman) dies on board a vessel of the United States making a voyage from a port in the United States to any foreign port, the master of the vessel is required to enter the circumstances of the death in the official log book (46 U.S.C. 201). Customarily, these circumstances are reported to the consular officer at the first port of call. On the basis of the log entry, the consular officer should report the death on Form FS–192 in the manner prescribed for other United States citizens (see § 72.4). A copy of the text of the log entry, certified by the master, should be retained with the office copy of Form FS–192.

(b) *On vessels of foreign registry.* When a United States citizen dies on a vessel of foreign registry, all information obtained from the master of the vessel for purposes of reporting the death on Form FS–192, should be supported by a certified copy of the text of the log entry, if obtainable.

§ 72.7 Reports on deceased persons believed to be United States citizens.

(a) *Verification of citizenship.* As Form FS–192 may be accepted in courts of law, or considered elsewhere, as evidence of United States citizenship at the time of death, the consular officer should consult the regulations describing the evidence of citizenship which is acceptable for passport and registration purposes and should exercise due care in determining the citizenship status of the deceased. In doubtful cases he should transmit the Form FS–192 to the Department under cover of a despatch stating that the citizenship of the deceased has not been verified. The Department will then determine whether Form FS–192 may be released to the legal representative, next of kin, or other interested person, and will inform the consular officer of whatever action is taken.

(b) *Presumptions as to citizenship status.* When the deceased was not currently documented at a Foreign Service office as a United States citizen, it must be assumed that, if the deceased was—

(1) A native citizen, he had retained United States citizenship at the time of death, in the absence of evidence of an affirmative act of expatriation under paragraph 1, section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907, section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940, or section 340 or 350 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

(2) A naturalized citizen, he had retained United States citizenship at the time of death, in the absence of evidence that he had lost nationality of the United States by having a continuous residence for three years in the territory of a foreign state as provided in section 352(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or by having a continuous residence for five years in any other foreign state or states as provided in section 352(a)(2) of the same act, unless there is evidence that his case comes within one of the exceptions established under section 353 or 354 of the act. Nationality may also have been lost under similar provisions contained in section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940. The term residence as used herein means the place of general abode, and residence shall be considered continuous for the purpose of sections 350 and 352(a) (1) and (2) of the act where there is a continuity of stay but not necessarily an uninterrupted physical presence in a foreign state or states or outside the United States.

§ 72.8 Disposition of nationality documents.

(a) *Passport.* The passport of a deceased United States citizen should be canceled by the consular officer and either returned to the Department or delivered to the person having a legitimate interest therein. Only a person who is included in the passport may be considered to have a legitimate interest in it. The date and place of death should be noted on the passport, and an

appropriate notation made on Form FS–192 (see § 72.4(b)(1)).

(b) *Certificate of naturalization*. The certificate of naturalization of a deceased United States citizen should be taken up by the consular officer and forwarded to the Department for transmission to the Department of Justice; or, if the certificate is claimed by any person who may have a legitimate interest therein, it should be endorsed by the consular officer to show the date and place of death of the person to whom it was originally issued, and should then be delivered to the person entitled thereto, with appropriate notation made on Form FS–192 (see § 72.4(b)(1)).

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS

§ 72.9 Consular responsibility.

(a) In the absence of relatives or other interested persons, the consular officer should exert all reasonable effort to carry out the expressed wishes of the deceased or next of kin as to local burial, cremation, or shipment of the remains, taking care that the legal requirements of the country are met. However, the consular officer is neither authorized nor expected to assume any financial responsibility for, or to incur any expense in connection with, the disposition of the remains of deceased persons unless specifically instructed to do so by the Department. When the next of kin or other interested person cannot be reached within the period provided by local law for the interment or preservation of dead bodies and sufficient funds can be realized from the personal estate of the deceased in the consular officer's possession, he should arrange for disposal of the reamins locally and draw funds from the estate to cover the costs (see § 72.39; also § 72.20 as regards withdrawals from bank accounts). If there are not sufficient funds in the estate to cover the costs, and funds are unobtainable from relatives or other interested persons, there may be no alternative but to accept disposal of the remains by the local authorities in accordance with local law or regulations. (See also § 72.13 for remains requiring special handling.)

(b) A consular agent may, upon instructions from his principal consular officer, arrange for the disposition of remains of deceased United States citizens. His principal consular officer has, in accordance with this section to § 72.14, the responsibility for reporting to relatives and for complying with the laws of the country in which the death occurred as well as the requirements of the United States.

§ 72.10 Local burial.

(a) *Arrangements for funerals*. When the responsibility for local burial falls on the consular officer (see § 72.9), he should endeavor to carry out the expressed instructions of the deceased or, in the absence of such instructions, the wishes of the next of kin. Funeral services should be conducted in accordance with the rites of the religious faith of the deceased, if known. In each instance the consular officer should notify known friends of the deceased and other interested persons in the consular district (such as any American community organizations) of the date and place of the funeral. When practicable, the services should be attended by a member of the consular staff.

(b) *Report to relatives*. The next of kin, or other person whose wishes have been considered in making the arrangements for local burial, should be informed by letter of any funeral service that is held.

(c) *Erection of markers*. If the consular officer is requested to make arrangements for the erection of markers on graves, he may assist to the extent of ascertaining any feasible procedure for making local arrangements and effecting direct remittance for this purpose, and informing the interested party accordingly.

(d) *Upkeep of graves*. The maintenance and repair of graves of persons whose remains are interred abroad, including officers and employees of the Foreign Service, is not a proper charge against official funds unless specifically authorized. If the consular officer is requested to make arrangements for the upkeep of graves, he may assist to the extent indicated in paragraph (c) of this section with respect to the erection of markers.

§ 72.11 Cremation.

(a) *Arrangements.* When cremation is desired, and the facilities are available, the consular officer should see that all necessary arrangements are made if compatible with the requirements of the country in which the death occurred, having in mind particularly such local laws as may prohibit cremation unless specific request for such disposition was made in writing by the individual prior to death.

(b) *Disposition of ashes.* Disposition of the ashes should be made in accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased or the next of kin, or other interested person. If shipment to the United States is desired, only local health requirements must be met, as there are no sanitary requirements for entry of ashes into the United States. A marking should be made on, or a marker firmly affixed to, the container in which the ashes are shipped. The latter should be accompanied by—

(1) An offical death certificate;

(2) Cremation certificate;

(3) Certificate from the crematorium stating that the container holds only the cremated remains of the deceased; and

(4) A permit to export (if required locally).

§ 72.12 Shipment of remains to the United States.

(a) *Arrangements.* Whenever the remains of persons who have died abroad, regardless of the nationality of the deceased, are to be shipped to the United States, the consular officer should assure himself that they are properly encased and accompanied by all necessary papers pertaining to the death, exhumation (if applicable) and preparation for shipment. The requirements of the country where the death occurred must be met at all times.

(b) *Local documents accompanying remains.* The following documents should accompany the remains for shipment, attached to the consular mortuary certificate (see paragraph (d) of this section):

(1) A certificate of death issued by the local registrar of deaths, or similar authority, identifying the remains, showing the place, date and cause of death as certified by the attending physician, with a listing of the cause of death conforming as far as practicable with the terminology of the International List of Causes of Death (needed to comply with United States Quarantine and interstate requirements);

(2) The affidavit described in paragraph (c) of this section (for United States Customs), which also would generally include evidence of embalming, when applicable (needed to comply with the requirments for interstate shipment);

(3) A ''transit permit'' authorizing export of the body out of the country, issued by the health authority at the port of embarkation, stating the date of its issuance, name of deceased, sex, race, age, cause and date of death (needed to comply with New York health requirements).

(c) *Packing and labeling of casket.* In order to facilitate clearance through United States Customs at the port of entry, the undertaker, or whatever person is responsible for packing the body for shipment, should be required to make a sworn declaration—to be attached to the consular mortuary certificate (see paragraph (d) of this section)—that the casket or box contains only the body of the deceased and the necessary clothing and packing. The sworn declaration should be made, if practicable, before the consular officer; if not, it should be made before a qualified local official, whose signature and seal can be authenticated by the consular officer. The outer box should be labeled in conformity with port of entry health requirements.

(d) *Consular mortuary certificate.* A consular mortuary certificate should be prepared indicating how the case is marked and addressed, means of transportation to the United States, name of carrier, date and place of shipment, port of entry and scheduled time of arrival. The documents listed in paragraph (b) of this section should be ribboned to the consular mortuary certificate, which should be signed by the consular officer and sealed with the consular press seal.

§ 72.13 Remains requiring special handling.

(a) *Foreign Service personnel.* In the absence of relatives or other interested

persons, the consular officer should make all necessary arrangements for the disposition of the remains of deceased officers and employees of the Foreign Service according to specific instructions from the Department.

(b) *Personnel of other Government agencies.* The consular officer should extend to other departments or agencies of the United States Government all appropriate aid, in accordance with specific instructions received through the Department of State for the disposition of the remains of an employee who has died while serving in a foreign country.

§ 72.14 Fees for disposing remains.

No fees are prescribed for services in connection with the disposition of remains of United States citizens or nationals. Fees for such services with respect to the remains of foreign nationals are as prescribed in the Schedule of Fees, 22 CFR 22.1.

[63 FR 6480, Feb. 9, 1998]

PERSONAL ESTATES OF DECEASED CITIZENS

§ 72.15 Statutory responsibility of consular officer.

Sections 1175–1179 of title 22 of the United States Code prescribe the statutory responsibility of officers of the United States Foreign Service for the personal estates of deceased United States citizens dying outside the United States.

§ 72.16 Regulatory responsibility of consular officer.

Except as otherwise provided in §§ 72.18 through 72.26, the consular officer (or in his absence a dipomatic officer) should take possession and dispose of the personal estates (other than the articles described in §§ 72.29 and 72.30) of all United States citizens who die within his jurisdiction or were residing therein at the time of death. This responsibility should be discharged in accordance with the procedure prescribed herein so far as that procedure is authorized by:

(a) Treaty provisions; or

(b) The laws or authorities of the country wherein the estate is located; or

(c) Established usage.

§ 72.17 Responsibility of consular agents.

A consular agent has no statutory authority to take possession and dispose of the personal estate of a deceased citizen of the United States, except under the immediate supervision and as the agent of his principal consular officer. The consular agent, therefore, should immediately report the circumstances to, and request instructions from, his principal consular officer, who should assume the responsibility for taking possession and disposing of the personal estate in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 72.18 Responsibility if legal representative is present.

According to law (22 U.S.C. 1175), the consular officer should not take possession or dispose of the personal estate of a deceased citizen who has left a legal representative in the country where the death occurred or in the country where he was residing at the time of death. As used here, the term ''legal representative'' means—

(a) An executor designated by will or testament;

(b) An administrator appointed in interstate proceedings;

(c) An agent of executor or administrator qualifying by power of attorney;

(d) A child of legal age;

(e) A parent;

(f) The next of kind (nearest blood relative);

(g) The surviving spouse.

§ 72.19 Responsibility if trustee for personal estate is present.

Likewise, the law (22 U.S.C. 1175) stipulates that the consular officer should not take possession or dispose of the personal estate of a deceased citizen who has left in the country where the death occurred, or in which he was residing at the time of death, a ''trustee by him appointed.'' The language of the statute includes any person, natural or juristic, appointed by the decedent in a will, or appointed by a deed to hold legal title to the personal property for the benefit of a named beneficiary.

§ 72.20 Responsibility if "partner in trade" is present.

Although the law (22 U.S.C. 1175) also relieves the consular officer of responsibility if a ''partner in trade'' is present, the death of one member of a partnership automatically dissolves this relationship. Consequently, the surviving partner or partners have no beneficial interest as ''partners in trade'' in the personal estate of the deceased. The duties and responsibilities of provisional conservator of the personal estate of the deceased cannot therefore be assumed by a surviving partner, unless he is duly authorized to act as a legal representative of the deceased. Accordingly, the presence of a former ''partner in trade'' will not necessarily relieve the consular officer of his responsibility.

§ 72.21 Responsibility if will intended to operate locally exists.

If a will is discovered which is intended to operate locally, and a local or domiciliary representative named by the decedent qualifies promptly and takes charge of the personal estate, the consular officer should assume no responsibility for the estate (§§ 72.18 and 72.19), and should not take possession, inventory and dispose of the personal property and effects or in any way serve as agent for the local or domiciliary representative. However, if the laws of the country permit and if the local or domicillary representative does not qualify promptly, the consular officer may have take protective action in the interest of the estate to the extent of placing his seal on the personal property and effects of the decedent, such seal to be broken or removed only at the request of the local or domiciliary representative. Furthermore, he should see that the foreign authorities accord due recognition to the American interests involved and provide proper protection for the property under local procedures. If prolonged delays are encountered by the local or domiciliary representative in making arrangements to take charge of the personal estate, the consular officer may request that the will be offered for probate, if in his judgement such action is advisable in the interest of the estate.

§ 72.22 Responsibility if will intended to operate in the United States exists.

If a will that is intended to operate in the United States is found among the effects taken into possession by the consular officer, it should be forwarded immediately to the person or persons designated, in the event that their whereabouts are known. When this is impossible, the will should be sent to the appropriate court in the State of the decedent's domicile. Special directions contained in the will for the conservation by the consular officer of the personal estate should be observed by him so far as the laws of the foreign country and these regulations permit him to act.

§ 72.23 Responsibility in case of Department of Defense personnel.

The Department of Defense is required, in the absence of a legal representative or other authorized person (see §§ 72.18 and 72.19), to assume responsibility for the disposition of the personal estates of its military and civilian personnel who have died abroad. However, when no representative of the Department of Defense, or other authorized person, is present at the time of death, the consular officer should take possession of the personal estate and hold it for disposition in accordance with instructions from the Department of Defense. No fee should be charged for services so rendered (§ 72.54). Instructions in this section do not apply to the personal estates of dependents of Department of Defense personnel; nor to contractor personnel, *i.e.*, United States civilians employed in foreign countries by commercial concerns operating under contract with the Department of Defense, and their dependents. The estates of such persons should be disposed of in the manner prescribed by §§ 72.28 to 72.51, if no legal representative is present.

§ 72.24 Responsibility in case of Coast Guard personnel.

The United States Coast Guard is required, in the absence of a legal representative or other authorized person (see §§ 72.18 and 72.19), to assume responsibility for the disposition of the

personal estates of its military and civilian personnel who have died abroad. However, when no representative of the Coast Guard, or other authorized person is present at the time of death, the consular officer should take possession of the personal estate and hold it for disposition in accordance with instructions from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard. No fees should be charged for services so rendered (§ 72.54). Instructions in this section do not apply to the personal estates of dependents of Coast Guard personnel. The estates of such persons should be disposed of in the manner prescribed by §§ 72.28 to 72.51, if no legal representative is present.

§ 72.25 Responsibility in case of citizens dying on the high seas.

(a) *Consular responsibility not provided by statute.* There is no express provision of law authorizing the consular officer to take possession and dispose of the personal estate of a citizen of the United States (not a seaman) who has died on the high seas.

(b) *When death occurs on board vessel of United States registry.* If the death occurred on board a vessel of the United States, the master of the vessel, in the absence of a legal representative or other authorized person (see §§ 72.18 and 72.19), should be requested to take custody and return the personal estate to the shipping company in the United States for forwarding to the legal representative or other authorized person.

(c) *When death occurs on board vessel of foreign registry.* Death on board a vessel of foreign registry is considered to have occurred in the territory of the country of the ship's registry, and the estate laws of that country are applicable in such cases. In the absence of a legal representative or other authorized person (see §§ 72.18 and 72.19), the consular officer should take possession and dispose of the personal estate, provided that the laws of the country of assignment as well as the laws of the country of the ship's registry permit. The procedure in such cases is identical with that followed in the disposition of the estate of any United States citizen who may have died within the consular district, except that no fees should be charged for services rendered (§ 72.55).

§ 72.26 Responsibility in case of seamen.

See §§ 85.4 to 85.9 of this chapter for regulations regarding the disposition of the personal estates of seamen who have died while serving as members of the crew of a vessel of the United States. The consular officer should take possession and dispose of the personal estates of United States citizens who have died while serving as seamen on board foreign vessels, in the manner prescribed by § 72.25(c).

§ 72.27 Responsibility in case of Foreign Service personnel.

In the absence of a legal representative or other authorized person, the consular officer should take possession and dispose of the personal estates of deceased Foreign Service personnel in the manner prescribed by these regulations for other deceased citizens of the United States, except that no fee should be charged (§ 72.54). Travel orders issued by the Department for shipment of the personal effects of deceased officers and employees of the Foreign Service constitute only administrative authorization to transport the effects to a given destination, and in no way relieve the consular officer of the responsibility for satisfying himself of a claimant's right to the personal estate prior to shipment (§ 72.43).

§ 72.28 Effects to be taken into possession.

Although no limitations are placed by law (22 U.S.C. 1175) on the nature and extent of the personal property that should be taken into possession by the consular officer in the absence of a legal representative, experience has shown that the need exists to delimit by regulation the consular officer's obligations, but not his authority, in this regard. For example, the consular officer would not normally be expected to take physical possession of the articles covered in § 72.29 unless the items are of such nature and quantity as to be readily included with the personal effects of the nature described in this section, or unless such action, when physically possible, is necessary for the preservation or protection of the property. The consular officer does, however, have responsibility for taking

reasonable steps to safeguard the articles of the personal estate which he does not take into possession until disposition can be effected by the legal representative. The personal effects which the consular officer would normally take into possession in any event include the following:

(a) Convertible assets, consisting of currency, redeemable transportation tickets, evidences of debts due and payable in the country of the officer's assignment, and any other instruments negotiable by the consular officer;

(b) Perishable property (including most foodstuffs), having commercial value;

(c) Luggage;

(d) Wearing apparel;

(e) Miscellaneous personal effects;

(f) Jewelry, heirlooms and articles of sentimental value;

(g) Non-negotiable instruments, defined as any document or instrument not saleable or transferrable by the consular officer, but which requires either the signature of the decedent or action by, or endorsement of, his legal representative; and includes transportation tickets not redeemed or redeemable by the consular officer, traveler's checks, promissory notes, evidences of debts not due and payable in the country of the officer's assignment, stocks, bonds or other similar instruments, bank books, books showing deposits in building and loan associations, etc. No fee is charged on non-negotiable instruments taken into possession by the consular officer; see § 72.53.

(h) Personal documents and papers.

§ 72.29 Nominal possessions; property not normally taken into possession.

(a) The taking of articles of personal property into nominal possession from local officials or other persons, for the explicit purpose of on-the-spot release to the ''legal representative'' as defined in § 72.18 against the latter's memorandum receipt discharging the consular officer without further accounting of any responsibility for articles so transferred by him, shall not be construed as the taking of custody by the officer. No fee shall be charged for the consular officer's service in effecting transfer of the articles in the manner described, provided that he is not required to prepare a consular inventory, appraise the articles, or list the contents of containers, and provided further that the effects are not taken in safekeeping upon official accountability.

(b) The consular officer is not normally expected to take physical possession, as provisional conservator, of livestock or of articles of personal property which may be found in residences and places of storage such as furniture, household effects and furnishings, bulky works of art, etc., unless the items are of such nature and quantity as to be readily included with the personal effects (§ 72.28), or unless such action, when physically possible, is necessary for the preservation or protection of the property, especially where the articles are of considerable intrinsic value; nor is the consular officer normally expected to take into physical possession motor vehicles, airplanes, or powered watercraft. Personal property not taken into possession should, however, be safeguarded by affixing the consular seal on the premises or on the property (whichever is appropriate), provided the laws of the country permit; or by taking reasonable steps to ensure that such items are placed in safekeeping (at the expense of the estate) until action can be taken by the legal representative. In order to protect the interests of the estate, the consular officer should prepare a list, in quintuplicate, of the articles not taken into physical custody, with indication of safeguarding measures taken, for submission with the inventory of effects which must be prepared for all items in his possession (see § 72.53). If the property which normally would be sealed by the consular officer is not immediately accessible, he should consider requesting the local authorities to seal the premises, or the property, or otherwise ensure that the property remains intact until consular seals can be placed thereon or the property placed in safe storage, or until the legal representative assumes responsibility therefor.

§ 72.30 Bank deposits in foreign countries.

The existence of bank deposits when known should be reported to the legal

representative, or other authorized person, who should be informed of the general procedure required by local law to withdraw such deposits and whether legal counsel is advisable for that purpose. There is no express provision of law authorizing the consular officer to withdraw or otherwise dispose of bank deposits in foreign countries left by deceased United States citizens. Such deposits, therefore, are considered for the purpose of the regulations in this part as forming no part of the personal estate of a decedent, and no Foreign Service fees are chargeable thereon (§ 72.53(c)). In the event that the consular officer is requested by the legal representative of the estate to withdraw bank balances on his behalf in order to defray local expenses in connection with the death and the settlement of the personal estate of the decedent, he may comply with such request if facilities are provided by the depository for this purpose. Funds withdrawn should be limited to the amount necessary to defray the expenses prescribed herein, and fees should be collected on the amount withdrawn, in accordance with § 72.52.

§ 72.31 Action when immediate possession is impracticable.

The law imposes no affirmative obligation upon the consular officer to travel long distances for the purpose of taking on-the-spot possession of a personal estate. If occasion to visit the locality where the death occurred coincides with the need to take action, the consular officer should avail himself of the occasion to assume custody of the effects. Normally, however, the consular officer's initial responsibility in such cases does not extend beyond reasonable efforts to obtain possession of the estate. He should communicate with the persons, officials, or organizations having custody of the effects, requesting that the effects be delivered to him, at the expense of the estate, for lawful disposition. If the local authorities should decline to surrender possession to the consular officer in a case where he feels that his right to take possession is clear, he may refer the matter to the mission. The consular officer's personal responsibility for any given item among the personal effects commences only when that item reaches his hand.

§ 72.32 Action when property is in other consular districts.

If any portion of the personal estate is known to be in another consular district, mention of this should be made under ''Remarks'' in the Form FS–192; and a copy of this form should be sent to the consular officer concerned (see § 72.4(f)) who should assume responsibility independently for taking possession and disposing of these effects in the manner prescribed herein. If the cash resources of the personal estate found in one consular district are insufficient to pay the decedent's debts in that district or in the country of the consular officer's assignment (see § 72.39), the funds found among the personal effects in the other consular district may be utilized to pay the decedent's debts in both districts or countries. In such cases, the consular officer who effects the transfer of the funds should enter the disbursement in his final statement of account (see § 72.51), including the funds transferred in the gross amount of the estate in his possession, for the assessment of fees as indicated in §§ 72.52 to 72.55. The funds transferred should also appear in the final statement of account of the consular officer receiving them as ''receipts'' and ''disbursements'', stating the source. However, no fee should be charged on the amount involved (see § 72.53(b)).

§ 72.33 Official notification to legal representative.

The preparation and forwarding of Form FS–192 complies with the law (22 U.S.C. 1176) as regards notification of death to the legal representative as well as to the Secretary of State. Failing by direct means to locate a legal representative, the consular officer may, if required in connection with the settlement of the estate, have recourse to giving public notice of the death in ''one of the gazettes'' (*i.e.*, any suitable periodical) in the consular district.

§ 72.34 [Reserved]

§ 72.35 Procedure for inventorying and appraising effects.

After taking possession of the personal estate of a deceased citizen, the consular officer should immediately inventory and appraise the personal effects on the basis of the local market value, article by article, with the assistance of two other persons who should join him in signing the inventory and in certifying to the accuracy of of the appraised value of each article inventoried. The inventory should include only that part of the personal estate actually taken into possession by the consular officer, regardless of value and the fact that the death may have occurred in one consular district and a portion of the personal effects may be found in another consular jurisdiction. Care should be exercised not to over-estimate the value of the personal effects, which is the basis on which Foreign Service fees will be charged (§ 72.52). The consular officer may, in his discretion, call upon professional appraisers at the expense of the estate when warranted by the nature of the personal effects, *i.e.*, expensive jewelry, furs, etc.

§ 72.36 Preparation and disposition of inventory.

The inventory of effects should be prepared in quintuplicate. All copies should be signed by the consular officer and the two persons who assisted in its preparation, and they should be disposed of in the following manner:

(a) The original retained in the office files;

(b) Two copies, under cover of a despatch, sent to the Department (one copy for transmission to the General Accounting Office);

(c) One copy to the legal representative (two copies if the next of kin is the legal representative); and

(d) One copy to the next of kin.

§ 72.37 Disposal of perishable property.

As soon as practicable after the consular officer takes possession, the perishable portion of the personal estate having commercial value (including most foodstuffs) should be sold at auction, *i.e.*, to the most favorable bidder, unless the amount involved does not justify such expenditure. A newspaper advertisement, written or oral requests for bids from any interested party, or the services of a professional auctioneer, may all serve the purpose of insuring an impartial sale. When the value of the goods or circumstances do not justify such action, the consular officer may proceed directly with the sale of the goods.

§ 72.38 Collection of debts due deceased.

The consular officer should endeavor to collect only those debts due the decedent from persons or concerns in the country in which the death occurred or in the country in which the decedent was residing at the time of death. Debts so collected are regarded as part of the decedent's personal estate, and should be included in the gross amount thereof for the assessment of fees (§ 72.52).

§ 72.39 Payment of debts owed by deceased.

(a) *When cash resources suffice.* The decedent's debts which the consular officer is reasonably certain are legitimately owed in the country in which the death occurred, or in the country in which he was residing at the time of death, including expenses incident to the disposition of the remains and the personal effects, should be paid out of the cash resources of the personal estate taken into possession by the consular officer; namely, money found among the personal effects, proceeds of the sale of the perishable property, or funds received through the collection of debts owed the decedent. See § 72.32 in regard to the personal estate in another consular district. Any doubtful claim against the estate should be referred to the legal representative or other authorized person for consideration; a claim for damages for a negligent or wrongful act of the decedent is not a debt to be paid by the consular officer unless it has been reduced to judgment.

(b) *When cash resources are insufficient.* In the event that the cash resources of the personal estate are not sufficient to pay the debts owing in the

country in which the death occurred, or in the country in which the decedent was residing at the time of death, the consular officer should endeavor to obtain sufficient funds from the legal representative, next of kin or other interested person. See § 72.32 concerning funds found in another consular district. Fees are not charged on funds so furnished (§ 72.53). If sufficient funds cannot be assembled from the foregoing sources, the consular officer should sell at auction (see § 72.37), such portion of the personal estate as may be necessary to pay the debts and expenses. Should occasion arise for sale of motor vehicles, airplanes or powered watercraft, title to which and liens upon which in the United States and almost universally are matters of official record, care should be taken to conform with applicable registration requirements. Articles which are most marketable, and at the same time least likely to be desired by the heirs of the decedent, should be sold first. Jewelry, heirlooms and articles which may have sentimental value to relatives, regardless of intrinsic value, should be sold only in case of necessity, and in the order named. Members of the decedent's family should be notified of the necessity for the sale, if practicable, in order that they may purchase these articles if they desire. Proceeds from the sale are regarded as forming part of the personal estate and should be included in the gross amount thereof for the assessment of Foreign Service fees (see § 72.52).

§ 72.40 Consular officer not to act as administrator of estate.

The consular officer normally should not accept appointment from any foreign state or from a court in the United States to act as administrator, or to assist (except as provisional conservator) in administering the personal estate of a deceased citizen who has died, or was residing at the time of death, within his consular district. Neither should he accept appointment as guardian or in any other fiduciary capacity in the settlement of the estate without:

(a) Having previously obtained the permission of the Secretary of State to accept such appointment; and

(b) Having assured himself that he has authority so to act under treaty provisions, local law or usage.

If authorization is received as to appointment in any of the capacities indicated above, the consular officer will be required to execute bond, with surety to be approved by the Secretary of State (22 U.S.C. 1178, 1179).

§ 72.41 Consular officer not to perform legal services or to employ counsel.

Owing to the legal restriction against engaging in foreign business or professional activity (22 U.S.C. 805), the consular officer shall not act as attorney or agent for the estate. Neither shall he employ counsel at the expense of the United States Government, or the estate, in collecting and disposing of the personal estate of a deceased citizen. If legal assistance is requested of the consular officer, he may furnish the names of several attorneys or inform the inquirer as to sources through which the names of suitable attorneys may be obtained.

§ 72.42 Consular officer not to assume financial responsibility.

The consular officer, as provisional conservator of the personal estate of a deceased citizen, is neither authorized nor expected to assume any financial responsibility, not to incur any expense in behalf of the estate, in excess of funds available for that purpose (see § 72.39(a)).

§ 72.43 Conditions under which estate can be released by consular officer.

The consular officer is responsible to the United States court having probate jurisdiction over the estate and to the parties in interest for the personal estate in his possession. He must be prepared to deliver the estate to, or otherwise dispose of it according to the wishes of, the legal representative of the decedent upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of the latter's right to receive the estate, and upon the payment of the prescribed Foreign Service fees (§ 72.52). Determination of what constitutes satisfactory evidence of a claimant's right to the personal estate of a deceased citizen is also the responsibility of the consular officer. The

consular officer, therefore, must satisfy himself that the evidence which he accepts is sufficient to relieve him as provisional conservator. Friends, traveling companions, employers, and business associates are not competent to relieve the consular officer of the duties and responsibilities enumerated in the regulations in this part, unless duly authorized as legal representatives of the estate (see § 72.18). Satisfactory evidence of a claimant's right to the personal estate of a decedent may be supplied in the manner indicated in § 72.44.

§ 72.44 Evidence of claimant's right to estate.

(a) *Letters testamentary*. A certified copy of the letters testamentary (an instrument issued by a court of law under which a person, named as executor by a will, formally takes charge of the estate and proceeds to carry out the directions in the will) is prima-facie evidence of the executor's right to take possession of the personal estate.

(b) *Letters of administration*. A certified copy of the letters of administration (an instrument issued by a court of law in intestate proceedings appointing an administrator to take charge of the property of a decedent) is prima-facie evidence of the administrator's right to take possession of the personal estate.

(c) *Affidavit of next of kin*. When a decedent dies intestate, and the personal estate consists only of clothing and similiar personal effects appraised at little or no commercial value, or in cases where the consular officer is fully satisfied of the legal right of the claimant and the value of the estate does not warrant the expense of probate proceedings, he may be justified in considering as satisfactory evidence an affidavit executed by the decedent's next of kin. The affidavit of the next of kin should be corroborated by the sworn statements of two persons acquainted with the affiant and familiar with the facts of the case. In any event, the consular officer must satisfy himself of the legal right of the claimant or claimants to the decedent's effects before releasing the property that he has in his possession, and he must decide whether an affidavit is acceptable in lieu of a certified copy of the letters testamentary or the letters of administration.

§ 72.45 Shipment of personal estate to the United States.

(a) When the consular officer is requested to ship to the United States the personal estate in his possession, he should deliver it to a forwarding company selected by the legal representative. Clearance by Customs in the United States will be facilitated if the personal estate is accompanied by a consular certificate identifying it and indicating its nature. If the entire shipment is covered by a single bill of lading, a certificate attached to the original bill of lading covering the shipment would be sufficient; otherwise a certificate should accompany each parcel, box or case.

(b) Extra copies of the bill of lading can serve as a receipt from the forwarding company, one copy to be attached to the consular officer's final statement of account (§ 72.50), and one copy to be retained in the office files. If shipment by registered or insured parcel post, or by other safe means covered by receipt, is possible, there is no objection to forwarding the estate in this fashion, and postal or other receipts should be disposed of in the manner described above, with the original attached to the final statement of account. The personal effects of Foreign Service personnel (see § 72.27) and of personnel of other Government agencies (except Department of Defense and Coast Guard personnel) should be consigned to the United States despatch agent at the port of entry, for forwarding to the legal representative.

§ 72.46 Consular action on disagreements between claimants.

If rival claimants or administrators (administrators may be appointed in different jurisdictions) demand the personal estate in the consular officer's possession, he should refuse to deliver the estate until an agreement has been reached, or judgment rendered, as to which claimant or administrator should receive it, and the consular officer so informed in writing. If, after one year, agreement has not been reached

between rival claimants, or judgment rendered, the consular officer should notify all parties concerned and sell the entire personal estate at auction in the manner prescribed by § 72.37, with the exception of jewelry, heirlooms, and articles which may have sentimental value to relatives, regardless of intrinsic value. Should any of the personal property not have been taken into physical possession previously (see § 72.29), the consular officer should take possession of such property and, after preparing a supplementary inventory in the manner prescribed in §§ 72.35 and 72.36, include this portion of the estate with that already in his possession. The proceeds of the sale should be converted into United States dollars and after payment of local debts (§ 72.39) and collection of the fee prescribed by § 72.52, should be transmitted, with any unsold portion of the estate in the consular officer's possession, to the Department of State for forwarding to the General Accounting Office for safekeeping and lawful disposition as conservator of the estate (22 U.S.C. 1175).

§ 72.47 Consular action on unproved claim to estate.

If the evidence of a claimant's right to receive the estate is not considered sufficient to relieve the consular officer of his responsibility as provisional conservator, he may elect a period of time, not less than one year from the date of the decedent's death, within which settlement must be effected, in order to obviate interminable delay in disposing of the estate. In the consular officer's discretion, he may before releasing the estate, require the claimant to give bond in an amount fixed by the officer himself to run for such period of time as he may designate, in order to protect himself against other possible claims against the estate. If claim to the estate is still unproved at the expiration of the period set, or the claimant refuses to meet the conditions of any bond which the consular officer may require, the consular officer should dispose of the entire personal estate in the manner prescribed by § 72.46.

§ 72.48 Consular action on unclaimed estates.

If, after the expiration of one year from the date of the decedent's death, a legal representative has not appeared to claim the estate, the consular officer should dispose of the entire personal estate in the manner prescribed by § 72.46.

§ 72.49 Disposition of estate upon departure of responsible officer.

(a) *Responsibility vested in officer, not post.* For the purpose of the regulations in this part, the consular officer who actually takes possession and disposes of the personal estate of the deceased, *i.e.*, the officer whose signature appears on the inventory of effects, is considered to be the responsible officer. Consequently, upon his departure from the post, either on transfer or extended leave, provision should be made for the disposition of any estate remaining unsettled at the time of his departure.

(b) *Procedure when estate held for less than one year.* When the personal estate is held less than one year, the personal effects in the departing officer's possession should be turned over to another officer at the post against a receipt therefor, in triplicate, identifying the property and cash on hand by reference to the inventory (§§ 72.35 and 72.36) and the trust fund records of the post.

(c) *Procedure when estate held for more than one year.* When the estate has been held for more than one year, the personal effects in the departing officer's possession should be forwarded to the Department for transmission to the General Accounting Office in the manner prescribed by § 72.46 and accounted for in accordance with § 72.50 unless circumstances as described in §§ 72.46 and 72.47 warrant continuing efforts to effect agreement between rival claimants, or to establish an unproved claim. If the estate is not forwarded to the Department, it should be turned over to another officer at the post in the same manner authorized by paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 72.50 Final statement of account.

The consular officer must account directly to the parties in interest and to the courts of law in estate matters. Consequently, he must keep an account

of receipts and expenditures for the personal estate of the deceased; *i.e.*, debit all moneys and effects which actually come into his possession, and credit all payments made on account of the estate. At such time as the consular officer is ready to deliver the estate, he should prepare his final statement of account, entering thereon the balance delivered to the legal representative or person designated by him (with name and address stipulated) or the balance forwarded to the Department for transmission to the General Accounting Office.

§ 72.51 Preparation and disposition of final statement of account.

The final statement of account should be prepared in quadruplicate. All copies should be signed by the accountable officer and the consular impression seal impressed on each copy, and should be disposed of in the following manner:

(a) The original should be sent to the legal representative with the final balance due the estate;

(b) One copy retained in the office files; and

(c) Two copies, under cover of a despatch, submitted to the Department (one copy for transmission to the General Accounting Office).

In all cases where the residue of the personal estate is to be transmitted to the General Accounting Office for safekeeping and disposition (see §§ 72.46 to 72.48), the original should be sent to the Department, together with the two copies normally submitted, accompanied by a despatch giving detailed information concerning the efforts made by the consular officer to deliver the personal effects to a legal representative or other authorized person. Any information concerning the last known address of the decedent in the United States should also be supplied.

§ 72.52 Fee services.

Fees are charged for overseeing the appraisal, sale and final disposition of the estate, disbursing funds, and forwarding securities, etc., as provided in the Schedule of Fees, 22 CFR 22.1.

[63 FR 6480, Feb. 9, 1998]

§ 72.53 No-fee services.

Fees are not chargeable:

(a) For taking possession of, making an inventory, placing the official seal on the estate (real or personal property), or for breaking or removing such seals (§§ 72.28-72.29);

(b) On funds furnished by relatives or other interested persons to cover expenses incident to the death and disposition of the remains, or for the settlement of the estate (§ 72.39(b));

(c) On securities and other instruments not negotiated (or not negotiable) by the consular officer (§ 72.28(g)), or on bank deposits;

(d) For releasing on the spot against memorandum receipt and without occasion either for safekeeping on official accountability or for consular inventory and appraisal, to the legal representative or other authorized person in the country, of personal property taken into nominal possession for the explicit purposes of transfer of custody (§ 72.29(a)).

[22 FR 10841, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 63 FR 6480, Feb. 9, 1998]

§ 72.54 Estates of Government personnel exempt from fee assessments.

The personal estates of all officers and employees of the United States who die abroad while on official duty, including military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense and United States Coast Guard (see §§ 72.23 and 72.24) are exempt from the assessment of any Foreign Service fees.

§ 72.55 Estates of citizens dying on the high seas exempt from fee assessments.

The personal estates of all United States citizens who have died on the high seas are exempt from the assessment of any Foreign Service fees (see § 72.25).

SUBCHAPTER I—SHIPPING AND SEAMEN

PART 89—PROHIBITIONS ON LONGSHORE WORK BY U.S. NATIONALS

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1288, Public Law 101–649, 104 Stat. 4878.

§ 89.1 Prohibitions on Longshore work by U.S. nationals; listing by country.

The Secretary of State has determined that, in the following countries, longshore work by crewmembers aboard United States vessels is prohibited by law, regulation, or in practice, with respect to the particular activities noted:

Albania

(a) Cargo loading and discharge.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Algeria

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Opening and closing of hatches.

Angola

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches,
(2) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(3) Loading and discharge of cargo on board the ship if local labor is paid as if had done the work.

Antigua

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: activities on board ship.

Argentina

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: activities on board ship.

Australia (including Norfolk and Christmas Islands)

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) When shore labor cannot be obtained at rates prescribed by collective bargaining agreements,
(2) Operation of cargo-related equipment and opening and closing of hatches in small ports where there is insufficient shore labor, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Bahamas

(a) Longshore activities on the pier.

Bangladesh

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment integral to the vessel when there is a shortage of port workers able to operate the equipment and with the permission of the port authority, and
(2) Opening and closing of hatches.

Barbados

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Loading and discharge of cargo of less than 10 tons.

Belgium

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Rigging of ship's gear.

Belize

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Benin

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:

(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Bermuda

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Brazil

(a) Cargo handling,
(b) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(c) Watchmen,
(d) Handling of mooring lines on the pier, and
(e) Other longshore activities on the pier.
(f) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Brunei

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: Longshore activities on board ship.

Bulgaria

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches,
(2) Mooring and line handling on board ship, and
(3) Loading and discharge of supplies for the crew's own needs, spare parts for small repairs and other non-commercial longshore activities.

Burma

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Cameroon

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Canada

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of specialized self-loading/unloading log carriers on the Pacific Coast,
(2) Operation of self-loading/unloading equipment and line handling by the crews of bulk vessels calling at private terminals,
(3) Opening and closing of hatches,
(4) Cleaning of holds and tanks,
(5) Loading of ship's stores,
(6) Operation of onboard rented equipment,
(7) Ballasting and deballasting, and
(8) Rigging of ship's gear.
(c) Exceptions in connection with bulk cargo at Great Lakes ports only:
(1) Handling of mooring lines on the pier when the vessel is made fast or let go,
(2) Moving the vessel to place it under shoreside loading and unloading equipment,
(3) Moving the vessel in position to unload the vessel onto specific cargo piles, hoppers or conveyor belt systems, and
(4) Operation of cargo related equipment integral to the vessel.

Cape Verde

(a) All longshore activities.

Chile

(a) Longshore activities on shore.
(b) Transfer of cargo to or from ship.

China

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

Colombia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: When local workers are unable or unavailable to provide longshore services.

Comoros

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment, and
(2) Opening and closing of hatches.

Congo, Democratic Republic of

(a) All longshore activities.

(b) Exception: Operation of cargo-related equipment, when authorized by the Port Authority.

Cook Islands

(a) Longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Costa Rica

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Cote d'Ivoire

(a) All longshore activities.

Croatia

(a) All longshore activities.

Cyprus

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Djibouti

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Dominica

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Dominican Republic

(a) Local longshore workers get paid if crewmembers operate loading and unloading equipment.

Ecuador

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear,

Egypt

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment integral to the ship except to load and discharge cargo,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Handling of mooring lines on the ship.

El Salvador

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment belonging to the vessel,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Special operations requiring special expertise, provided that local port workers are paid.

Eritrea

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Longshore activities for LASH vessels.

Fiji

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Operation of computerized off-loading equipment when local expertise is not available.

Finland

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and

(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

France (including the French Antilles, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon and Wallis and Fortuna)

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Loading and discharge of the ship's own material and provisions if done by the ship's own equipment or by the owner of the merchandise using his own personnel,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear,
(4) Operation of cargo-related equipment to shift cargo internally,
(5) Handling operations connected with shipbuilding and refitting, and
(6) Offloading fish by the crew or personnel for the shipowner.

Gabon

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: All longshore activities if local workers are paid as if they had done the work.

Gambia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear,

Georgia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: All longshore activities if local workers are paid as if they had done the work.

Germany

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Ghana

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Greece

(a) Operation of shore-based equipment to load/unload a vessel.

Grenada

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Guatemala

(a) All longshore activities.
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Guinea

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment aboard ship,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Other activities with the prior approval of the port authority.

Guyana

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment aboard ship except to load or discharge cargo,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Haiti

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Honduras

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,

(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Hong Kong

(a) Operation of equipment on the pier.

Iceland

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches,
(2) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(3) Longshore activities in smaller harbors where there are no local port workers.

India

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Operation of shipboard equipment that local port workers cannot operate.

Indonesia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) With the permission of the port administrator, when no local port workers with requisite skills are available, and
(2) In the event of an emergency.

Ireland

(a) All longshore activities on pier or on land at port.

Israel

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions, other than for loading or discharging cargoes to and from the pier:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Italy

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: Cargo loading, discharge, and transfer upon presentation of the following information:
(1) Documentation listing the vessel's mechanical apparatus for cargo handling,
(2) A list of crewmembers who will perform the longshore activities,
(3) An insurance policy guaranteeing recovery for damages to persons or property in relation to the longshore activities.

Jamaica

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of unusual hatches,
(2) Rigging of unusual ship's gear, and
(3) Longshore activities on foreign government vessels or ships engaged on a community development or humanitarian project.

Japan

(a) All longshore activities.

Jordan

(a) All longshore activities.

Kazakhstan

(a) All longshore activities.

Kenya

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches,
(2) Rigging of ship's gear,
(3) In an emergency declared by the port authority, and
(4) Direct transfer of cargo from one ship to another.

Korea

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions, when done in relation to ship safety, ship operation, or supervisory work to ensure that stevedoring is done correctly:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Kuwait

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

Latvia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: activities on board the vessel.

Lebanon

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

Liberia

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

Lithuania

(a) All longshore activities.

Macau

(a) Longshore activities on the pier.

Madagascar

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Malaysia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Loading and discharge of hazardous materials.

Maldive Islands

(a) All longshore activities on shore.

Malta

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Mauritania

(a) Loading and discharge of cargo.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Mauritius

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions, other than for normal cargo handling activities:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Mexico

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Preparation of cargo handling equipment to be operated by local port workers.

Morocco

(a) Loading and discharge of merchandise,
(b) Rigging of ship from dockside, and
(c) Other longshore activities not onboard vessel.
(d) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of onboard cargo related equipment, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear onboard the ship, in coordination with local port workers.

Mozambique

(a) Loading and discharge of cargo.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Namibia

(a) Longshore activities on shore.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Nauru

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions, with the authorization of the Harbor Master,
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Netherlands

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Regular crew activities on board ship, including operation of cargo-related equipment, opening and closing of hatches, and rigging of ship's gear.

Netherlands Antilles

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of ship's gear,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

New Zealand

(a) All longshore activities that take longer than 28 days of arriving in territorial waters.

Nicaragua

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Opening and closing of hatches and rigging of ship's gear if local workers are paid as if they had done the work.

Nigeria

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of ship's gear,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Instructing local employees on equipment.

Oman

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Assisting in the operation of cargo related equipment if required,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Pakistan

(a) Longshore activities on shore, and
(b) Handling of mooring lines.
(c) Exception: Operation of equipment which pier workers are not capable of operating.

Panama

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Papua New Guinea

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Peru

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of sophisticated cargo-related equipment on container vessels,
(2) First opening and last closing of hatches and holds, and
(3) Cleaning of holds.

Philippines

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, if not related to cargo handling,
(2) Rigging of ship's gear, if not related to cargo handling,
(3) Longshore activities for hazardous or polluting cargoes, and
(4) Longshore activities on government vessels.

Poland

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Portugal (including Azores and Madeira)

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Military operations,
(2) Operations in an emergency, when under the supervision of the maritime authorities,
(3) Security or inspection operations,
(4) Loading and discharge of supplies for the vessel and its crew,
(5) Loading and discharge of fuel and petroleum products at special terminals,
(6) Loading and discharge of chemical products if required for safety reasons,
(7) Placing of trailers and similar material in parking areas when done before loading or after discharge,
(8) Cleaning of the vessel,
(9) Loading, discharge, and disposal of merchandise in other boats, and
(10) Opening and closing hatches.

Qatar

(a) All longshore activities.

Romania

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of specialized shipboard equipment, and
(2) Loading and discharge of cargo requiring special operations.

Russia

(a) All longshore activities performed with local port equipment.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

St. Christopher and Nevis

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

St. Lucia

(a) Loading, discharge and handling of general cargo.
(b) Exceptions: activities on board the ship.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions: activities on board the ship.

Saudi Arabia

(a) All longshore activities on shore.

Senegal

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches,
(2) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(3) Cargo handling when necessary to ensure the safety or stability of the vessel.

Seychelles

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Sierra Leone

(a) All longshore activities.

Singapore

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ships gear.

Slovenia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Solomon Islands

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

South Africa

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Spain

(a) All longshore activities.

Sri Lanka

(a) Longshore activities on shore, and
(b) Operation of cargo related equipment to load and discharge cargo.

Sweden

(a) All longshore activities.

Sudan

(a) All longshore activities.

Syria

(a) All longshore activities on shore.

Taiwan

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches operated automatically, and
(2) Raising and lowering of ship's gear.

Tanzania

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Thailand

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

Togo

(a) Loading and discharge of cargo.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment on board the ship,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ships gear.

Tonga

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Trinidad and Tobago

(a) All longshore activities on shore.

Tunisia

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exception: Operation of specialized equipment that local port workers cannot operate.

Turkey

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Tuvalu

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

United Arab Emirates

(a) All longshore activities on shore.

Uruguay

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of on-board cranes requiring expert operation or at the master's request,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(3) Rigging of ship's gear.

Vanuatu

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Venezuela

(a) Longshore activities on shore, at the discretion of the companies leasing and operating port facilities.

Vietnam

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Operation of cargo-related equipment,
(2) Opening and closing of hatches,
(3) Rigging of ship's gear, and
(4) Loading and discharge of cargo with on-board equipment when the port of call does not have the necessary equipment.

Western Samoa

(a) All longshore activities.
(b) Exceptions:
(1) Opening and closing of hatches, and
(2) Rigging of ship's gear.

Yemen

(a) Longshore activities on shore.

[68 FR 69601, Dec. 15, 2003]

SUBCHAPTER J—LEGAL AND RELATED SERVICES

PART 91—IMPORT CONTROLS

Sec.
91.1 Answering inquiries regarding tariff acts and custom regulations.
91.2 Furnishing samples to collectors of customs or appraising officers.
91.3 Assistance to Customs and Tariff Commission representatives.
91.4 Alcoholic liquors on vessels of not over 500 tons.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 91.1 Answering inquiries regarding tariff acts and customs regulations.

In replying to inquiries received from exporters, travelers, or other interested parties, concerning tariff acts or customs regulations, consular officers shall refrain from giving, or appearing to give, decisions pertaining to matters upon which hey are not competent to pass.

§ 91.2 Furnishing samples to collectors of customs or appraising officers.

Upon the receipt of a request therefor from a collector of customs or appraising officer of the Government of the United States, a consular officer shall procure and forward samples of merchandise being imported or offered for importation into the United States from his particular district.

§ 91.3 Assistance to Customs and Tariff Commission representatives.

Consular officers shall render all proper assistance to Customs and Tariff Commission representatives abroad to aid them in the performance of their official duties.

§ 91.4 Alcoholic liquors on vessels of not over 500 tons.

(a) Upon request of interested shippers or masters of vessels at ports in the consular district other than the place where the consular office is situated, consular officers shall designate one or more reputable individuals residing in each such port, as authorized persons to witness the signatures of the masters of vessels of not over 500 net tons when affixed to declarations covering shipments of alcoholic liquors destined to the United States, and to issue certificates therefor as contemplated by section 7 of the Anti-Smuggling Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 520; 19 U.S.C. 1707). Any person so designated by a consular officer to issue such certificates shall state in each of his certificates that he has no interest in the shipment described therein. Having delivered the original document to the master, he shall forward the duplicate to the consular office for retention.

(b) Consular officers shall, with respect to declarations of masters of vessels of not over 500 net tons in instances in which the port of shipment is the same place as, or conveniently near to, the location of the consular office, supply their certifications directly as contemplated by the said section of the Anti-Smuggling Act. They shall retain, over the interval prescribed in the applicable records retirement schedule, a copy of each document so certified by them. They shall similarly retain the copies of the certifications supplied by authorized persons in outlying ports of the consular district, as set forth in the preceding subsection.

(c) This section, read together with § 4.13, title 19, of the Code of Federal Regulations, comprises the joint regulations contemplated for issuance by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury under section 7 of the Anti-Smuggling Act of 1935.

[32 FR 12588, Aug. 30, 1967]

PART 92—NOTARIAL AND RELATED SERVICES

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AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

INTRODUCTION

§ 92.1 Definitions.

(a) In the United States the term *notary* or *notary public* means a public officer qualified and bonded under the laws of a particular jurisdiction for the performance of notarial acts, usually in connection with the execution of some document.

(b) The term *notarial act* means an act recognized by law or usage as pertaining to the office of a notary public.

(c) The term *notarial certificate* may be defined as the signed and sealed statement to which a ''notarial act'' is almost invariably reduced. The ''notarial certificate'' attests to the performance of the act by the notary, and may be an independent document or as in general American notarial practice, may be placed on or attached to the notarized document.

(d) For purposes of this part, except §§ 92.36 through 92.42 relating to the authentication of documents, the term *notarizing officer* includes consular officers, officers of the Foreign Service who are secretaries of embassy or legation under Section 24 of the Act of August 18, 1856, 11 Stat. 61, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221), and such U.S. citizen Department of State employees as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Overseas Citizens Services may designate for the purpose of performing notarial acts overseas pursuant to section 127(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994–1995, Pub. L. 103–236, April 30, 1994 (''designated employees''). The authority of designated employees to perform notarial services shall not include the authority to perform authentications, to notarize patent applications, or take testimony in a criminal action or proceeding pursuant to a commission issued by a court in the United States, but shall otherwise encompass all notarial acts, including but not limited to administering or taking oaths, affirmations, affidavits or depositions.

The notarial authority of a designated employee shall expire upon termination of the employee's assignment to such duty and may also be terminated at any time by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Citizen Services.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.2 Description of overseas notarial functions of the Department of State, record of acts.

The overseas notarial function of notarizing officers of the Department of State is similar to the function of a notary public in the United States. See § 22.5(b) of this chapter concerning the giving of receipts for fees collected and the maintenance of a register serving the same purposes as the record which notaries are usually expected or required to keep of their official acts.

[60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.3 Consular districts.

Where consular districts have been established, the geographic limits of the district determine the area in which notarial acts can be performed by the notarizing officer. See § 92.41 (b) regarding authentication of the seals and signatures of foreign officials outside the consular district.

[27 FR 12616, Dec. 20, 1962, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.4 Authority of notarizing officers of the Department of State under Federal law.

(a) All notarizing officers are required, when application is made to them within the geographic limits of their consular district, to administer to and take from any person any oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and to perform any notarial act which

any notary public is required or authorized by law to perform within the United States. The term ''notarial act'' as used herein shall not include the performance of extraordinary acts, such as marriages, that have not been traditionally regarded as notarial, notwithstanding that notary publics may be authorized to perform such acts in some of the states of the United States. If a request is made to perform an act that the notarizing officer believes is not properly regarded as notarial within the meaning of this regulation, the officer shall not perform the act unless expressly authorized by the Department upon its determination that the act is a notarial act within the meaning of 22 U.S.C. 4215 and 4221. The language ''within the limits of the consulate'' is construed to mean within the geographic limits of a consular district. With respect to notarial acts performed by notarizing officers away from their office, see §92.7. Notarial acts shall be performed only if their performance is authorized by treaty provisions or is permitted by the laws or authorities of the country wherein the notarizing officer is stationed.

(b) These acts may be performed for any person regardless of nationality so long as the document in connection with which the notarial service is required is for use within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government of the United States or within the jurisdiction of one of the States or Territories of the United States. (However, see also §92.6.) Within the Federal jurisdiction of the United States, these acts, when certified under the hand and seal of office of the notarizing officer are valid and of like force and effect as if performed by any duly authorized and competent person within the United States. Documents bearing the seal and signature of a secretary of embassy or legation, consular officer (including consul general, vice consul or consular agent) are admissible in evidence within the Federal jurisdiction without proof of any such seal or signature being genuine or of the official character of the notarizing officer.

(c) Every notarizing officer may perform notarial acts for use in countries occupied by the United States or under its administrative jurisdiction, provided the officer has reason to believe that the notarial act will be recognized in the country where it is intended to be used. These acts may be performed for United States citizens and for nationals of the occupied or administered countries, who reside outside such countries, except in areas where another government is protecting the interests of the occupied or administered country.

(d) Chiefs of mission, that is, ambassadors and ministers, have no authority under Federal law to perform notarial acts except in connection with the authentication of extradition papers (see §92.40).

(e) Consular agents have authority to perform notarial services but acting consular agents do not.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 27 FR 12616, Dec. 20, 1962; 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§92.5 Acceptability of notarial acts under State or territorial law.

The acceptability with the jurisdiction of a State or Territory of the United States of a certificate of a notarial act performed by a notarizing officer depends upon the laws of the State or Territory.

[60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§92.6 Authority of notarizing officers under international practice.

Although such services are not mandatory, notarizing officers may, as a courtesy, perform notarial acts for use in countries with which the United States has formal diplomatic and consular relations. Generally the applicant for such service will be a United States citizen or a national of the country in which the notarized document will be used. The notarizing officer's compliance with a request for a notarial service of this type should be based on the reasonableness of the request and the absence of any apparent irregularity. When a notarizing officer finds it advisable to do so, the officer may question the applicant to such extent as may be necessary to be assured of the reasonableness of the request and the absence of irregularity.

(a) That his notarial certificate may reasonably be expected to satisfy the legal requirements of the country in

which the notarized document will be used;

(b) That the notarial service is legally necessary and cannot be obtained otherwise than through a United States notarizing officer without loss or serious inconvenience to the applicant; and

(c) That the notarial certifcate will be used solely for a well-defined purpose, as represented by the applicant for the service. (See also § 92.4(c) regarding notarial services for use in countries occupied by the United States or under its administrative jurisdiction.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.7 Responsibility of notarizing officers of the Department of State.

(a) As a rule notarial acts should be performed at the consular office. Where required by the circumstances of a particular case and subject to the reasonableness of the request notarial acts may be performed elsewhere within the limits of the consulate subject to the assessment of the applicable fees under subheading ''Services Rendered Outside of Office'' of the Tariff of Fees (§ 22.1(a) of this chapter), as well as to payment by the interested party of the officer's expenses in going to the place where the service is performed and returning to his office (§ 22.1(b) of this chapter).

(b) As indicated in §§ 92.4, 92.5, and 92.6, the authority of secretaries of embassy or legation as well as consular officers to perform notarial acts is generally recognized. However, the function is essentially consular, and notarial powers are in practice exercised by diplomatic officers only in the absence of a consular officer or U.S. citizen State Department employee designated to perform notarial functions as provided in § 92.1(d). Performance of notarial acts by an officer assigned in dual diplomatic and consular capacity shall be performed in his/her consular capacity, except in special circumstances.

[27 FR 12616, Dec. 20, 1962, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

GENERAL NOTARIAL PROCEDURES

§ 92.8 Compliance with request for notarial services.

A notarizing officer should comply with all proper requests for the performance of notarial services within the limitations prescribed in this part. (See particularly §§ 92.3 to 92.7). Moreover, as a representative of the United States Government, the notarizing officer, when acting in a notarial capacity, should take great care to prevent the use of his official seal in furthering any unlawful or clearly improper purpose. (See § 92.9 regarding refusal to perform notarial services in certain cases.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.9 Refusals of requests for notarial services.

(a) A notarizing officer should refuse requests for notarial services, the performance of which is not authorized by treaty provisions or permitted by the laws or authorities of the country in which he is stationed. (See § 92.4(a).) Also, a notarizing officer should refuse to perform notarial acts for use in transactions which may from time to time be prohibited by law or by regulations of the United States Government such, for example, as regulations based on the ''Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917,'' as amended.

(b) A notarizing officer is also authorized to refuse to perform a notarial act if he had reasonable grounds for believing that the document in connection with which his notarial act is requested will be used for a purpose patently unlawful, improper or inimical to the best interests of the United States. Requests for notarial services should be refused only after the most careful deliberation.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.10 Specific waiver in notarial certificate.

If the notarizing officer has reason to believe that material statements in a document presented for notarization are false, and if no basis exists for refusing the notarial service in accordance with § 92.9, he may consider the advisability of informing the applicant

that he will perform the service only with a specific waiver of responsibility included in the notarial certificate. Furthermore, a notarizing officer may, in his discretion, add to the specific waiver in the notarial certificate a statement of verifiable facts known to him, which will reveal the falsity of material in the document. However, normally a notarizing officer shall exercise great caution not to limit the general privilege of a United States citizen while abroad to execute under oath any statement he sees fit to make, including mistaken, unnecessary, and even frivolous statements: *Provided,* That substantial and compelling reasons do not exist which impel restraining action on the part of the notarizing officer. On the other hand, experience has shown the desirability of including, as standard practice, a specific waiver of responsibility in all authentications (§ 92.38) executed in connection with divorce proceedings.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.11 Preparation of legal documents.

(a) *By attorneys.* When a document has been prepared by an attorney for signature, a notarizing officer should not question the form of document unless it is obviously incorrect.

(b) *By notarizing officers.* A notarizing officer should not usually prepare for private persons legal documents for signature and notarization. (However, see the provisions in § 92.24 regarding the preparation of affidavits.) When asked to perform such a service, the notarizing officer should explain that the preparation of legal forms is normally the task of an attorney, that the forms used and the purposes for which they are used vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and that he could not guarantee the legal effectiveness of any document which he might prepare. The person desiring the preparation of a legal document should be referred to such publications as Jones Legal Forms and The Lawyers Directory with the suggestion that he select or adapt the form which appears best suited to his needs. The notarizing officer may, in his discretion, arrange to have a member of his office staff type the document. If the document is typed in the Foreign Service office, the fee for copying shall be collected as prescribed under the caption ''Copying and Recording'' of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.12 Necessity for certification of notarial acts.

A notarizing officer must execute a written certificate attesting to the performance of a notarial act. This certificate may be inserted on or appended to the notarized document (see § 92.17 regarding the fastening of sheets). The certificate evidences the performance of the notarial act. Failure to execute this certificate renders the notarial act legally ineffective. Each notarial act should be evidenced by a separate certificate; two or more distinct notarial acts should not be attested to by one certificate.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.13 Form of notarial certificate.

The form of a notarial certificate depends on the nature of the notarial act it attests. (See §§ 92.18 to 92.48 for discussions of the various forms of notarial certificates.) Rules pertaining to venue, and signing and sealing, are common to all notarial certificates.

§ 92.14 Venue on notarial certificates.

(a) The term *venue* means the place where the certificate is executed. The venue must be shown on all notarial certificates to establish the qualifications and sphere of authority of the notarizing officer to perform the notarial act. The items characteristic of a typical venue, in the order of their appearance in the certificate, are as follows:

(1) Name of the country (or dominion, Territory, colony, island, as appropriate);

(2) Name of province or major administrative region (if none, this may be omitted);

(3) Name of local community (city, town, or village);

(4) Name of the Foreign Service post.

(b) When a notarial act is performed, and the notarial certificate executed, at a locality in a consular district other than the locality in which the Foreign Service office is situated, the venue should mention only the name of the country (or dominion, territory, colony, island, as appropriate), and the name of the consular district.

(c) The venue used at a Foreign Service post which has not been officially designated as an embassy, legation, consulate general, consulate, or consular agency should bear the notation ''American Consular Service'' in place of the post name.

§ 92.15 Signing notarial certificate.

The notarizing officer should sign a notarial certificate on the lower right-hand side. The name and full official title of the notarizing officer should by typed, stamped with a rubber stamp, or printed in ink on two separate lines immediately below his signature. When the notarizing officer is assigned to a Foreign Service post in both a diplomatic and consular capacity, he should use his consular title in the notarial certificate. (See § 92.7.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.16 Sealing the notarial certificate.

The notarizing officer should seal a notarial certificate with the impression seal of the post on the lower left-hand side of the certificate. A notarial certificate executed at a Foreign Service post which has not been officially designated as an embassy, legation, consulate general, consulate, or consular agency should be sealed with an impression seal bearing the legend ''American Consular Service'' and the name of the locality.

§ 92.17 Fastening of pages.

When the instrument or document to which a notarial act relates consists of more than one sheet, or when the notarial certificate will be attached and not written on the document itself, the notarizing officer should bring all the sheets comprising the document together under his official seal.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

SPECIFIC NOTARIAL ACTS

§ 92.18 Oaths and affirmations defined.

(a) *Oath.* An oath is an outward pledge given by the person taking it that his attestation or promise is made under an immediate sense of his responsibility to God. In a broad sense the word ''oath'' includes all forms of attestation by which a person signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truly, and in this sense it includes ''affirmation''.

(b) *Affirmation.* An affirmation is a solemn and formal declaration or asseveration in the nature of an oath that a statement, or series of statements, is true. When an oath is required or authorized by law, an affirmation in lieu thereof may be taken by any person having conscientious scruples against taking an oath. As a general rule, an affirmation has the same legal force and effect as an oath.

§ 92.19 Administering an oath.

The usual formula for administering an oath is as follows: The officer administering the oath requests the person taking the oath to raise his right hand while the officer repeats the following words: ''You do solemnly swear that the statements set forth in this paper which you have here signed before me are true. So help you God.'' Whereupon the person taking the oath answers, ''I do.''

§ 92.20 Administering an affirmation.

In administering an affirmation the procedure followed is generally the same as in the case of an oath, but the formula is varied by the use of the following words: ''You do solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare that . . ., and this you do under the pains and penalties of perjury.''

§ 92.21 Notarial certificate to oath or affirmation.

The written statement attesting to the administration of an oath or affirmation is known as a jurat. The jurat must be signed and sealed by the notarizing officer (see §§ 92.15 and 92.16 on signing and sealing notarial certificates).

§92.22 "Affidavit" defined.

An affidavit is a written declaration under oath made before some person who has authority to administer oaths, without notice to any adverse party that may exist. One test of the sufficiency of an affidavit is whether it is so clear and certain that it will sustain an indictment for perjury, if found to be false. An affidavit differs from a deposition in that it is taken ex parte and without notice, while a deposition is taken after notice has been furnished to the opposite party, who is given an opportunity to cross-examine the witness.

§92.23 Taking an affidavit.

The notarizing officer taking an affidavit should:

(a) Satisfy himself, as far as possible, that his notarial act will be acceptable under the laws of the jurisdiction where the affidavit is to be used (see §92.5);

(b) Require the personal appearance of the affiant at the time the affidavit is taken;

(c) Require satisfactory identification of the affiant; and

(d) Administer the oath to the affiant before the affiant signs the affidavit.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§92.24 Usual form of affidavit.

Affidavits are usually drawn by competent attorneys or are set out in established forms. The form and substantive requirements of an affidavit depend principally upon the purpose for which it is made and the statutes of the jurisdiction where it is intended to be used. When a notarizing officer finds it necessary in the discharge of his official duties to prepare an affidavit, or when he assists a private person in preparing an affidavit (see §92.11(b)), he should, where possible, consult the pertinent statutory provisions.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§92.25 Title of affidavit.

Generally an affidavit taken for use in a pending cause must be entitled in that cause so that it will show to what proceedings it is intended to apply, and may support an indictment for perjury in case it proves to be false. If there is no suit pending at the time the affidavit is taken or if the affidavit is not to be used in any cause in court, no title need be given.

§92.26 Venue on affidavit.

The venue must always be given and should precede the body of the affidavit. (See §92.14 regarding venue on notarial certificates generally.)

§92.27 Affiant's allegations in affidavit.

(a) *Substance of allegations.* Although a notarizing officer is generally not responsible for the correctness of the form of an affidavit or the manner in which the allegations therein are set forth (see §92.11(a) regarding the preparation of legal documents by attorneys; §92.11(b) regarding the preparation of legal documents by notarizing officers; and §92.24 regarding the form of an affidavit), he may, in appropriate instances, draw the affiant's attention to the following generally accepted criteria as regards the substance of the allegations:

(1) Material facts within the personal knowledge of the affiant should be alleged directly and positively. Facts are not to be inferred where the affiant has it in his power to state them positively and fully.

(2) If the matters stated in the affiant's affidavit rest upon information derived from others rather than on facts within his personal knowledge, he should aver that such matters are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(3) If the allegations made on information and belief are material, the sources of information and grounds of belief should be set out and a good reason given why a positive statement could not be made.

(4) If the conclusions of the affiant are drawn from the contents of documents, such contents should be set out or exhibited, so that the authority to whom the affidavit is presented may determine whether the affiant's deductions are well founded.

(b) *Veracity of allegations.* Notarizing officers are not required to examine into the truth of the affiant's allegations or to pass upon any contentious

questions involved. In many instances the matters referred to in an affidavit will be of a technical or special nature beyond the officer's general knowledge or experience. However, he may, in certain circumstances, refuse to take an affidavit. (See § 92.9 regarding the types of situations in which an officer might properly refuse to perform a notarial service; also see § 92.10 regarding the waiver and other statements which may be included in a notarial certificate where evidence exists of falsity in the affiant's declaration.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.28 Signature of affiant on affidavit.

The signature of the affiant is indispensable. The affiant should always sign the affidavit in the presence of the notarizing officer.

§ 92.29 Oath or affirmation to affidavit.

Affidavits made before notarizing officers must be sworn to or affirmed (see § 92.23(d)).

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.30 Acknowledgment defined.

An acknowledgment is a proceeding by which a person who has executed an instrument goes before a competent officer or court and declares it to be his act and deed to entitle it to be recorded or to be received in evidence without further proof of execution. An acknowledgment is almost never made under oath and should not be confused with an oath (see § 92.18(a) for definition of oath). Moreover, an acknowledgment is not the same as an attestation, the latter being the act of witnessing the execution of an instrument and then signing it as a witness. Instruments requiring acknowledgment generally are those relating to land, such as deeds, mortgages, leases, contracts for the sale of land, and so on.

§ 92.31 Taking an acknowledgment.

(a) *Officers' assurance of acceptability of notarial act*. A notarizing officer taking an acknowledgment should, if possible, ascertain the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the acknowledged document is to be used and execute the certificate in accordance with those requirements. Not all States or Territories will accept certificates of acknowledgment executed by notarizing officers other than consuls. Therefore, notarizing officers and consular agents who are called upon to perform this notarial act should consult the applicable State or territorial law to ascertain whether certificates of acknowledgment will be acceptable. (See § 92.5 regarding acceptability of consular notarial acts under state or territorial law.) Furthermore, public policy generally forbids that the act of taking and certifying an acknowledgment be performed by a person financially or beneficially interested in the transaction to which the acknowledged document relates. Notarizing officers should keep this point in mind, especially in connection with acknowledgments by members of their families.

(b) *Personal appearance of grantor(s)*. A notarizing officer taking an acknowledgment should always require the personal appearance of the grantor(s), *i.e.*, the person or persons who have signed the instrument to be acknowledged. Since the officer states in his certificate that the parties did personally appear before him, failure to observe this requirement invalidates the notarial act and makes the officer liable to the charge of negligence and of having executed a false certificate. A notarizing officer should never take an acknowledgment by telephone.

(c) *Satisfactory identification of grantor(s)*. The notarizing officer must be certain of the identity of the parties making an acknowledgment. If he is not personally acquainted with the parties, he should require from each some evidence of identity, such as a passport, police identity card, or the like. The laws of some States and Territories require that the identity of an acknowledger be proved by the oath of one or more ''credible witnesses'', and that a statement regarding the proving of identity in this manner be included in the certificate of acknowledgment. (See § 92.32(b) regarding forms of certificates of acknowledgment generally.) Mere introduction of a person not known to the notarizing officer, without further proof of identity, is

not considered adequate identification for acknowledgment purposes.

(d) *Explanation of contents of instrument.* The notarizing officer must assure himself that the person acknowledging an instrument understands the nature of the instrument. If the person does not understand it, the officer is legally and morally bound to explain the instrument in such a way as to make the person who has signed it realize the character and effect of his act. This duty is particularly important where the signer of a document has little or no knowledge of the language in which the document is written.

(e) *Acknowledgments of married women.* Some of the States still require that a married woman who has executed an instrument of conveyance jointly with her husband be examined separately by the notarizing officer at the time the acknowledgments of the couple are taken. Notarizing officers should consult the applicable statutory provisions before taking the acknowledgments of a husband and wife to a document which they have both executed.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51722 and 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.32 Notarial certificate to acknowledgment.

(a) *Title.* The notarial certificate evidencing the taking of an acknowledgment is commonly known as a ''certificate of acknowledgment'' or sometimes simply as an ''acknowledgment.''

(b) *Form.* The form of a certificate of acknowledgment varies widely depending on the laws of the jurisdiction where the acknowledged document is intended to be used, the purpose for which the document is intended, and the legal position of the persons who have executed it. Instruments to be acknowledged are frequently prepared on printed forms, the entire contract or deed being on one sheet together with the certificate of acknowledgment. Often the document, including the certificate of acknowledgment, is drawn up in advance by an attorney. In these cases, the notarizing officer may use the certificate which is already on the document, making whatever modifications are manifestly required to show that the certificate was executed by a notarizing officer. However, if he finds it necessary to prepare the certificate of acknowledgment, the officer should consult the appropriate reference work for guidance as to the proper form. When no prescribed form can be found, the officer should use the language in Form FS–88. Certificate of Acknowledgment of Execution of an Instrument, inserting the certificate immediately at the close of the deed on the last page if space permits, or, if a separate sheet is necessary, using the printed Form FS–88 itself.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.33 Execution of certificate of acknowledgment.

(a) *When certificate should be executed.* A notarizing officer should execute a certificate of acknowledgment immediately after the parties to the instrument have made their acknowledgment. Allowing several days or weeks to elapse between the time the acknowledgment is made and the certificate executed is undesirable, even though the officer may remember the acknowledgment act.

(b) *Venue.* The venue must be shown as prescribed in § 92.14.

(c) *Date.* The date in the certificate must be the date the acknowledgment was made. This is not necessarily the same as the date the instrument was executed. In fact, there is no reason why an instrument may not be acknowledged a year or more after the date of its execution, or at different times and places by various grantors.

(d) *Names of parties.* The name or names of the person or persons making the acknowledgment should appear in the certificate in the same form as they are set out in the acknowledged document, and in the same form as their signature on the instrument.

(e) *Additional statements.* When executing a certificate of acknowledgment on Form FS–88, the notarizing officer may include any necessary additional statements in the blank space below the body of the certificate.

(f) *Signing and sealing certificate.* The certificate of acknowledgment shall be signed and sealed as prescribed in §§ 92.15 and 92.16.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.34 Fastening certificate to instrument.

The proper place for the certificate of acknowledgment is after the signature of the parties to the instrument. If the instrument is a printed form, the certificate will almost invariably be a part of the form. When Form FS–88 is used or when the certificate must be prepared on a sheet separate from the instrument, it should be fastened to the instrument as the last sheet. The method of fastening notarial certificates is prescribed in § 92.17.

§ 92.35 Errors in certificate of acknowledgment.

A notarizing officer having taken an acknowledgment of an instrument and made a certificate of that fact cannot afterwards amend or change his certificate for the purpose of correcting a mistake. This can be done only by the parties reacknowledging the instrument. However, typographical errors may be corrected by striking out the erroneous characters and inserting the correct ones above. Such changes should be initiated by the parties who executed the instrument and by the notarizing officer.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.36 Authentication defined.

An authentication is a certification of the genuineness of the official character, *i.e.*, signature and seal, or position of a foreign official. It is an act done with the intention of causing a document which has been executed or issued in one jurisdiction to be recognized in another jurisdiction. Documents which may require authentication include legal instruments notarized by foreign notaries or other officials, and copies of public records, such as birth, death, and marriage certificates, issued by foreign record keepers.

§ 92.37 Authentication procedure.

(a) The consular officer must compare the foreign official's seal and signature on the document he is asked to authenticate with a specimen of the same official's seal and signature on file either in the Foreign Service office or in a foreign public office to which he has access. If no specimen is available to the consular officer, he should require that each signature and seal be authenticated by some higher official or officials of the foreign government until there appears on the document a seal and signature which he can compare with a specimen available to him. However, this procedure of having a document authenticated by a series of foreign officials should be followed only where unusual circumstances, or the laws or regulations of the foreign country require it.

(b) Where the State law requires the consular officer's certificate of authentication to show that the foreign official is empowered to perform a particular act, such as administering an oath or taking an acknowledgment, the consular officer must verify the fact that the foreign official is so empowered.

(c) When the consular officer has satisfactorily identified the foreign seal and signature (and, where required, has verified the authority of the foreign official to perform a particular act), he may then execute a certificate of authentication, either placing this certificate on the document itself if space is available, or appending it to the document on a separate sheet (see § 92.17 on the fastening of notarial certificates).

§ 92.38 Forms of certificate of authentication.

The form of a certificate of authentication depends on the statutory requirements of the jurisdiction where the authenticated document will be used (see § 92.39 regarding the provisions of Federal law). Before authenticating a document for use in a State or Territory of the United States, a consular officer should consult the pertinent law digest to ascertain what specific requirements must be met, or he should be guided by any special information he may receive from the attorney or other person requesting the document with regard to the applicable statutory requirements. (See § 92.41(e) regarding material which should not be in the certificate of authentication.) If no provisions relating to authentications can be found in a particular State

or Territorial law digest, and in the absence of any special information from the attorney or other person requesting the document, the officer should prepare the certificate of authentication in the form which seems best suited to the needs of the case. When in his opinion the circumstances seem to warrant, and always in connection with certificates of marriage or divorce decrees, a consular officer should include in the body of his certificate of authentication a qualifying statement reading as follows: ''For the contents of the annexed document I assume no responsibility.''

§ 92.39 Authenticating foreign public documents (Federal procedures).

(a) A copy of a foreign public document intended to be used as evidence within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government of the United States must be authenticated in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948, as amended (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 948, sec. 92(b), 63 Stat. 103; 28 U.S.C. 1741). This provision of Federal law provides that a copy of any foreign document of record, or on file in a public office of a foreign country or political subdivision thereof, if certified, by the lawful custodian thereof, may be admitted in evidence when authenticated by a certificate of a United States consular officer resident in the foreign country, under the seal of his office.

(b) The consular officer's certificate should indicate that the copy has been certified by the lawful custodian.

(c) In the absence of a consular officer of the United States as an officer resident in the State of the Vatican City, a copy of any document of record or on file in a public office of said State of the Vatican City, certified by the lawful custodian of such document may be authenticated by a consular officer of the United States resident in Rome, Italy (22 U.S.C. 1204).

§ 92.40 Authentication of foreign extradition papers.

Foreign extradition papers are authenticated by chiefs of mission.

§ 92.41 Limitations to be observed in authenticating documents.

(a) *Unknown seals and signatures.* A consular officer should not authenticate a seal and signature not known to him. See § 92.37(a) regarding the necessity for making a comparison with a specimen seal and signature.

(b) *Foreign officials outside consular district.* A consular officer should not authenticate the seals and signatures of foreign officials outside his consular district.

(c) *Officials in the United States.* Consular officers are not competent to authenticate the seals and signatures of notaries public or other officials in the United States. However, diplomatic and consular officers stationed at a United States diplomatic mission may certify to the seal of the Department of State (not the signature of the Secretary of State) if this is requested or required in particular cases by the national authorities of the foreign country.

(d) *Photostat copies.* Consular officers should not authenticate facsimiles of signatures and seals on photographic reproductions of documents. They may, however, authenticate original signatures and seals on such photographic reproductions.

(e) *Matters outside consular officer's knowledge.* A consular officer should not include in his certificate of authentication statements which are not within his power or knowledge to make. Since consular officers are not expected to be familiar with the provisions of foreign law, except in a general sense, they are especially cautioned not to certify that a document has been executed or certified in accordance with foreign law, nor to certify that a document is a valid document in a foreign country.

(f) *United States officials in foreign countries.* An authentication by a United States consular officer is performed primarily to cause the official characters and positions of foreign officials to be known and recognized in the United States. Consular officers should not, therefore, undertake to authenticate the seals and signatures of other United States officials who may be residing in their consular districts.

(g) *Officers of the Foreign Service in other countries.* An officer of the Foreign Service stationed in one country is not expected to authenticate the signature or seal of an officer of the Foreign Service stationed in another country. When it is necessary for the seal and signature of an officer of the Foreign Service to be authenticated, such authentication will be done in the Department of State. An official of a foreign government requesting the authentication of the seal and signature of an officer of the United States Foreign Service who is, or was, stationed in another country should be informed that the document to be authenticated will have to be sent to the Department for this purpose. Any document bearing the seal and signature of an officer of the Foreign Service which is received at a Foreign Service post from a person in the United States with the request that it be further authenticated should be referred to the Department of State.

§ 92.42 Certification of copies of foreign records relating to land titles.

In certifying documents of the kind described in title 28, section 1742, of the United States Code, diplomatic and consular officers of the United States will conform to the Federal procedures for authenticating foreign public documents (§ 92.39), unless otherwise instructed in a specific case.

§ 92.43 Fees for notarial services and authentications.

The fees for administering an oath or affirmation and making a certificate thereof, for the taking of an acknowledgment of the execution of a document and executing a certificate thereof, for certifying to the correctness of a copy of or an extract from a document, official or private, for authenticating a foreign document, or for the noting of a bill of exchange, certifying to protest, etc., are as prescribed under the caption Documentary services in the Schedule of Fees (§ 22.1 of this chapter), unless the service is performed under a ''no fee'' item of the same caption of the Schedule. If an oath or affirmation is administered concurrently to several persons and only one consular certificate (jurat) is executed, only one fee is collectible. If more than one person joins in making an acknowledgment but only one certificate is executed, only one fee shall be charged.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 63 FR 6480, Feb. 9, 1998]

DEPOSITIONS AND LETTERS ROGATORY

§ 92.49 "Deposition" defined.

A deposition is the testimony of a witness taken in writing under oath or affirmation, before some designated or appointed person or officer, in answer to interrogatories, oral or written. (For the distinction between a deposition and an affidavit see § 92.22.)

§ 92.50 Use of depositions in court actions.

Generally depositions may be taken and used in all civil actions or suits. In criminal cases in the United States, a deposition cannot be used, unless a statute has been enacted which permits a defendant in a criminal case to have a deposition taken in his own behalf, or unless the defendant consents to the taking of a deposition by the State for use by the prosecution. (For exception in connection with the proving of foreign documents for use in criminal actions, see § 92.65.)

§ 92.51 Methods of taking depositions in foreign countries.

Rule 28(b) of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States provides that depositions may be taken in foreign countries by any of the following four methods:

(a) Pursuant to any applicable treaty or convention, or

(b) Pursuant to a letter of request (whether or not captioned a letter rogatory), or

(c) On notice before a person authorized to administer oaths in the place in which the examination is held, either by the law thereof or by the law of the United States. Notarizing officials as defined by 22 CFR 92.1 are so authorized by the law of the United States, or

(d) Before a person commissioned by the court, and a person so commissioned shall have the power by virtue of the commission to administer any necessary oath and take testimony.

[60 FR 51722, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.52 "Deposition on notice" defined.

A *deposition on notice* is a deposition taken before a competent official after reasonable notice has been given in writing by the party or attorney proposing to take such deposition to the opposing party or attorney of record. Notarizing officers, as defined by 22 CFR 92.1, are competent officials for taking depositions on notice in foreign countries (see § 92.51). This method of taking a deposition does not necessarily involve the issuance of a commission or other court order.

[60 FR 51722, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.53 "Commission to take depositions" defined.

A *commission to take depositions* is a written authority issued by a court of justice, or by a quasi-judicial body, or a body acting in such capacity, giving power to take the testimony of witnesses who cannot appear personally to be examined in the court or before the body issuing the commission. In Federal practice, a commission to take depositions is issued only when necessary or convenient, on application and notice. The commission indicates the action or hearing in which the depositions are intended to be used, and the person or persons required to take the depositions, usually by name or descriptive title (see § 92.55 for manner of designating notarizing officers). Normally a commission is accompanied by detailed instructions for its execution.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.54 "Letters rogatory" defined.

In its broader sense in international practice, the term *letters rogatory* denotes a formal request from a court in which an action is pending, to a foreign court to perform some judicial act. Examples are requests for the taking of evidence, the serving of a summons, subpoena, or other legal notice, or the execution of a civil judgment. In United States usage, letters rogatory have been commonly utilized only for the purpose of obtaining evidence. Requests rest entirely upon the comity of courts toward each other, and customarily embody a promise of reciprocity. The legal sufficiency of documents executed in foreign countries for use in judicial proceedings in the United States, and the validity of the execution, are matters for determination by the competent judicial authorities of the American jurisdiction where the proceedings are held, subject to the applicable laws of that jurisdiction. See § 92.66 for procedures in the use of letters rogatory requesting the taking of depositions in foreign jurisdictions.

§ 92.55 Consular authority and responsibility for taking depositions.

(a) *Requests to take depositions or designations to execute commissions to take depositions.* Any United States notarizing officer may be requested to take a deposition on notice, or designated to execute a commission to take depositions. A commission or notice should, if possible, identify the officer who is to take depositions by his official title only in the following manner: ''Any notarizing officer of the United States of America at (name of locality)''. The notarizing officer responsible for the performance of notarial acts at a post should act on a request to take a deposition on notice, or should execute the commission, when the documents are drawn in this manner, provided local law does not preclude such action. However, when the officer (or officers) is designated by name as well as by title, only the officer (or officers) so designated may take the depositions. In either instance, the officer must be a disinterested party. Rule 28(c) of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the district courts of the United States prohibits the taking of a deposition before a person who is a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or who is a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or who is financially interested in the action.

(b) *Authority in Federal law.* The authority for the taking of depositions, charging the appropriate fees, and imposing the penalty for giving false evidence is generally set forth in 22 U.S.C. 4215 and 4221. The taking of depositions for federal courts of the United States is further governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. For the provisions of law which govern particularly the taking of depositions to prove the

genuineness of foreign documents which it is desired to introduce in evidence in any criminal action or proceeding is a United States federal court, see 18 U.S.C. 3491 through 3496.

(c) *Procedure where laws of the foreign country do not permit the taking of depositions.* In countries where the right to take depositions is not secured by treaty, notarizing officers may take depositions only if the laws or authorities of the national government will permit them to do so. Notarizing officers in countries where the taking of depositions is not permitted who receive notices or commissions for taking depositions should return the documents to the parties from whom they are received explaining why they are returning them, and indicating what other method or methods may be available for obtaining the depositions, whether by letters rogatory or otherwise.

[60 FR 51722, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.56 Summary of procedure for taking depositions.

In taking a deposition on notice or executing a commission to take depositions, a notarizing officer should conform to any statutory enactments on the subject in the jurisdiction in which the depositions will be used. He should also comply with any special instructions which accompany the request for a deposition on notice or a commission. Unless otherwise directed by statutory enactments or special instructions, the officer should proceed as follows in taking depositions:

(a) Request the witnesses, whose testimony is needed, to appear before him; or, at the request of any party to the action or proceeding, request designated persons to supply him or the requesting party with needed records or documents in their possession, or copies thereof;

(b) When necessary, act as interpreter or translater, or see that arrangements are made for some qualified person to act in this capacity;

(c) Before the testimony is taken, administer oaths (or affirmations in lieu thereof) to the interpreter or translator (if there is one), to the stenographer taking down the testimony, and to each witness;

(d) Have the witnesses examined in accordance with the procedure described in §§ 92.57 to 92.60;

(e) Either record, or have recorded in his presence and under his direction, the testimony of the witnesses;

(f) Take the testimony, or have it taken, stenographically in question-and-answer form and transcribed (see § 92.58) unless the parties to the action agree otherwise (rules 30(c) and 31(b), Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States);

(g) Be actually present throughout the examination of the witnesses, but recess the examination for reasonable periods of time and for sufficient reasons;

(h) Mark or cause to be marked, by identifying exhibit numbers or letters, all documents identified by a witness or counsel and submitted for the record.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.57 Oral examination of witnesses.

When a witness is examined on the basis of oral interrogatories, the counsel for the party requesting the deposition has the right to conduct a direct examination of the witness without interruption except in the form of objection by opposing counsel. The opposing counsel has the same right on cross-examination. Cross-examination may be followed by redirect and recross-examinations until the interrogation is complete. The notarizing officer taking the deposition should endeavor to restrain counsel from indulging in lengthy colloquies, digressions, or asides, and from attempts to intimidate or mislead the witness. The notarizing officer has no authority to sustain or overrule objections but should have them recorded as provided in § 92.59. Instead of taking part in the oral examination of a witness, the parties notified of the taking of a deposition may transmit written interrogatories to the notarizing officer. The notarizing officer should then question the witness on the basis of the written interrogatories and should record the answers verbatim. (Rules 30 (c) and 31

(b), Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.58 Examination on basis of written interrogatories.

Written interrogatories are usually divided into three parts:

(a) The direct interrogatories or interrogatories in chief;

(b) The cross-interrogatories; and

(c) The redirect interrogatories.

Recross-interrogatories sometimes follow redirect interrogatories. The notarizing officer should not furnish the witness with a copy of the interrogatories in advance of the questioning, nor should he allow the witness to examine the interrogatories in advance of the questioning. Although it may be necessary for the officer, when communicating with the witness for the purpose of asking him to appear to testify, to indicate in general terms the nature of the evidence which is being sought, this information should not be given in such detail as to permit the witness to formulate his answers to the interrogatories prior to his appearance before the notarizing officer. The officer taking the deposition should put the interrogatories to the witness separately and in order. The written interrogatories should not be repeated in the record (unless special instructions to that effect are given), but an appropriate reference should be made thereto. These references should, of course, be followed by the witness' answers. All of the written interrogatories must be put to the witness, even though at some point during the examination the witness disclaims further knowledge of the subject. When counsel for all of the parties attend an examination conducted on written interrogatories, the notarizing officer may, all counsel having consented thereto, permit oral examination of the witness following the close of the examination upon written interrogatories. The oral examination should be conducted in the same manner and order as if not preceded by an examination upon written interrogatories.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995; 61 FR 14375, Apr. 1, 1996]

§ 92.59 Recording of objections.

All objections made at the time of the examination to the qualifications of the officer taking the deposition, or to the manner of taking it, or to the evidence presented, or to the conduct of any party, and any other objection to the proceedings must be noted in the deposition. Evidence objected to will be taken subject to the objections. (Rules 30 (c) and 31 (b), Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States.)

§ 92.60 Examination procedures.

(a) *Explaining interrogatory to witness.* If the witness does not understand what an interrogatory means, the notarizing officer should explain it to him, if possible, but only so as to get an answer strictly responsive to the interrogatory.

(b) *Refreshing memory by reference to written records.* A witness may be permitted to refresh his memory by referring to notes, papers or other documents. The notarizing officer should have such occurrence noted in the record of the testimony together with a statement of his opinion as to whether the witness was using the notes, papers or other documents to refresh his memory or for the sake of testifying to matters not then of his personal knowledge.

(c) *Conferring with counsel.* When the witness confers with counsel before answering any interrogatory, the notarizing officer should have that fact noted in the record of the testimony.

(d) *Examining witness as to personal knowledge.* The notarizing officer may at any time during the examination of a witness propound such inquiries as may be necessary to satisfy himself whether the witness is testifying from his personal knowledge of the subject matter of the examination.

(e) *Witness not to leave officer's presence.* The notarizing officer should request the witness not to leave his presence during the examination, except during the recesses for meals, rest, etc., authorized in § 92.56 (g). Failure of the witness to comply with this request must be noted in the record.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.61 Transcription and signing of record of examination.

After the examination of a witness is completed, the stenographic record of the examination must be fully transcribed and the transcription attached securely to any document or documents to which the testimony in the record pertains. (See § 92.63 regarding the arrangement of papers.) The transcribed deposition must then be submitted to the witness for examination and read to or by him, unless such examination and reading are waived by the witness and by the parties to the action. Any changes in form or substance desired by the witness should be entered upon the deposition by the notarizing officer with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making the changes. The witness should then sign the transcript of his deposition and should initial in the margin each correction made at his request. However, the signature and initials of the witness may be omitted if the parties to the action by stipulation waive the signing or if the witness is ill, refuses to sign, or cannot be found. If the deposition is not signed by the witness, the notarizing officer should sign it and should state on the record the reason for his action, *i.e.*, the waiver of the parties, the illness or absence of the witness, or the refusal of the witness to sign, giving the reasons for such refusal. The deposition may then be used as though signed by the witness except when, on the motion to suppress, the court holds that the reasons given for the refusal to sign require the rejection of the deposition in whole or in part. (Rules 30 (e) and 31 (b), Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.62 Captioning and certifying depositions.

The notarizing officer should prepare a caption for every deposition; should certify on the deposition that the witness was duly sworn by him and that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness; and should sign and seal the certification in the manner prescribed in §§ 92.15 and 92.16. (Rules 30 (f) (1) and 31 (b), Rules of Civil Procedures for the District Courts of the United States.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.63 Arrangement of papers.

Unless special instructions to the contrary are received, the various papers comprising the completed record of the depositions should usually be arranged in the following order from bottom to top:

(a) Commission to take depositions (or notice of taking depositions), with interrogatories, exhibits, and other supporting documents fastened thereto.

(b) Statement of fees charged, if one is prepared on a separate sheet.

(c) Record of the responses of the various witnesses, including any exhibits the witnesses may submit.

(d) Closing certificate.

All of these papers should be fastened together with ribbon, the ends of which should be secured beneath the notarizing officer's seal affixed to the closing certificate.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.64 Filing depositions.

(a) *Preparation and transmission of envelope.* The notice or commission, the interrogatories, the record of the witnesses' answers, the exhibits, and all other documents and papers pertaining to the depositions should be fastened together (see § 92.63 regarding the arrangement of papers) and should be enclosed in an envelope sealed with the wax engraving seal of the post. The envelope should be endorsed with the title of the action and should be marked and addressed. The sealed envelope should then be transmitted to the court in which the action is pending.

(b) *Furnishing copies.* The original completed depositions should not be sent to any of the parties to the action or to their counsel. However, the notarizing officer may furnish a copy of a deposition to the deponent or to any party to the action upon the payment of the copying fee and if certification is desired under official seal that the copy is a true copy, the certification

fee prescribed in the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.65 Depositions to prove genuineness of foreign documents.

(a) *Authority to execute commission.* Under the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948, as amended (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 834, sec. 53, 63 Stat. 96; 18 U.S.C. 3492), a diplomatic or consular officer may be commissioned by an United States court to take the testimony of a witness in a foreign country either on oral or written interrogatories, or partly on oral and partly on written interrogatories, for the purpose of determining the genuineness of any foreign document (any book, paper, statement, record, account, writing, or other document, or any portion thereof, of whatever character and in whatever form, as well as any copy thereof equally with the original, which is not in the United States) which it is desired to introduce in evidence in any criminal action or proceeding in any United States court under the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948 (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 945; 28 U.S.C. 1732). Such testimony may also be taken to determine whether the foreign document was made in the regular course of business and whether it was the regular course of business to make such document. The term ''business'' includes business, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind. (Sec. 1, 62 Stat. 945, 28 U.S.C. 1732.)

(b) *Disqualification to execute commission.* Any diplomatic or consular officer to whom a commission is addressed to take testimony, who is interested in the outcome of the criminal action or proceeding in which the foreign documents in question are intended to be used or who has participated in the prosecution of such action or proceeding, whether by investigations, preparation of evidence, or otherwise, may be disqualified on his own motion or on that of the United States or any other party to such criminal action or proceeding made to the court from which the commission issued at any time prior to the execution thereof. If, after notice and hearing, the court grants the motion, it will instruct the diplomatic or consular officer thus disqualified to send the commission to any other diplomatic or consular officer of the United States named by the court, and such other officer should execute the commission according to its terms and will for all purposes be deemed the officer to whom the commission is addressed. (Section 1, 62 Stat. 834, sec. 53, 63 Stat. 96; 18 U.S.C. 3492.)

(c) *Execution and return of commission.* (1) Commissions issued in criminal cases under the authority of the act of June 25, 1948, as amended, to take testimony in connection with foreign documents should be executed and returned by officers of the Foreign Service in accordance with section 1 of that act, as amended (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 835; 18 U.S.C. 3493, 3494), and in accordance with any special instructions which may accompany the commission. For details not covered by such section or by special instructions, officers of the Foreign Service should be guided by such instructions as may be issued by the Department of State in connection with the taking of depositions generally. (See §§ 92.55 to 92.64.)

(2) Section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948 (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 835; 18 U.S.C. 3493) provides that every person whose testimony is taken should be cautioned and sworn to testify the whole truth and should be carefully examined. The testimony should be reduced to writing or typewriting by the consular officer, or by some person under his personal supervision, or by the witness himself in the presence of the consular officer, and by no other person. After it has been reduced to writing or typewriting, the testimony must be signed by the witness. Every foreign document with respect to which testimony is taken must be annexed to such testimony and must be signed by each witness who appears for the purpose of establishing the genuineness of such document.

(3) When counsel for all of the parties attend the examination of any witness whose testimony will be taken on written interrogatories, they may consent that oral interrogatories, in addition to those accompanying the commission, be put to the witness. The consular officer taking the testimony

should require an interpreter to be present when his services are needed or are requested by any party or his attorney. (Section 1, 62 Stat. 835, 18 U.S.C. 3493.)

(4) Section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948 (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 835; 18 U.S.C. 3494) provides that the consular officer, who executes any commission authorized under the same section, as amended (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 834, sec. 53, 63 Stat. 96; 18 U.S.C. 3492) and who is satisfied, upon all the testimony taken, that a foreign document is genuine, should certify such document to be genuine under the seal of his office. This certification must include a statement that the officer is not subject to disqualification under the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948, as amended (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 834, sec. 53, 63 Stat. 96; 18 U.S.C. 3492). For purposes of assessment of fees, the issuance of this certificate shall be regarded as a part of the consular service of executing the commission, and no separate fee shall be charged for the certificate.

(5) The consular officer should then forward such foreign documents, together with the record of all testimony taken and the commission which has been executed, to the Department of State for transmission to the clerk of the court from which the commission issued. (Section 1, 62 Stat. 835; 18 U.S.C. 3494.) (See § 92.64 regarding the filing of depositions generally.)

(Sec. 303, 60 Stat. 1002, 62 Stat. 836; 22 U.S.C. 843, 18 U.S.C. 3496, E.O. 10307; 16 FR 11907, 3 CFR 1949–1953 Comp., page 387)

§ 92.66 Depositions taken before foreign officials or other persons in a foreign country.

(a) *Customary practice.* Under Federal law (Rule 28(b), Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States) and under the laws of some of the States, a commission to take depositions can be issued to a foreign official or to a private person in a foreign country. However, this method is rarely used; commissions are generally issued to U.S. notarizing officers. In those countries where U.S. notarizing officers are not permitted to take testimony (see § 92.55(c)) and where depositions must be taken before a foreign authority, letters rogatory are usually issued to a foreign court.

(b) *Transmission of letters rogatory to foreign officials.* Letters rogatory may often be sent direct from court to court. However, some foreign governments require that these requests for judicial aid be submitted through the diplomatic channel (*i.e.*, that they be submitted to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by the American diplomatic representative). A usual requirement is that the letters rogatory as well as the interrogatories and other papers included with them be accompanied by a complete translation into the language (or into one of the languages) of the country of execution. Another requirement is that provision be made for the payment of fees and expenses. Inquiries from interested parties or their attorneys, or from American courts, as to customary procedural requirements in given countries, may be addressed direct to the respective American embassies and legations in foreign capitals, or to the Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

(c) *Return of letters rogatory executed by foreign officials.* (1) Letters rogatory executed by foreign officials are returned through the same channel by which they were initially transmitted. When such documents are returned to a United States diplomatic mission, the responsible officer should endorse thereon a certificate stating the date and place of their receipt. This certificate should be appended to the documents as a separate sheet. The officer should then enclose the documents in an envelope sealed with the wax engraving seal of the post and bearing an endorsement indicating the title of the action to which the letters rogatory pertain. The name and address of the American judicial body from which the letters rogatory issued should also be placed on the envelope.

(2) If the executed letters rogatory are returned to the diplomatic mission from the Foreign Office in an envelope bearing the seals of the foreign judicial authority who took the testimony, that sealed envelope should not be opened at the mission. The responsible officer should place a certificate on the envelope showing the date it was received at his office and indicating that

it is being forwarded in the same condition as received from the foreign authorities. He should then place that sealed envelope in a second envelope, sealed with the wax engraving seal of the post, and bearing the title of the action and the name and address of the American judicial body from which the letters rogatory issued.

(3) Charges should be made for executing either of the certificates mentioned in paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section, as prescribed by item 67 of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§22.1 of this chapter), unless the service is classifiable in a no-fee category under the exemption for Federal agencies and corporations (item 83 of the same Tariff).

(4) The sealed letters rogatory should be transmitted by appropriate means to the court in which the action is pending. See title 28, section 1781, of the United States Code concerning the manner of making return to a court of the United States (Federal court).

(d) *Transmissions of commissions to foreign officials or other persons.* A commission to take depositions which is addressed to an official or person in a foreign country other than a United States notarizing officer may be sent directly to the person designated. However, if such a commission is sent to the United States diplomatic mission in the country where the depositions are intended to be taken, it should be forwarded to the Foreign Office for transmission to the person appointed in the commission. If sent to a United States consular office, the commission may be forwarded by that office directly to the person designated, or, if the notarial officer deems it more advisable to do so, he may send the commission to the United States diplomatic mission for transmission through the medium of the foreign office.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 11775, Aug. 16, 1967; 60 FR 51722, Oct. 3, 1995]

§92.67 Taking of depositions in United States pursuant to foreign letters rogatory.

(a) *Authority and procedure.* The taking of depositions by authority of State courts for use in the courts of foreign countries is governed by the laws of the individual States. As respects Federal practice, the district court of the district in which a person resides or is found may order him to give his testimony or statement or to produce a document or other thing for use in a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal. The order may be made pursuant to a letter rogatory issued, or request made, by a foreign or international tribunal or upon the application of any interested person and may direct that the testimony or statement be given, or the document or other thing be produced, before a person appointed by the court. By virtue of his appointment, the person appointed has power to administer any necessary oath and take the testimony or statement. The order may prescribe the practice and procedure, which may be in whole or part the practice and procedure of the foreign country or the interntational tribunal, for taking the testimony or statement or producing the document or other thing. To the extent that the order does not prescribe otherwise, the testimony or statement shall be taken, and the document or other thing produced, in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A person may not be compelled to give his testimony or statement or to produce a document or other thing in violation of any legally applicable privilege. This does not preclude a person within the United States from voluntarily giving his testimony or statement, or producing a document or other thing, for use in a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal before any person or in any manner acceptable to him (28 U.S.C. 1782).

(b) *Formulation of letters rogatory.* A letter rogatory customarily states the nature of the judicial assistance sought by the originating court, prays that this assistance be extended, incorporates an undertaking of future reciprocity in like circumstances, and makes some provision for payment of fees and costs entailed in its execution. As respects Federal practice, it is not

required that a letter rogatory emanating from a foreign court be authenticated by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States or that it be submitted through the diplomatic channel; the seal of the originating court suffices. When testimony is desired, the letter rogatory should state whether it is intended to be taken upon oral or written interrogatories. If the party on whose behalf the testimony is intended to be taken will not be represented by counsel, written interrogatories should be attached. Except where manifestly unneeded (e.g. a Spanish-language letter rogatory intended for execution in Puerto Rico) or dispensed with by arrangement with the court, letters rogatory and interrogatories in a foreign language should be accompanied by English translations.

(c) *Addressing letters rogatory.* To avert uncertainties and minimize possibilities for refusal of courts to comply with requests contained in letters rogatory in the form in which they are presented, it is advisable that counsel for the parties in whose behalf testimony is sought ascertain in advance if possible, with the assistance of correspondent counsel in the United States or that of a consular representative or agent of his nation in the United States, the exact title of the court, Federal or State as the case may be, which will be prepared to entertain the letter rogatory. In Federal practice the following form of address is acceptable:

The U.S. District Court for the _____ (e.g. Northern, Southern) District of _____ (State) _____ (City) _____, (State)

In instances where it is not feasible to ascertain the correct form of address at the time of preparation of the letter rogatory, and it will be left for counsel in the United States, or a consul or agent in the United States of the nation of origin of the letter rogatory to effect its transmission to an appropriate court, the following form may be used: ''To the Appropriate Judicial Authority at (name of locality).''

(d) *Submitting letters rogatory to courts in the United States.* A letter rogatory may be submitted to the clerk of the court of which assistance is sought, either in person or by mail. This may be direct by international mail from the originating foreign court. Alternatively, submission to the clerk of court may be effected in person or by mail by any party to the action at law or his attorney or agent, or by a consular officer or agent in the United States of the foreign national concerned. Finally, the Department of State has been authorized (62 Stat. 949; 28 U.S.C. 1781) to receive a letter rogatory issued, or request made, by a foreign or international tribunal, to transmit it to the tribunal, officer, or agency in the United States to whom it is addressed, and to receive and return it after execution. This authorization does not preclude—

(1) The transmittal of a letter rogatory or request directly from a foreign or international tribunal to the tribunal, officer, or agency in the United States to whom it is addressed and its return in the same manner; or

(2) The transmittal of a letter rogatory or request directly from a tribunal in the United States to the foreign or international tribunal, officer, or agency to whom it is addressed and its return in the same manner.

[32 FR 11775, Aug. 16, 1967]

§ 92.68 Foreign Service fees and incidental costs in the taking of evidence.

The fees for the taking of evidence by officers of the Foreign Service are as prescribed by the Tariff or Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter), under the caption ''Services Relating to the Taking of Evidence,'' unless the service is performed for official use, which comes under the caption ''Exemption for Federal Agencies and Corporations'' of the same Tariff. See § 22.6 of this chapter concerning the requirement for advance deposit of estimated fees. When the party on whose behalf the evidence is sought or his local representative is not present to effect direct payment of such incidental costs as postage or travel of witnesses, the advance deposit required by the officer shall be in an amount estimated as sufficient to cover these in addition to the fees proper. The same rule shall apply

to charges for interpreting or for the taking and transcribing of a stenographic record when performed commercially rather than by staff members at Tariff of Fee rates.

§ 92.69 Charges payable to foreign officials, witnesses, foreign counsel, and interpreters.

(a) *Execution of letters rogatory by foreign officials.* Procedures for payment of foreign costs will be by arrangement with the foreign authorities.

(b) *Execution of commissions by foreign officials or other persons abroad.* Procedure for the payment of foreign costs will be as arranged, by the tribunal requiring the evidence, with its commissioner.

(c) *Witness fees and allowances when depositions are taken pursuant to commission from a Federal court.* A witness attending in any court of the United States, or before a United States commissioner, or before any person authorized to take his deposition pursuant to any rule or order of a cut of the United States, shall receive $4 for each day's attendance and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the same, and 8 cents per mile for going from and returning to his place of residence. Witnesses who are not salaried employees of the Government and who are not in custody and who attend at points so far removed from their respective residence as to prohibit return thereto from day to day shall be entitled to an additional allowance of $8 per day for expenses of subsistence, including the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the place of attendance (28 U.S.C. 1821, Supp. IV). Witnesses giving depositions before consular officers pursuant to a commission issued by the Federal Court are entitled to these fees and allowances, and the officer shall make payment thereof in the same manner as payment is made of other expenses involved in the execution of the commission, charging the advance deposit provided by the party at whose request the depositions are taken (see § 92.68). In any case to which the Government of the United States, or an officer or agency thereof, is a party, the United States marshal for the district will pay all fees of witnesses on the certificate of the United States Attorney or Assistant United States Attorney, and in the proceedings before a United States Commissioner, on the certificate of such commissioner (28 U.S.C. 1825).

§ 92.70 Special fees for depositions in connection with foreign documents.

(a) *Fees payable to witnesses.* Each witness whose testimony is obtained under a commission to take testimony in connection wtih foreign documents for use in criminal cases shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of $15 a day for each day of attendance, plus 8 cents a mile for going from his place of residence or business to the place of examination, and returning, by the shortest feasible route (18 U.S.C. 3495 and 3496, and E.O. 10307, 3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp.). When, however it is necessary to procure the attendance of a witness on behalf of the United States or an indigent party, an officer or agent of the United States may negotiate with the witness to pay compensation at such higher rate as may be approved by the Attorney General, plus the mileage allowance stated above (5 U.S.C. 341). The expense of the compensation and mileage of each witness will be borne by the party, or parties, applying for the commission unless the commission is accompanied by an order of court (18 U.S.C. 3495(b) that all fees, compensations, and other expenses authorized by these regulations are chargeable to the United States (18 U.S.C. 3495).

(b) *Fee payable to counsel.* Each counsel who represents a party to the action or proceeding in the examination before the commissioner will receive compensation for each day of attendance at a rate of not less than $15 a day and not more than $50 a day, as agreed between him and the party whom he represents, plus such actual and necessary expenses as may be allowed by the commissioner upon verified statements filed with him. If the commission is issued on application of the United States, the compensation and expenses of counsel representing each party are chargeable to the United States under section 3495(b) of title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C.

3495 and 3496, and E.O. 10307, 3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp.).

(c) *Fees payable to interpreters and translators.* Each interpreter and translator employed by the commissioner under these regulations shall receive an allowance of $10 a day, plus 8 cents a mile for going from his place of residence or business to the place of examination and returning, by the shortest feasible route. The compensation and mileage of interpreters and translators shall be chargeable to the United States.

(d) *Time for paying fees.* Witnesses, counsel, interpreters, and translators will be paid, in accordance with the foregoing regulations, by the commissioner at the conclusion of their services. Other expenses authorized by these regulations will be paid by the commissioner as they are incurred.

(e) *Payment of fees by the United States.* When it appears that the commission was issued on application of the United States or when the commission is accompanied by an order of court that all fees, compensation, and other expenses authorized by these regulations are chargeable to the United States under section 3495(b) of title 18 of the United States Code, the commissioner shall execute the commission without charge for his service as commissioner in connection therewith. The Commissioner shall pay witnesses, counsel, interpreter, or translator, and other expenses authorized by these regulations through the disbursing officer in his area in accordance with instructions which will be issued in each case.

(f) *Payment of fees by other parties.* When fees, compensation, and other expenses authorized by this section are chargeable to any party other than the United States, the commissioner shall undertake the execution of the commission only if such party deposits with the Department of State or with the appropriate Foreign Service post, in advance, an amount to be set by the court as apparently adequate to defray all fees, compensation, and other expenses authorized by this part. If the amount of the deposit is later found to be insufficient, the depositor shall be so notified, and the commissioner shall retain the commission and other papers until a sufficient supplemental amount has been deposited. If the amount of the deposit exceeds the aggregate amount of fees, compensation, and other expenses authorized by this part, the excess shall be returned to the party, or parties, entitled thereto. The commissioner shall pay witnesses, counsel, interpreter, or translator, and other expenses authorized by this section, from the proceeds of a check which the disbursing officer for his area will be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the United States.

§ 92.71 Fees for letters rogatory executed by officials in the United States.

Arrangements for the payment of fees should be made directly with the court in the United States by the party in the foreign country at whose request the depositions are taken, either through his legal representative in the United States or through the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer of his country in the United States. (See § 92.67 regarding the execution of letters rogatory in the United States.)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTARIAL SERVICES

§ 92.72 Services in connection with patents and patent applications.

(a) *Affidavit of applicant.* The form of the affidavit of an applicant for a United States patent depends on who is making the application, the type of invention, and the circumstances of the case. Officers of the Foreign Service are not responsible for the correctness of form of such affidavits, and should not endeavor to advise in their preparation. Persons who inquire at a Foreign Service post regarding the filing of patent applications may be referred to the pamphlet entitled ''General Information Concerning Patents,'' if copies thereof are available at the post.

(b) *Oath or affirmation of applicant*—(1) *Authority to administer oath or affirmation.* When an applicant for a patent resides in a foreign country, his oath or affirmation may be made before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States authorized to administer oaths, or before any officer having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be, whose authority shall be proved by certificate of

a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States (35 U.S.C. 115). See paragraph (c) of this section regarding authentication of the authority of a foreign official. A notary or other official in a foreign country who is not authorized to administer oaths is not qualified to notarize an application for a United States patent.

(2) *Form of oath or affirmation.* See §§92.19 and 92.20 for usual forms of oaths and affirmations.

(3) *Execution of jurat.* In executing the jurat, the officer should carefully observe the following direction with regard to ribboning and sealing: When the oath is taken before an officer in a country foreign to the United States, all the application papers, except the drawings, must be attached together and a ribbon passed one or more times through all the sheets of the application, except the drawings, and the ends of said ribbon brought together under the seal before the latter is affixed and impressed, or each sheet must be impressed with the official seal of the officer before whom the oath is taken. If the papers as filed are not properly ribboned or each sheet impressed with the seal, the case will be accepted for examination but before it is allowed, duplicate papers, prepared in compliance with the foregoing sentence, must be filed. (Rule 66, Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office.)

(c) *Authentication of authority of foreign official*—(1) *Necessity for authentication.* When the affidavit required in connection with a patent application been sworn to or affirmed before an official in a foreign country other than a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, an officer of the Foreign Service authenticate the authority of the official administering the oath or affirmation (35 U.S.C. 115). If the officer of the Foreign Service cannot authenticate the oath or affirmation, the document should be authenticated by a superior foreign official, or by a series of superior foreign officials if necessary. The seal and signature of the foreign official who affixes the last foreign authentication to the document should then be authenticated by the officer of the Foreign Service.

(2) *Use of permanent ink.* All papers which will become a part of a patent application filed in the United States Patent Office must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. (Rule 52, Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office.) Consular certificates of authentication executed in connection with patent applications should preferably be prepared on a typewriter; they should not be prepared on a hectograph machine.

(d) *Authority of a foreign executor or administrator acting for deceased inventor.* Legal representatives of deceased inventors and of those under legal incapacity may make application for patent upon compliance with the requirements and on the same terms and conditions applicable to the inventor (35 U.S.C. 117). The rules of the Patent Office require proof of the power or authority of the legal representative. See paragraph (c) of this section for procedure for authenticating the authority of a foreign official.

(e) *Assignments of patents and applications for patents.* An application for a patent, or a patent, or any interest therein, may be assigned in law by an instrument in writing. The applicant, or the patentee, or his assigns or legal representatives, may grant and convey an exclusive right under the application for patent, or under the patent, to the whole or any specified part of the United States. Any such assignment, grant, or conveyance of any application for patent, or of any patent, may be acknowledged, in a foreign country, before ''a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States or an officer authorized to administer oaths whose authority is proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States'' (35 U.S.C. 261). See §92.37 regarding authentication of the authority of a foreign official.

(f) *Fees.* The fee for administering an oath, taking an acknowledgment, or supplying an authentication, in connection with patent applications is as prescribed in item 49 of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§22.1 of this chapter).

§92.73 Services in connection with trademark registrations.

(a) *Authority and responsibility.* Acknowledgments and oaths required in

connection with applications for registration of trademarks may be made, in a foreign country, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States or before any official authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country whose authority must be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States (15 U.S.C. 1061). The responsibility of officers of the Foreign Service in this connection is the same as that where notarial services in connection with patent applications are involved (see § 92.72(a)). (See § 92.72(c) regarding the authentication of the authority of a foreign official who performs a notarial service in connection with a patent application.)

(b) *Fees*. The fee for administering an oath, taking an acknowledgment, or supplying an authentication, in connection with an application for registration of a trademark, or with the assignment or transfer of rights thereunder, is as prescribed in item 49 of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

§ 92.74 Services in connection with United States securities or interests therein.

(a) *Authority and responsibility*. Assignments or requests for payment of United States securities, or securities for which the Treasury Department acts as transfer agent, or powers of attorney in connection therewith where authorized by the Treasury Department, should, in a foreign country, be executed before a United States consular or diplomatic officer. However, if they are executed before a foreign official having power to administer oaths, the Treasury Department requires that the official character and jurisdiction on the foreign official be certified by a United States diplomatic or consular officer. (See §§ 92.36 to 92.41 on authentications.)

(b) *Fees*. Officers of the Foreign Service should charge no fees for notarial services they perform in connection with the execution of documents, including the certification or authentication of documents where necessary, which affect United States securities or securities for which the Treasury Department acts as transfer agent, or which may be required in the collection of interest thereon. Item 58(b) of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter) applies in cases of this nature.

§ 92.75 Services in connection with income tax returns.

(a) *Responsibility*. Officers of the Foreign Service are authorized to perform any and all notarial services which may be required in connection with the execution of Federal, state, territorial, municipal, or insular income tax returns. Officers should not give advice on the preparation of tax returns.

(b) *Fees*. No charge under the caption ''Notarial Services and Authentications'' should be made for services performed in connection with the execution of tax returns for filing with the Federal or State Governments or political subdivisions thereof. When requested, see item 58(d) of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

COPYING, RECORDING, TRANSLATING AND PROCURING DOCUMENTS

§ 92.76 Copying documents.

(a) *Consular authority*. The consular officer is authorized to have documents, or abstracts therefrom, copied at a Foreign Service post, if he deems it advisable and it is practicable to do so. This service frequently is necessary in connection with the performance of certain notarial acts, such as the certification of copies of documents.

(b) *Fees*. The charges for making copies of documents are as prescribed by the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter), under the caption ''Copying and Recording,'' unless the service is Performed for official use, which comes under the caption Exemption for Federal Agencies and Corporations of the same Tariff.

§ 92.77 Recording documents.

(a) *Consular authority*. Consular officers may, at their discretion, accept for recording in the Miscellaneous Record Book of the office concerned

unofficial documents such as deeds, leases, agreements, wills, and so on. The object of this service is primarily to afford United States citizens and interests the means of preserving, in official custody, records of their business and other transactions where other suitable facilities are not available locally for making such records. The recording of unofficial documents is not a notarial service, strictly speaking; however, the certifying of copies of documents thus recorded is a notarial service.

(b) *Recording procedure.* Generally, before accepting a document for recording the consular officer should require satisfactory proof of its genuineness. The document should be copied, word for word, in the Miscellaneous Record Book. At the close of the record a statement that it is a true copy of the original should be entered and signed by the consular officer who copies or compares the record. In the margin of the first page where the document is recorded, the consular officer should note the following data:

(1) By whom the document is presented for recording;

(2) On whose behalf the service is requested;

(3) Date and hour of presentation for recording;

(4) How the authenticity of the document was proved (where appropriate); and

(5) The name of the person by whom recorded (in his proper signature) and the name of the consular officer with whom compared (in his proper signature).

(c) *Certificate of recording.* Ordinarily, a certificate of recording need not be issued. The original document may simply be endorsed: ''Recorded at (name and location of consular office) this _____ day of _____, 19____, in (here insert appropriate reference to volume of Miscellaneous Record Book)''. Below the endorsement should appear the notation regarding the service number, the Tariff item number, and the amount of the fee collected. When a certificate of recording is requested, the consular officer may issue it, if he sees fit to do so. The certificate may be either entered on the document, if space permits, or appended to the document as a separate sheet in the manner prescribed in §92.17.

(d) *Fees.* The fee for recording unofficial documents at a Foreign Service post is as prescribed under the caption ''Copying and Recording'' of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§22.1 of this chapter). For purposes of assessment of fees, the issuance of certificates of recording, when requested, shall be regarded as part of the consular service of recording unofficial documents, and no separate fee shall be charged for the certificate.

§92.78 Translating documents.

Officers of the Foreign Service are not authorized to translate documents or to certify to the correctness of translations. (However, see §92.56 with regard to interpreting and translating services which may be performed in connection with depositions.) They are authorized to administer to a translator an oath as to the correctness of a translation; to take an acknowledgment of the preparation of a translation; and to authenticate the seal and signature of a local official affixed to a translation. Separate fees should be charged for each of these services, as indicated under the caption ''Notarial Services and Authentications'' of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§22.1 of this chapter).

§92.79 Procuring copies of foreign public documents.

(a) *Nature of services.* When requested to do so by United States citizens or by persons acting in behalf of United States citizens, a consular officer should endeavor to obtain from foreign officials copies of birth, death, and marriage certificates, or copies of other public records such as divorce decrees, probated wills, and so on. The interest of the party requesting the document should be clearly indicated, and there should be good reason for asking for the consular officer's assistance. Persons requesting documents for use in the preparation of family trees or in the compilation of genealogical studies should be referred to a local attorney

or to a genealogical research bureau if one is available.

(b) *Payment of expenses involved*—(1) *Official funds not to be used.* The use of official funds to pay for copies of or extracts from foreign public records obtained at the request of private persons is prohibited.

(2) *Payment of costs by Federal Government.* In instances of requests emanating from departments or agencies of the Federal Government for copies of or extracts from foreign public records, the Department will issue to Foreign Service posts concerned appropriate instructions with respect to the payment of whatever local costs may be entailed if the documents cannot be obtained gratis from the local authorities.

(3) *Payment of costs by State or municipal governments.* Should State, county, municipal or other authorities in the United States besides the Federal Government request the consular officer to obtain foreign documents, and express willingness to supply documents gratis in analogous circumstances, the consular officer may endeavor on that basis to obtain the desired foreign documents gratis. Otherwise, such authorities should be informed that they must pay the charges of the foreign officials, as well as any fees which it may be necessary for the consular officer to collect under the provisions of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

(4) *Payment of costs by private persons.* Before a consular officer endeavors to obtain a copy of a foreign public document in behalf of a private person, the person requesting the document should be required to make a deposit of funds in an amount sufficient to defray any charges which may be made by the foreign authorities, as well as the Foreign Service fee for authenticating the document, should authentication be desired.

§ 92.80 Obtaining American vital statistics records.

Individuals who inquire as to means of obtaining copies of or extracts from American birth, death, marriage, or divorce records may be advised generally to direct their inquires to the Vital Statistics Office at the place where the record is kept, which is usually in the capital city of the State or Territory. Legal directories and other published works of references at the post may be of assistance in providing exact addresses, information about fees, etc. An inquirer who is not an American citizen may write directly to the diplomatic or appropriate consular representative of his own country for any needed assistance in obtaining a desired document.

QUASI-LEGAL SERVICES

§ 92.81 Performance of legal services.

(a) *Legal services defined.* The term ''legal services'' means services of the kind usually performed by attorneys for private persons and includes such acts as the drawing up of wills, powers of attorney, or other legal instruments.

(b) *Performance usually prohibited*—(1) *General prohibition; exceptions.* Officers of the Foreign Service should not perform legal services except when instructed to do so by the Secretary of State, or in cases of sudden emergency when the interests of the United States Government, might be involved, or in cases in which no lawyer is available and refusal to perform the service would result in the imposition of extreme hardship upon a United States citizen. There is no objection, however, to permitting persons to use the legal references in the Foreign Service office giving specimen forms of wills, powers of attorney, etc.

(2) *Specific prohibitions and restrictions.* See § 72.41 of this chapter for prohibition of performance of legal services by consular officers in connection with decedents' estates. See § 92.11 restricting the preparation for private parties of legal documents for signature and notarization.

(3) *Acceptance of will for deposit prohibited.* Wills shall not be accepted for safekeeping in the office safe. If a person desires to have his last will and testament made a matter of record in a Foreign Service establishment, the officer to whom application is made shall have the will copied in the Miscellaneous Record Book (§ 92.77) and charge the prescribed fee therefor.

(c) *Refusal of requests.* In refusing requests for the performance of legal

services, an officer of the Foreign Service should cite these regulations and should state clearly his reasons for refusing to act. In appropriate cases, the officer may furnish the inquirer with a copy of the annual list of attorneys (see § 92.82) practicing in the consular district or he may refer the inquirer to the Department for a list of attorneys.

(d) *Waiver of responsibility*. When an officer of the Foreign Service accedes to a request for the performance of a legal service, he should inform the applicant that the service is performed at the latter's risk and without any responsibility on the part of the United States Government or the officer performing the service.

(e) *Fees*. No fee should be charged for any legal services which may be performed under these regulations, beyond the fees or charges for specific services enumerated in the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

§ 92.82 Recommending attorneys or notaries.

(a) *Assistance in selecting American lawyers*. When any person in the district of a Foreign Service post desires to have the name of an attorney in the United States, the officer at the post may refer him to American law directories or other published references at his disposal, but he shall refrain from recommending any particular attorney.

(b) *Assistance in selecting foreign attorneys or notaries*. Persons applying to a Foreign Service post for services of a legal or fiduciary character or for assistance in selecting an attorney or notary capable of rendering the services in view, may be furnished the names of several attorneys or notaries in the district, or referred to the lists to be found in American or foreign law directories or other published references. Alternatively, they may be referred to bar associations or, where applicable, to the organization charged by local law with the responsibility for providing legal assistance.

(c) *Agreements for referral of legal business prohibited*. Officers of the Foreign Service shall not recommend particular attorneys or notaries to persons who apply to a Foreign Service post for legal assistance, nor shall they make agreements with attorneys or notaries for the referral to them of inquiries for legal assistance.

§ 92.84 Legal process defined.

Legal process means a writ, warrant, mandate, or other process issuing from a court of justice. The term includes subpoenas, citations, and complaints.

§ 92.85 Service of legal process usually prohibited.

The service of process and legal papers is not normally a Foreign Service function. Except when directed by the Department of State, officers of the Foreign Service are prohibited from serving process or legal papers or appointing other persons to do.

[32 FR 11776, Aug. 16, 1967]

§ 92.86 Consular responsibility for serving subpoenas.

When directed by the Department of State, officers of the Foreign Service will serve a subpoena issued by a court of the United States on a national or resident of the United States who is in a foreign country unless such action is prohibited by the law of the foreign country.

[32 FR 11776, Aug. 16, 1967]

§ 92.87 Consular responsibility for serving orders to show cause.

Officers of the Foreign Service are required to serve orders to show cause issued in contempt proceedings on a person who has failed or neglected to appear in answer to a subpoena served in accordance with the provisions of § 92.86. (Section 1, 62 Stat. 949; 28 U.S.C. 1784.)

§ 92.88 Consular procedure.

With regard to the serving of subpoenas and orders to show cause referred to in §§ 92.86 and 92.87, section 1 of the act of June 25, 1948 (sec. 1, 62 Stat. 819, 28 U.S.C. 1783), provides that the subpoena shall designate the time and place for appearance before the court of the United States, and shall issue to any consular officer of the United States in the foreign country. The consular officer is required to make personal service of the subpoena

and any order to show cause, rule, judgment or decree on the request of the Federal court or its marshal, and to make return thereof to such court after tendering to the witness his necessary travel and attendance expenses, which will be determined by the court and sent with the subpoena. When the subpoena or order is forwarded to the officer, it is usually accompanied by instructions directing exactly how service should be made and how the return of service should be executed. These instructions should be followed carefully.

§ 92.89 Fees for service of legal process.

No charge should be made for serving a subpoena or order to show cause issuing out of Federal court under the procedures set forth in §§ 92.86 and 92.87. The taking of the affidavit of the officer effecting the service, or the performance of any other notarial act which may be involved in making the return, should be without charge, under the caption ''Exemption for Federal Agencies and Corporations'' of the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter).

§ 92.90 Delivering documents pertaining to the revocation of naturalization.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall deliver, or assist in delivering, to designated persons, documents relating to proceedings in the cancellation of certificates of naturalization when such documents are forwarded by duly authorized officials of the Federal courts. The responsibility for furnishing detailed instructions on the procedure to be followed in delivering such documents rests with the court or with the United States attorney concerned, and officers should follow such instructions carefully.

§ 92.91 Service of documents at request of Congressional committees.

Officers of the Foreign Service have no authority to serve upon persons in their consular districts legal process such as subpoenas or citations in connection with Congressional investigations. All requests for such service should be referred to the Department of State.

§ 92.92 Service of legal process under provisions of State law.

It may be found that a State statue purporting to regulate the service of process in foreign countries is so drawn as to mention service by an American consular officer or a person appointed by him, without mention of or provision for alternate methods of service. State laws of this description do not operate in derogation of the laws of the foreign jurisdiction wherein it may be sought to effect service of legal process, and such State laws do not serve to impose upon American consular officers duties or obligations which they are unauthorized to accept under Federal law, or require them to perform acts contrary to Federal regulations (see § 92.85).

§ 92.93 Notarial services or authentications connected with service of process by other persons.

An officer of the Foreign Service may administer an oath to a person making an affidavit to the effect that legal process has ben served. When an affidavit stating that legal process has been served is executed before a foreign notary or other official, an officer of the Foreign Service may authenticate the official character of the person administering the oath. The fee for administering an oath to a person making an affidavit or for an authentication, as the case may be, is as prescribed under the caption ''Notarial Services and Authentications'' in the Tariff of Fees, Foreign Service of the United States of America (§ 22.1 of this chapter), unless the case is of such nature as to fall under the caption, ''Exemption for Federal Agencies and Corporations'' of the same Tariff.

§ 92.94 Replying to inquiries regarding service of process or other documents.

Officers should make prompt and courteous replies to all inquiries regarding the service of legal process or documents of like nature, and should render such assistance as they properly

can to the court and to interested parties. Such assistance could include furnishing information as to the standard procedure of the locality for service of legal papers, with the name and address of the local office having a bailiff authorized to effect and make return of service; it could include furnishing a list of local attorneys capable of making necessary arrangements; or it could, where appropriate, include a suggestion that the request of the American court might be presented to the foreign judicial authorities in the form of letters rogatory (see definition, §92.54, and procedures, §92.66 (b)). If the person upon whom the process is intended to be served is known to be willing to accept service, or if it is clear that it would be in his interest at least to be informed of the matter, the consular officer may suggest to the interested parties in the United States the drawings up of papers for voluntary execution by such person, such as a waiver of service or a document which would be acceptable to the American court to signify the person's entering an appearance in the action pending therein.

§92.95 Transportation of witnesses to the United States.

Officers of the Foreign Service may at times be called upon to assist in arranging for the transportation to the United States of persons in foreign countries whose testimony is desired by the Attorney General in a case pending in a Federal court. Requests that the travel of such persons be facilitated originate in the Department of Justice, and special instructions in each case are transmitted to the appropriate Foreign Service post by the Department of State.

PART 93—SERVICE ON FOREIGN STATE

Sec.

93.1 Service through the diplomatic channel.
93.2 Notice of suit (or of default judgment).

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658; 28 U.S.C. 1608(a).

§93.1 Service through the diplomatic channel.

(a) The Director of the Office of Special Consular Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State (''The Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service''), shall perform the duties of the Secretary of State under section 1608(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code.

(b) When the clerk of the court concerned sends documents under section 1608(a)(4), of title 28, United States Code, the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall promptly ascertain if the documents include the required copies of the notice of suit and of the summons and complaint (or default judgment), and any required translations. If not, he shall promptly advise the clerk of the missing items.

(c) Upon receiving the required copies of documents and any required translations, the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall promptly cause one copy of each such document and translation (''the documents'') to be delivered—

(1) To the Embassy of the United States in the foreign state concerned, and the Embassy shall promptly deliver them to the foreign ministry or other appropriate authority of the foreign state, or

(2) If the foreign state so requests or if otherwise appropriate, to the embassy of the foreign state in the District of Columbia, or

(3) If paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section are unavailable, through an existing diplomatic channel, such as to the embassy of another country authorized to represent the interests of the foreign state concerned in the United States.

(d) The documents, when delivered under paragraph (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by a diplomatic note of transmittal, requesting that the documents be forwarded to the appropriate authority of the foreign state or political subdivision upon which service is being made. The note shall state that, under United States law, questions of jurisdiction and of state immunity must be addressed to the court and not to the Department of

State, and that it is advisable to consult with an attorney in the United States.

(e) If the documents are delivered under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Embassy of the United States shall promptly transmit by diplomatic pouch, to the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service, a certified copy of the diplomatic note of transmittal. If the documents are delivered under paragraph (c) (2) or (3) of this section, the Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall prepare a certified copy of the diplomatic note of transmittal. In each case, the certification shall state the date and place the documents were delivered. The Managing Director for Overseas Citizen Service shall then promptly send the certified copy to the clerk of the court concerned.

(Sec. 1608(a), Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–583 (28 U.S.C. 1608(a)); sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658))

[42 FR 6367, Feb. 2, 1977, as amended at 63 FR 16687, Apr. 6, 1998]

§ 93.2 Notice of suit (or of default judgment).

(a) A Notice of Suit prescribed in section 1608(a) of title 28, United States Code, shall be prepared in the form that appears in the Annex to this section.

(b) In preparing a Notice of Suit, a party shall in every instance supply the information specified in items 1 through 5 of the form appearing in the Annex to this section. A party shall also supply information specified in item 6, if notice of a default judgment is being served.

(c) In supplying the information specified in item 5, a party shall in simplified language summarize the nature and purpose of the proceeding (including principal allegations and claimed bases of liability), the reasons why the foreign state or political subdivision has been named as a party in the proceeding, and the nature and amount of relief sought. The purpose of item 5 is to enable foreign officials unfamiliar with American legal documents to ascertain the above information.

(d) A party may attach additional pages to the Notice of Suit to complete information under any item.

(e) A party shall attach, as part of the Notice of Suit, a copy of the Foreign State Immunities Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94–583; 90 Stat. 2891).

ANNEX

NOTICE OF SUIT (OR OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT [1])

1. Title of legal proceeding; full name of court; case or docket number.

2. Name of foreign state (or political subdivision) concerned:

3. Identity of the other Parties:

JUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

4. Nature of documents served (e.g., Summons and Complaint; Default Judgment):

5. Nature and purpose of the proceedings; why the foreign state (or political subdivision) has been named; relief requested:

6. Date of default judgment (if any):

7. A response to a ''Summons'' and ''Complaint'' is required to be submitted to the court, not later than 60 days after these documents are received. The response may present jurisdictional defenses (including defenses relating to state immunity).

8. The failure to submit a timely response with the court can result in a Default Judgment and a request for execution to satisfy the judgment. If a default judgment has been entered, a procedure may be available to vacate or open that judgment.

9. Questions relating to state immunities and to the jurisdiction of United States courts over foreign states are governed by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, which appears in sections 1330, 1391(f), 1441(d), and 1602 through 1611, of Title 28, United States Code (Pub. L. 94–583; 90 Stat. 2891).

(Sec. 1608(a), Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–583 (28 U.S.C. 1608(a)); sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658))

[42 FR 6367, Feb. 2, 1977]

PART 94—INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

Sec.
94.1 Definitions.
94.2 Designation of Central Authority.
94.3 Functions of the Central Authority.
94.4 Prohibitions.
94.5 Application.

[1] Relevant only if items 4 and 6 indicate that a default judgment has occurred.

94.6 Procedures for children abducted to the United States.
94.7 Procedures for children abducted from the United States.
94.8 Interagency coordinating group.

AUTHORITY: Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; the federal ''International Child Abduction Remedies Act,'' Pub. L. 100–300.

SOURCE: 53 FR 23608, June 23, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§94.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part—

(a) *Convention* means the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Appendix B to Department of State notice, 51 FR 10498, March 26, 1986.

(b) *Contracting State* means any country which is a party to the Convention.

(c) *Child* and *children* mean persons under the age of sixteen.

§94.2 Designation of Central Authority.

The Office of Children's Issues in the Bureau of Consular Affairs is designated as the U.S. Central Authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by the Convention and the International Child Abduction Remedies Act upon such authorities.

[60 FR 25843, May 15, 1995]

§94.3 Functions of the Central Authority.

The U.S. Central Authority shall cooperate with the Central Authorities of other countries party to the Convention and promote cooperation by appropriate U.S. state authorities to secure the prompt location and return of children wrongfully removed to or retained in any Contracting State, to ensure that rights of custody and access under the laws of one Contracting State are effectively respected in the other Contracting States, and to achieve the other objects of the Convention. In performing its functions, the U.S. Central Authority may receive from, or transmit to, any department, agency, or instrumentality of the federal government, or of any state or foreign government, information necessary to locate a child or for the purpose of otherwise implementing the Convention with respect to a child.

§94.4 Prohibitions.

(a) The U.S. Central Authority is prohibited from acting as an agent or attorney or in any fiduciary capacity in legal proceedings arising under the Convention. The U.S. Central Authority is not responsible for the costs of any legal representation or legal proceedings nor for any transportation expenses of the child or applicant. However, the U.S. Central Authority may not impose any fee in relation to the administrative processing of applications submitted under the Convention.

(b) The U.S. Central Authority shall not be a repository of foreign or U.S. laws.

§94.5 Application.

Any person, institution, or other body may apply to the U.S. Central Authority for assistance in locating a child, securing access to a child, or obtaining the return of a child that has been removed or retained in breach of custody rights. The application shall be made in the form prescribed by the U.S. Central Authority and shall contain such information as the U.S. Central Authority deems necessary for the purposes of locating the child and otherwise implementing the Convention. The application and any accompanying documents should be submitted in duplicate in English or with English translations. If intended for use in a foreign country, two additional copies should be provided in the language of the foreign country.

§94.6 Procedures for children abducted to the United States.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children shall act under the direction of the U.S. Central Authority and shall perform the following operational functions with respect to all Hague Convention applications seeking the return of children wrongfully removed to or retained in the United States or seeking access to children in the United States:

(a) Receive all applications on behalf of the U.S. Central Authority;

(b) Confirm the child's location or, where necessary, seek to ascertain its location;

(c) Seek to ascertain the child's welfare through inquiry to the appropriate

state social service agencies and, when necessary, consult with those agencies about the possible need for provisional arrangements to protect the child or to prevent the child's removal from the jurisdiction of the state;

(d) Seek through appropriate authorities (such as state social service agencies or state attorneys general or prosecuting attorneys), where appropriate, to achieve a voluntary agreement for suitable visitation rights by the applicant or for return of the child;

(e) Assist applicants in securing information useful for choosing or obtaining legal representation, for example, by providing a directory of lawyer referral services, or pro bono listing published by legal professional organizations, or the name and address of the state attorney general or prosecuting attorney who has expressed a willingness to represent parents in this type of case and who is employed under state law to intervene on the applicant's behalf;

(f) Upon request, seek from foreign Central Authorities information relating to the social background of the child;

(g) Upon request, seek from foreign Central Authorities information regarding the laws of the country of the child's habitual residence;

(h) Upon request, seek from foreign Central Authorities a statement as to the wrongfulness of the taking of the child under the laws of the country of the child's habitual residence;

(i) Upon request, seek a report on the status of court action when no decision has been reached by the end of six weeks;

(j) Consult with appropriate agencies (such as state social service departments, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, state attorneys general) about possible arrangements for temporary foster care and/or return travel for the child from the United States;

(k) Monitor all cases in which assistance has been sought and maintain records on the procedures followed in each case and its disposition;

(l) Perform such additional functions as set out in the ''Cooperative Agreement Adjustment Notice'' between the Department of State, Department of Justice, and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

[53 FR 23608, June 23, 1988, as amended at 60 FR 66074, Dec. 21, 1995]

§ 94.7 Procedures for children abducted from the United States.

Upon receipt of an application requesting access to a child or return of a child abducted from the United States and taken to another country party to the Convention, the U.S. Central Authority shall—

(a) Review and forward the application to the Central Authority of the country where the child is believed located or provide the applicant with the necessary form, instructions, and the name and address of the appropriate Central Authority for transmittal of the application directly by the applicant;

(b) Upon request, transmit to the foreign Central Authority requests for a report on the status of any court action when no decision has been reached by the end of six weeks;

(c) Upon request, facilitate efforts to obtain from appropriate U.S. state authorities and transmit to the foreign Central Authority information regarding the laws of the child's state of habitual residence;

(d) Upon request, facilitate efforts to obtain from appropriate U.S. state authorities and transmit to the foreign Central Authority a statement as to the wrongfulness of the taking of the child under the laws of the child's state of habitual residence;

(e) Upon request, facilitate efforts to obtain from appropriate U.S. state authorities and transmit to the foreign Central Authority information relating to the social background of the child;

(f) Upon request, be available to facilitate possible arrangements for temporary foster care and/or travel for the child from the foreign country to the United States;

(g) Monitor all cases in which assistance has been sought; and

(h) Perform such additional functions as the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs may from time to time direct.

§94.8 Interagency coordinating group.

The U.S. Central Authority shall nominate federal employees and may, from time to time, nominate private citizens to serve on an interagency coordinating group to monitor the operation of the Convention and to provide advice on its implementation. This group shall meet from time to time at the request of the U.S. Central Authority.

PART 95—IMPLEMENTATION OF TORTURE CONVENTION IN EXTRADITION CASES

Sec.
95.1 Definitions.
95.2 Application.
95.3 Procedures.
95.4 Review and construction.

AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 3181 *et seq.*; Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

SOURCE: 64 FR 9437, Feb. 26, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§95.1 Definitions.

(a) *Convention* means the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, done at New York on December 10, 1984, entered into force for the United States on November 10, 1994. Definitions provided below in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section reflect the language of the Convention and understandings set forth in the United States instrument of ratification to the Convention.

(b) *Torture* means:

(1) Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

(2) In order to constitute torture, an act must be specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering and that mental pain or suffering refers to prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from:

(i) The intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering;

(ii) The administration or application, or threatened administration or application, of mind altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality;

(iii) The threat of imminent death; or

(iv) The threat that another person will imminently be subjected to death, severe physical pain or suffering, or the administration or application of mind altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality.

(3) Noncompliance with applicable legal procedural standards does not per se constitute torture.

(4) This definition of torture applies only to acts directed against persons in the offender's custody or physical control.

(5) The term ''acquiescence'' as used in this definition requires that the public official, prior to the activity constituting torture, have awareness of such activity and thereafter breach his or her legal responsibility to intervene to prevent such activity.

(6) The term ''lawful sanctions'' as used in this definition includes judicially imposed sanctions and other enforcement actions authorized by law, provided that such sanctions or actions were not adopted in order to defeat the object and purpose of the Convention to prohibit torture.

(7) Torture is an extreme form of cruel and inhuman treatment and does not include lesser forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(c) *Where there are substantial grounds for believing that [a fugitive] would be in danger of being subjected to torture* means if it is more likely than not that the fugitive would be tortured.

(d) *Secretary* means Secretary of State and includes, for purposes of this

rule, the Deputy Secretary of State, by delegation.

§ 95.2 Application.

(a) Article 3 of the Convention imposes on the parties certain obligations with respect to extradition. That Article provides as follows:

(1) No State party shall expel, return (''refouler'') or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

(b) Pursuant to sections 3184 and 3186 of Title 18 of the United States Criminal Code, the Secretary is the U.S. official responsible for determining whether to surrender a fugitive to a foreign country by means of extradition. In order to implement the obligation assumed by the United States pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention, the Department considers the question of whether a person facing extradition from the U.S. ''is more likely than not'' to be tortured in the State requesting extradition when appropriate in making this determination.

§ 95.3 Procedures.

(a) Decisions on extradition are presented to the Secretary only after a fugitive has been found extraditable by a United States judicial officer. In each case where allegations relating to torture are made or the issue is otherwise brought to the Department's attention, appropriate policy and legal offices review and analyze information relevant to the case in preparing a recommendation to the Secretary as to whether or not to sign the surrender warrant.

(b) Based on the resulting analysis of relevant information, the Secretary may decide to surrender the fugitive to the requesting State, to deny surrender of the fugitive, or to surrender the fugitive subject to conditions.

§ 95.4 Review and construction.

Decisions of the Secretary concerning surrender of fugitives for extradition are matters of executive discretion not subject to judicial review. Furthermore, pursuant to section 2242(d) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, P.L. 105–277, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court shall have jurisdiction to review these regulations, and nothing in section 2242 shall be construed as providing any court jurisdiction to consider or review claims raised under the Convention or section 2242, or any other determination made with respect to the application of the policy set forth in section 2242(a), except as part of the review of a final order of removal pursuant to section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252), which is not applicable to extradition proceedings.

SUBCHAPTER K—ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND CIVIL AVIATION FUNCTIONS

PART 101—ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL FUNCTIONS

Sec.
101.1 Protection of American interests.
101.2 Promotion of American interests.
101.3 Services for American businessmen and organizations.
101.4 Economic and commercial reporting.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 302, 60 Stat. 1001; 22 U.S.C. 842.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10871, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101.1 Protection of American interests.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall protect the rights and interests of the United States in its international agricultural, commercial, and financial relations. In pursuance of this duty, they shall:

(a) Guard against the infringement of rights of American citizens in matters relating to commerce and navigation which are based on custom, international law, or treaty.

(b) Observe, report on, and, whenever possible, endeavor to remove discriminations against American agricultural, commercial, and industrial interests in other countries.

(c) Protect the national commercial reputation of the United States.

§ 101.2 Promotion of American interests.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall further the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States:

(a) By carefully studying and reporting on the potentialities of their districts as a market for American products or as a competitor of American products in international trade.

(b) By investigating and submitting World Trade Directory Reports on the general standing and distributing capacity of foreign firms within their districts.

(c) By preparing and submitting upon request trade lists of commercial firms within their districts.

(d) By keeping constantly on the alert for and submitting immediate reports on concrete trade opportunities.

(e) By endeavoring to create, within the scope of the duties to which they are assigned, a demand for American products within their districts.

(f) By facilitating and reporting on proposed visits of alien businessmen to the United States.

(g) By taking appropriate steps to facilitate the promotion of such import trade into the United States as the economic interests of the United States may require.

§ 101.3 Services for American businessmen and organizations.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall perform the following-enumerated services for American citizens and business organizations in connection with the conduct of foreign trade subject to such rules and limitations thereon as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State:

(a) Answering trade inquiries.

(b) Lending direct assistance to American citizens and business firms.

(c) Encouraging the establishment of, and supporting, American chambers of commerce.

(d) Preparing themselves for and, upon instructions, performing trade conference work when in the United States on leave, or otherwise.

§ 101.4 Economic and commercial reporting.

Officers of the Foreign Service shall prepare and submit reports in connection with their duties of protecting and promoting American agricultural commercial interests and for the purpose of providing general information on economic developments within their respective districts for the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, and for other governmental departments and agencies, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

PART 102—CIVIL AVIATION

Subpart A—United States Aircraft Accidents Abroad

Sec.
102.8 Reporting accidents.
102.9 Arranging for entry and travel of investigating and airline representatives.
102.10 Rendering assistance at the scene of the accident.
102.11 Arranging for the payment of expenses attendant upon an accident.
102.12 Protective services for survivors.
102.13 Protective services with respect to deceased victims of accidents.
102.14 Salvage of mail and other property.
102.15 Protection and preservation of wreckage.
102.16 Records and reports in connection with investigation.

FOREIGN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS INVOLVING UNITED STATES PERSONS OR PROPERTY

102.17 Reports on accident.
102.18 Protection of United States citizens involved.
102.19 Protection of United States property.

Subpart B—Recommendations to the President Under Section 801 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958

102.21 Purpose.
102.22 [Reserved]
102.23 Applicability.
102.24 [Reserved]
102.25 Submission of comments.
102.26 [Reserved]
102.27 Docket.

Subpart A—United States Aircraft Accidents Abroad

AUTHORITY: Sec. 302, 60 Stat. 1001; 22 U.S.C. 842.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10871, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102.8 Reporting accidents.

(a) *To airline and Civil Aeronautics Administration representatives.* If a scheduled United States air carrier is involved the airline representatives concerned will probably be the first to be informed of the accident, in which event he will be expected to report the accident to the Foreign Service post, to the nearest Civil Aeronautics Administration office, and to his home office in the United States. If this is not the case, the Foreign Service post should report promptly to the nearest office of the airline concerned and to the nearest office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, any accident occurring to a scheduled civil air carrier of United States registry within its consular district. To be properly prepared, each post should obtain and have on file for ready reference, the address and telephone number of representatives of any United States airline engaged in scheduled operations within or over the post district.

(b) *To Department and supervisory Foreign Service offices.* A Foreign Service post should report promptly to the Department accidents to any United States civil aircraft occurring in the post district. The report should summarize all available information and, in the case of a scheduled United States air carrier, should state whether the airline has taken over the responsibility of notifying the nearest Civil Aeronautics Administration field office. This report should be submitted by the most expeditious means possible (priority telephone or telegraph message) at Government expense. If the accident involves a private plane or nonscheduled air carrier, these circumstances should be reported, also whether the nearest office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration has been informed. In the latter case, the Department will ascertain from the Civil Aeronautics Board whether it desires to investigate the case, and inform the Foreign Service post accordingly. Consular posts should submit a similar report to their supervisory missions or to their supervisory consular offices in territories where there are no United States missions. Supplementary reports should be supplied the Department and the supervisory Foreign Service office whenever considered appropriate. A final report, after the urgency has diminished, and when the post's role is negligible should cover the post's activities in connection with the accident (see § 102.16(b)).

§ 102.9 Arranging for entry and travel of investigating and airline representatives.

Representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States

airline involved may not have the documents necessary for entry into the country where the accident occurred. The local Foreign Service post should lend all assistance possible in obtaining the entry of such representatives into the country where the accident occurred and in expediting their travel to the scene of the accident.

§ 102.10 Rendering assistance at the scene of the accident.

Always in the case of a scheduled United States air carrier and whenever necessary in the case of a non-scheduled carrier or private plane, a local Foreign Service post should dispatch a member of its staff to the scene of the accident in order to insure that proper protection is afforded United States citizens and property involved in the accident and that any evidence as to the cause of the accident is preserved until the arrival of United States Government investigating personnel. (For steps to be taken when the aircraft was carrying a courier or diplomatic pouches, see § 102.14(b).) In the absence of an airline representative, the Foreign Service representative should lend the competent local authorities all possible assistance compatible with the provisions of § 102.11 in caring for the survivors, identifying and disposing of the remains of victims, salvaging and protecting property and preserving wreckage pending an investigation. If an airline representative is already at the scene of the accident or if one arrives shortly thereafter, the Foreign Service representative should assist him in the discharge of his recognized responsibilities in connection with passengers and cargo. However, the Foreign Service representative is also obligated to assist investigating personnel of the United States Government by preserving evidence as to the cause of the accident. Any attempt on the part of the airline representative to exceed his recognized sphere of activity should be called to the attention of the airline involved and the competent local authorities.

§ 102.11 Arranging for the payment of expenses attendant upon an accident.

(a) The Department of State has no funds from which expenses attendant upon an accident to United States aircraft can be paid. In emergencies involving scheduled carriers and in the absence of airline representatives, or other authority, the Foreign Service post should request a deposit from the airline (through the Department if desired) with specific authorization to incur whatever financial obligations the airline is willing to assume for the hiring of guards (in case local police protection is considered inadequate), the provision of accommodations, medical care, and onward transportation for survivors and for other expenses resulting from the accident. In accidents involving a private plane or non-scheduled carrier, the Foreign Service post is not in a position to expend any funds without prior authorization from the Department. In such cases, and in extreme cases involving scheduled carriers, when airline and investigation personnel may be delayed in reaching the scene, the Foreign Service representative, as the representative of all segments of the United States Government in the area, should endeavor to protect and promote the interests of the Government, the airline, and the individual citizen by any means available to him that are consistent with these regulations, and should request funds and instructions as required from the Department.

(b) The local Foreign Service post is not authorized to expend any funds for guarding the wreckage to preserve evidence as to the cause of the accident unless the Civil Aeronautics Board or the Civil Aeronautics Administration authorizes in advance the expenditure of such funds on a reimbursable basis. In the absence of such advance authorization, the Foreign Service post can arrange only for such protection as local authorities are willing to furnish gratuitously.

(c) Voluntary services and personal services in excess of those authorized by law may be accepted and utilized in the case of an aircraft accident since the law which normally prohibits such acceptance (31 U.S.C. 665) does not

apply ''in case of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property''.

§ 102.12 Protective services for survivors.

(a) *Medical care and hospitalization.* The Foreign Service representative should lend any assistance possible (see §§ 102.10 and 102.11) in arranging for the best medical and hospital attention available for injured survivors of the accident. If a scheduled United States carrier is involved in an accident, the primary responsibility for providing medical care for passengers and crew rests with the airline, and in such situations the Foreign Service representative should assist the airline in every way that is feasible (see §§ 102.10 and 102.11).

(b) *Accommodation and onward transportation.* If a scheduled United States carrier is involved in an accident, primary responsibility for providing accommodation and onward transportation for passengers and crew rests with the airline, and in such situations the Foreign Service representative should assist the airline in every way that is feasible (see §§ 102.10 and 102.11). If the accident involves a private plane or non-scheduled carrier, he should assist passengers and members of the crew who do not require hospitalization in any way compatible with §§ 102.10 and 102.11 in obtaining appropriate comfortable accommodations accessible from the scene of the accident. If practicable, surviving passengers should remain in the vicinity of the accident until the United States Government investigating personnel can obtain from them all information pertaining to the accident. Surviving passengers leaving the vicinity should furnish addresses at which they can be reached later. The Foreign Service representative should assist the passengers, insofar as he can under the provision of §§ 102.10 and 102.11, in obtaining necessary clearances from local authorities and in getting onward transportation by the most expeditious means of common carrier transportation available. The surviving aircraft crew will be expected to remain in the vicinity of the accident until otherwise instructed by the investigating personnel.

§ 102.13 Protective services with respect to deceased victims of accidents.

(a) *Interim disposition of remains.* Generally, local authorities will assume custody of the remains of deceased victims of the accident and consign them to a mortuary until final disposition can be made.

(b) *Identification of remains.* When necessary, the local Foreign Service post should assist in identifying the remains of United States citizens who are victims of the accident by requesting the Department to procure dental charts, passport application data and photographs, fingerprints, or other United States records.

(c) *Reports on deaths of United States citizens.* The local Foreign Service post shall report the deaths of United States citizens occurring in an aircraft accident in accordance with the procedure prescribed in §§ 72.1 to 72.8 of this chapter.

(d) *Disposition of remains.* When a scheduled United States air carrier meets with an accident, the United States airline concerned will usually transport the identifiable remains of victims of the accident to the place of final interment designated by the next of kin. If the Foreign Service post is requested, or finds it necessary, to dispose of identifiable remains, it shall follow the procedure prescribed in §§ 72.9 to 72.14 of this chapter. Where remains are unidentifiable, the local authorities may be expected to make final disposition of these remains locally in accordance with the health requirements of the country concerned, usually by common burial or by cremation, and without regard to the disposition desired by possible next of kin.

§ 102.14 Salvage of mail and other property.

(a) *Mail.* Article 3, sections 6 and 7, of the Air Mail Provisions annexed to the Universal Postal Union Convention, Paris, 1947, provide that the personnel who survive the aircraft accident shall, when possible, deliver the mail to the post office nearest the place of the accident or to the one best-qualified to

reforward the mail. If the aircraft personnel are unable to do this, the local post office concerned shall make every effort, without delay, to take delivery of the mail and to forward it to the offices of designation by the most rapid means, after determining the condition of the correspondence and reconditioning it if damaged. Most post offices are familiar with these provisions, but if in any case the mail is not being properly cared for, the local Foreign Service post should bring the proper procedure to the attention of the nearest post office.

(b) *Diplomatic pouches.* Immediately upon arriving at the scene of the accident, the Foreign Service representative should ascertain whether the aircraft was carrying a courier or diplomatic pouches. If a courier is found to be aboard, the same personal arrangements should be made for him as are made for other passengers (see §§ 102.10 to 102.13). An immediate search should also be made for whatever diplomatic pouches the courier may have been carrying and for any pouches that may have been carried as regular cargo. Usually, the cargo manifest will list diplomatic pouches carried as air freight or cargo. The passenger manifest normally will list the total number of pieces of luggage or pouches checked by a courier (if one is aboard), but since he usually carries his pouches with him into the cabin of the plane, the pouch invoices on his person or in his briefcase will offer positive proof of the number of pouches he had in his custody. If any are found, they should be cleared through appropriate government officials of the country and taken to the nearest United States Foreign Service office to await disposition instructions. If it is learned that the postal authorities have already recovered United States diplomatic pouches that may have been involved, these pouches should be obtained from the postal authorities and taken to the nearest United States Foreign Service office to await diposition instructions. A telegraphic message should be dispatched to the Department and to the regional courier office having jurisdiction over that area, giving a description of the pouches recovered. This description should include the office of addressor and addressee and the classification indicator (C, A, or S). The Department and the regional courier office will coordinate instructions to the office for the disposition of these pouches.

(c) *Baggage, personal effects and cargo.* The Foreign Service representative should request the local authorities to arrange for the security storage and protection of such baggage, personal effects and cargo as is recoverable from the aircraft until the property can be released to its owners by local customs and accident investigating authorities, or by the courts. When released, the personal effects of United States citizens, who died in the accident, should be taken into possession and disposed of by the local Foreign Service post in accordance with the procedure prescribed in §§ 72.15 to 72.55 of this chapter.

§ 102.15 Protection and preservation of wreckage.

In so far as local law permits, the Foreign Service representative should see that arrangements are made (by the airline representative with the local authorities, if a scheduled carrier is involved) for the protection of the wrecked aircraft and its property contents against further damage, pilferage, and access by unauthorized persons, until the arrival of the accident investigation personnel. The prior removal of any of the wreckage or the contents of the aircraft should be prevented unless such action is necessitated by very compelling reasons, such as the need for treating the injured or for removing bodies, or when the wreckage constitutes a public hazard. When under the latter conditions the wreckage and contents of the aircraft must be moved or disturbed in any way, if possible, a record should be made or photographs taken showing the position and condition of the wreckage prior to disturbance. In the case of a private aircraft or non-scheduled carrier, protection should be arranged for the wrecked aircraft and its contents pending the receipt of information from the Department as to whether the Civil Aeronautics Board will investigate the case, and until

final disposition is made of the property. If the owner of a private aircraft is killed in the wreck and is a United States citizen, the aircraft constitutes part of his personal estate and should be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of §§72.15 to 72.55 of this chapter. For rules governing the payment of expenses in connection with the protection and preservation of wrecked United States aircraft, see §102.11.

§102.16 Records and reports in connection with investigation.

(a) *Records.* The Foreign Service representative should maintain a record of the various transactions taking place prior to the arrival of airline, Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration representatives. This record should include all pertinent details with respect to the disposition of persons and property, obligations assumed, arrangements made, et cetera, and should also include any statements made by witnesses.

(b) *Reports.* Reports should be submitted to the Department for its information and the information of aviation authorities and other interested parties in the United States regarding the progress of any investigation which is held and its final outcome when known.

FOREIGN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS INVOLVING UNITED STATES PERSONS OR PROPERTY

§102.17 Reports on accident.

When an accident occurs to a foreign aircraft in the district of a Foreign Service post and United States citizens or property are involved, the local Foreign Service post shall report the disaster fully to the Department and to the supervisory mission (or the supervisory consular office where there is no mission).

§102.18 Protection of United States citizens involved.

The local Foreign Service post shall follow substantially the procedures prescribed in §§102.11 to 102.13 in protecting United States citizens (whether alive or dead) involved in a foreign aircraft accident.

§102.19 Protection of United States property.

The local Foreign Service office shall follow substantially the procedures set forth in §§102.11 and 102.14 in protecting United States mail and baggage, personal effects and cargo belonging to United States citizens.

Subpart B—Recommendations to the President Under Section 801 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, Act of May 26, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 111; 22 U.S.C. 2658); E.O. 11920 (June 11, 1976, 41 FR 23665).

SOURCE: 41 FR 31548, July 29, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§102.21 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to set forth procedures for the receipt by the Department of State of comments from private parties on possible recommendations by the Department to the President on decisions of the Civil Aeronautics Board submitted for the President's approval under section 801 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, which relates to overseas and international air transportation.

§102.22 [Reserved]

§102.23 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to all communications between private parties and officials or employees of the Department of State, including those stationed abroad, on matters set forth in §102.21 of this subpart.

(b) This subpart applies, with respect to any particular proceeding before the Civil Aeronautics Board, from the time that the Board's decision has been submitted to the President for consideration until the President has issued a final decision with respect to that proceeding.

§102.24 [Reserved]

§102.25 Submission of comments.

(a) All communications by private parties with Departmental officials or employees concerning a Presidential

decision under section 801 of the Federal Aviation Act shall, whenever possible, be made in writing. Any such communication which is not made in writing shall be summarized by the official or employee of the Department who receives the communication.

(b) All such summaries and written communications, except those relating to matters that are specifically authorized under criteria established by Executive Order to be kept confidential in the interest of national defense or foreign policy, are to be placed in a public docket and available for public inspection and copying and for responsive comment.

§ 102.26 [Reserved]

§ 102.27 Docket.

(a) All comments submitted under this subpart shall reference the number of the Civil Aeronautics Board docket relating to the proceeding which is the subject of the comment.

(b) The original and four copies of such comments may be mailed to the Director, Office of Aviation, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, or delivered to the Director, Office of Aviation, Room 5830, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, 8:45 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. local time, Monday through Friday except Federal holidays. Written comments submitted to Department officials other than the Director of the Office of Aviation and summaries of oral communications prepared in accordance with § 102.25(a) of this subpart shall be forwarded to the Director of the Office of Aviation.

(c) All comments submitted under this subpart and placed in the docket, are available for public inspection and copying and for responsive comment at the address and times specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

PART 103—REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AND THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1998 ON THE TAKING OF SAMPLES AND ON ENFORCEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING RECORDKEEPING AND INSPECTIONS

Subpart A—General

Sec.
103.1 Purpose.
103.2 Definitions.

Subpart B—Samples

103.3 Requirement to provide a sample.

Subpart C—Recordkeeping and Inspection Requirements

103.4 General.
103.5 Violations.
103.6 Penalties.
103.7 Initiation of administrative enforcement proceedings.
103.8 Final agency decision after administrative proceedings.
103.9 Final agency decision after settlement negotiations.
103.10 Appeals.
103.11 Payment of final assessment.
103.12 Reporting a violation.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681, Div. I (22 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*).

SOURCE: 64 FR 73813, Dec. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 103.1 Purpose.

This part is intended to implement sections 304(f)(1) and 501 of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (Act), 22 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq*. The Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations promulgated by the Department of Commerce, 15 CFR Parts 710 through 722, also implement sections of the Act.

§ 103.2 Definitions.

The following are definitions of terms as used in this part only.

Bureau of Export Administration (BXA). The Bureau of Export Administration of the United States Department of Commerce, including the Office of Export Administration and the Office of Export Enforcement.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC or Convention). The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, and its annexes opened for signature on January 13, 1993, and entered into force on April 29, 1997.

CWCIA. The Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998. (22 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*)

CWCR. The Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations promulgated by the Department of Commerce. (15 CFR parts 710 through 722.)

Executive Director. The Executive Director, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State.

Facility agreement. A written agreement or arrangement between a State Party to the Convention and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons relating to a specific facility subject to on-site verification pursuant to Articles IV, V, and VI of the Convention.

Final decision. A decision or order assessing a civil penalty, or otherwise disposing of or dismissing a case, which is not subject to further administrative review under this part, but which may be subject to collection proceedings or judicial review in an appropriate federal court as authorized by law.

Host Team. The U.S. Government team that accompanies the Inspection Team during a CWC inspection to which this part applies.

Host Team Leader. The head of the U.S. Government team that hosts and accompanies the Inspection Team during a CWC inspection to which this part applies.

Inspection assistant. An individual designated by the Technical Secretariat to assist inspectors in an inspection, such as medical, security and administrative personnel and interpreters.

Inspection Team. The group of inspectors and inspection assistants assigned by the Director-General of the OPCW's Technical Secretariat to conduct a particular inspection.

Lead agency. The executive department or agency responsible for implementation of the CWC declaration and inspection requirements for specified facilities. The lead agencies are the Department of Defense (DOD) for facilities owned and operated by DOD (including those operated by contractors to the agency), and those facilities leased to and operated by DOD (including those operated by contractors to the agency); the Department of Energy (DOE) for facilities owned and operated by DOE (including those operated by contractors to the agency), and those facilities leased to and operated by DOE (including those operated by contractors to the agency), including the National Laboratories and components of the nuclear weapons complex; and the Department of Commerce (DOC) for all facilities that are not owned and operated by or leased to and operated by DOD, DOE or other U.S. Government agencies. Other departments and agencies that have notified the United States National Authority of their decision to be excluded from the CWCR shall also have lead agency responsibilities for facilities that are owned or operated by (including those operated by contractors to the agency), or that are leased to or operated by, those other departments and agencies (including those operated by contractors to the agency).

Office of Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions. The office in the Bureau of Arms Control of the United States Department of State that includes the United States National Authority Coordinating Staff.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The entity established by the Convention to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties.

Party. The United States Department of State and any person named as a respondent under this part.

Perimeter. In case of a challenge inspection, the external boundary of the

site, defined by either geographic coordinates or description on a map.

Person. Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, any State or any political subdivision thereof, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity located in the United States.

Respondent. Any person named as the subject of a letter of intent to charge, or a Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA) and proposed order.

Secretary. The Secretary of State.

Technical Secretariat. The Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons established by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

United States National Authority. The Department of State serving as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and States Parties to the Convention and implementing the provisions of the CWCIA in coordination with an interagency group designated by the President consisting of the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the heads of agencies considered necessary or advisable by the President, or their designees. The Secretary of State is the Director of the United States National Authority.

Subpart B—Samples

§ 103.3 Requirement to provide a sample.

(a) *Voluntary provision of a sample*. The Host Team Leader will notify appropriate site representatives of any request by an Inspection Team to take a sample. At the request of the appropriate site representative, this notification will be in writing. A site representative may volunteer to provide a sample to the Inspection Team, or may communicate to the Host Team Leader any reason for which the representative believes a sample should not be required.

(b) *Notification of requirement to provide a sample*. If a sample is not provided pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the Host Team Leader will notify, in writing, the owner or operator, occupant or agent in charge of an inspected premises of any requirement, under paragraph (c) or (e) of this section, to provide a sample pursuant to a request, made in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section, of an Inspection Team of the Technical Secretariat.

(c) *Requirement to provide a sample*. Pursuant to section 304(f)(1) of the CWCIA, unless a lead agency advises the United States National Authority pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator, occupant or agent in charge of the premises to be inspected is hereby required to provide a sample pursuant to a request, made in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section, of an Inspection Team of the Technical Secretariat that a sample be taken in accordance with the applicable provisions contained in the Chemical Weapons Convention and the CWCIA.

(d) *Consultations with the United States National Authority*. After consulting with the Host Team Leader, a lead agency that finds that any of the following conditions, as modified pursuant to paragraph (j) of this section if applicable, may not have been satisfied shall promptly advise the United States National Authority, which, in coordination with the interagency group designated by the President in section 2 of Executive Order 13128, shall make a decision:

(1) The taking of a sample is consistent with the inspection aims under the Convention and with its Confidentiality Annex;

(2) The taking of a sample does not unnecessarily hamper or delay the operation of a facility or affect its safety, and is arranged so as to ensure the timely and effective discharge of the Inspection Team's functions with the least possible inconvenience and disturbance to the facility;

(3) The taking of a sample is consistent with the applicable facility agreement. In particular:

(i) Any sample will be taken at sampling points agreed to in the relevant facility agreement; and

(ii) Any sample will be taken according to procedures agreed to in the relevant facility agreement;

(4) In the absence of a facility agreement, due consideration is given to existing sampling points used by the owner or operator, occupant or agent in charge of the premises, consistent with any procedures developed pursuant to the CWCR (15 CFR parts 710 through 722);

(5) The taking of a sample does not affect the safety of the premises and will be consistent with safety regulations established at the premises, including those for protection of controlled environments within a facility and for personal safety;

(6) The taking of a sample does not pose a threat to the national security interests of the United States; and

(7) The taking of a sample is consistent with any conditions negotiated pursuant to paragraph (j) of this section, if applicable.

(e) *Determination by United States National Authority*. (1) If, after being advised by the lead agency pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, the United States National Authority, in coordination with the interagency group designated by the President to implement the provisions of the CWCIA, determines that all of the conditions of paragraph (d) are satisfied and that a sample shall be required, then the owner or the operator, occupant or agent in charge of the premises shall provide a sample pursuant to a request of the Inspection Team of the Technical Secretariat.

(2) If, however, after being advised by the lead agency pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, the United States National Authority, in coordination with the interagency group designated by the President to implement the provisions of the CWCIA, determines that any of the conditions of paragraph (d) are not satisfied and that a sample shall not be required, then the owner or the operator, occupant or agent in charge of the premises shall not be required to provide a sample pursuant to a request of the Inspection Team of the Technical Secretariat.

(f) *Person to take a sample*. If a sample is required, the owner or the operator, occupant or agent in charge of the inspected premises will determine whether the sample will be taken by a representative of the premises, the Inspection Team, or any other individual present. The owner or the operator, occupant or agent in charge of the inspected premises may elect to have a representative present during the taking of a sample.

(g) *Requirement that samples remain in the United States*. No sample collected in the United States pursuant to an inspection permitted by the CWCIA may be transferred for analysis to any laboratory outside the territory of the United States.

(h) *Handling of samples*. Samples will be handled in accordance with the Convention, the CWCIA, other applicable law, and the provisions of any applicable facility agreement.

(i) *Failure to comply with this section*. Failure by any person to comply with this section may be treated as a violation of section 306 of the Act and section 103.5(a).

(j) *Conditions that restrict sampling activities during challenge inspections*. During challenge inspections within the inspected premises the Host Team may negotiate conditions that restrict activities regarding sampling, e.g., conditions that restrict where, when, and how samples are taken, whether samples are removed from the site, and how samples are analyzed.

(k) *Format of Inspection Team request*. It is the policy of the United States Government that Inspection Team requests for samples should be in written form from the head of the Inspection Team. When necessary, before a sample is required to be provided, the Host Team Leader should seek a written request from the head of the Inspection Team.

(l) *Requirement to provide a sample in the band around the outside of the perimeter during a challenge inspection*. In a band, not to exceed a width of 50 meters, around the outside of the perimeter of the inspected site, the Inspection Team, during a challenge inpsection, may take wipes, air, soil or effluent samples where either:

(1) There is consent; or

(2) Such activity is authorized by a search warrant obtained pursuant to section 305(b)(4) of the CWCIA.

Subpart C—Recordkeeping and Inspection Requirements

§ 103.4 General.

This subpart implements the enforcement of the civil penalty provisions of section 501 of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (CWCIA), and sets forth relevant administrative proceedings by which such violations are adjudicated. Both the Department of State (in this subpart), and the Department of Commerce (in part 719 of the CWCR at 15 CFR parts 710 through 722) are involved in the implementation and enforcement of section 501.

§ 103.5 Violations.

(a) *Refusal to permit entry or inspection.* No person may willfully fail or refuse to permit entry or inspection, or disrupt, delay or otherwise impede an inspection, authorized by the CWCIA.

(b) *Failure to establish or maintain records.* No person may willfully fail or refuse:

(1) To establish or maintain any record required by the CWCIA or the Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations (CWCR, 15 CFR parts 710 through 722) of the Department of Commerce; or

(2) To submit any report, notice, or other information to the United States Government in accordance with the CWCIA or CWCR; or

(3) To permit access to or copying of any record that is exempt from disclosure under the CWCIA or the CWCR.

§ 103.6 Penalties.

(a) *Civil penalties.* (1) *Civil penalty for refusal to permit entry or inspection.* Any person that is determined to have willfully failed or refused to permit entry or inspection, or to have willfully disrupted, delayed or otherwise impeded an authorized inspection, as set forth in § 103.5(a), shall pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $25,000 for each violation. Each day the violation continues constitutes a separate violation.

(2) *Civil penalty for failure to establish or maintain records.* Any person that is determined to have willfully failed or refused to establish or maintain any record, or to submit any report, notice, or other information required by the CWCIA or the CWCR, or to permit access to or copying of any record exempt from disclosure under the CWCIA or CWCR as set forth in § 103.5(b), shall pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $5,000 for each violation.

(b) *Criminal penalties.* Any person that knowingly violates the CWCIA by willfully failing or refusing to permit entry or inspection; or by disrupting, delaying or otherwise impeding an inspection authorized by the CWCIA; or by willfully failing or refusing to establish or maintain any required record, or to submit any required report, notice, or other information; or by willfully failing or refusing to permit access to or copying of any record exempt from disclosure under the CWCIA or CWCR, shall, in addition to or in lieu of any civil penalty that may be imposed, be fined under Title 18 of the United States Code, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

(c) *Other remedial action.* (1) *Injunction.* The United States may, in a civil action, obtain an injunction against:

(i) The conduct prohibited under 18 U.S.C. 229 or 229C; or

(ii) The preparation or solicitation to engage in conduct prohibited under 18 U.S.C. 229 or 229D.

(2) In addition, the United States may, in a civil action, restrain any violation of section 306 or section 405 of the CWCIA, or compel the taking of any action required by or under the CWCIA or the Convention.

§ 103.7 Initiation of administrative enforcement proceedings.

(a) *Issuance of Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA).* The Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Export Administration, Department of Commerce, may request that the Secretary initiate an administrative enforcement proceeding under this section and 15 CFR 719.5. If the request is in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary will initiate an administrative enforcement proceeding by issuing a Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA). The Office of Chief Counsel for Export Administration, Department of

Commerce shall serve the NOVA as directed by the Secretary.

(b) *Content of NOVA*. The NOVA shall constitute a formal complaint, and will set forth the basis for the issuance of the proposed order. It will set forth the alleged violation(s) and the essential facts with respect to the alleged violation(s), reference the relevant statutory, regulatory or other provisions, and state the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed. The NOVA will inform the respondent of the right to request a hearing pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section and the CWCR (15 CFR parts 710 through 722) at 15 CFR 719.6, inform the respondent that failure to request such a hearing shall result in the proposed order becoming final and unappealable on signature of the Secretary of State, and provide payment instructions. A copy of the regulations that govern the administrative proceedings will accompany the NOVA.

(c) *Proposed order*. A proposed order shall accompany every NOVA. It will briefly set forth the substance of the alleged violation(s) and the statutory, regulatory or other provisions violated. It will state the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed.

(d) *Notice*. The Secretary shall notify, via the Department of Commerce, the respondent (or respondent's agent for service of process or attorney) of the initiation of administrative proceedings by sending, via first class mail, facsimile, or by personal delivery, the relevant documents.

(e) *Time to answer*. If the respondent wishes to contest the NOVA and proposed order issued by the Secretary, the respondent must request a hearing in writing within 15 days from the date of the NOVA. If the respondent requests a hearing, the respondent must answer the NOVA within 30 days from the date of the request for hearing. The request for hearing and answer must be filed with the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), along with a copy of the NOVA and proposed order, and served on the Office of Chief Counsel for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, and any other address(es) specified in the NOVA, in accordance with 15 CFR 719.8.

(f) *Content of answer*. The respondent's answer must be responsive to the NOVA and proposed order, and must fully set forth the nature of the respondent's defense(s). The answer must specifically admit or deny each separate allegation in the NOVA; if the respondent is without knowledge, the answer will so state and will operate as a denial. Failure to deny or controvert a particular allegation will be deemed an admission of that allegation. The answer must also set forth any additional or new matter the respondent believes supports a defense or claim of mitigation. Any defense or partial defense not specifically set forth in the answer shall be deemed waived, and evidence thereon may be refused, except for good cause shown.

(g) *English required*. The request for hearing, answer, and all other papers and documentary evidence must be submitted in English.

(h) *Waiver*. The failure of the respondent to file a request for a hearing and an answer within the times provided constitutes a waiver of the respondent's right to appear and contest the allegations set forth in the NOVA and proposed order. If no hearing is requested and no answer is provided, the Secretary will sign the proposed order, which shall, upon signature, become final and unappealable.

(i) *Administrative procedures*. The regulations that govern the administrative procedures that apply when a hearing is requested are set forth in the CWCR at 15 CFR part 719.

§ 103.8 Final agency decision after administrative proceedings.

(a) *Review of initial decision*. (1) *Petition for review*. Any party may, within 7 days of the Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ) certification of the initial decision and order, petition the Secretary for review of the initial decision. A petition for review shall be addressed to and served on the Executive Director of the Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Room 5519, Washington D.C. 20520, and shall also be served on the Chief Counsel for Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room H–3839, Washington, D.C.

20230, and on the respondent. Petitions for review may be filed only on one or more of the following grounds:

(i) That a necessary finding of fact is omitted, erroneous or not supported by substantial evidence of record;

(ii) That a necessary legal conclusion or finding is contrary to law;

(iii) That a prejudicial procedural error has occurred; or

(iv) That the decision or the extent of sanctions is arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion.

(2) *Content of petition for review*. The petition must specifically set forth the grounds on which review is requested and be supported by citations to the record, statutes, regulations, and principal authorities.

(3) *Decision to review*. Review of the initial decision by the Secretary is discretionary, and is not a matter of right. The Secretary shall accept or decline review of the initial decision and order within 3 days after a petition for review is filed. If no such petition is filed, the Secretary may, on his or her own initiative, notify the parties within 10 days after the ALJ's certification of the initial decision and order that he or she intends to exercise his or her discretion to review the initial decision.

(4) *Effect of decision to review*. The initial decision is stayed until further order of the Secretary upon a timely petition for review, or upon action to review taken by the Secretary on his or her own initiative.

(5) *Review declined*. If the Secretary declines to exercise discretionary review, such order, and the resulting final agency decision, will be served on all parties personally, by overnight mail, or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. The Secretary need not give reasons for declining review.

(6) *Review accepted*. If the Secretary grants a petition for review or decides to review the initial decision on his or her own initiative, he or she will issue an order confirming that acceptance and specifying any issues to be briefed by all parties within 10 days after the order. Briefing shall be limited to the issues specified in the order. Only those issues specified in the order will be considered by the Secretary. The parties may, within 5 days after the filing of any brief of the issues, file and serve a reply to that brief. The Department of Commerce shall review all written submissions, and, based on the record, make a recommendation to the Secretary as to whether the ALJ's initial decision should be modified or vacated. The Secretary will make a final decision within 30 days after the ALJ's certification of the initial decision and order.

(b) *Final decision*. Unless the Secretary, within 30 days after the date of the ALJ's certification of the initial decision and order, modifies or vacates the decision and order, with or without conditions, the ALJ's initial decision and order shall become effective as the final decision and order of the United States Government. If the Secretary does modify or vacate the initial decision and order, that decision and order of the Secretary shall become the final decision and order of the United States Government. The final decision and order shall be served on the parties and will be made available to the public.

(c) *Computation of time for the purposes of this section*. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this section, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included. The last day of the period is computed to be included unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday (as defined in Rule 6(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), in which case the period runs until the end of the next day that is neither a Saturday, a Sunday, nor a legal holiday. Intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are excluded from the computation when the period of time prescribed or allowed is 7 days or less.

§ 103.9 Final agency decision after settlement negotiations.

(a) *Settlements based on letter of intent to charge*—(1) *Approval of settlement*. Pursuant to § 719.5(b) of the CWCR (15 CFR parts 710 through 722), the Department of Commerce may notify a respondent by letter of the intent to charge. If, following the issuance of such a letter of intent to charge, the Department of Commerce and respondent reach an agreement to settle a

case, the Department of Commerce will recommend the proposed settlement to the Secretary. If the recommended settlement is in accordance with applicable law the Secretary will approve and sign it. No action is required by the ALJ in cases where the Secretary approves and signs such a settlement agreement and order.

(2) *Refusal to approve settlement*. If the Secretary refuses to approve the recommended settlement, the Secretary will notify the parties and the case will proceed as though no settlement proposal had been made.

(b) *Settlements following issuance of a NOVA*—(1) *Approval of settlement*. When the Department of Commerce and respondent reach an agreement to settle a case after administrative proceedings have been initiated before an ALJ, the Department of Commerce will recommend the settlement to the Secretary of State. If the recommended settlement is in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary will approve and sign it. If the Secretary approves the settlement, the Secretary shall notify the ALJ that the case is withdrawn from adjudication.

(2) *Refusal to approve settlement*. If the Secretary of State refuses to approve the recommended settlement, the Secretary will notify the parties of the disapproval, and the case will proceed as though no settlement proposal had been made.

(c) *Scope of settlement*. Any respondent who agrees to an order imposing any administrative sanction does so solely for the purpose of resolving the claims in the administrative enforcement proceeding brought pursuant to this part. This reflects the fact that the Government officials involved have neither the authority nor the responsibility for initiating, conducting, settling, or otherwise disposing of criminal proceedings. That authority and responsibility is vested in the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

(d) *Finality*. Cases that are settled may not be reopened or appealed.

§ 103.10 Appeals.

Any person adversely affected by a final order respecting an assessment may, within 30 days after the final order is issued, file a petition in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit or for any other circuit in which the person resides or transacts business, to appeal the order.

§ 103.11 Payment of final assessment.

(a) *Time for payment*. Full payment of the civil penalty must be made within 30 days of the date upon which the final order becomes effective, or within the time specified in the order. Payment shall be made in the manner specified in the NOVA.

(b) *Enforcement of order*. The Secretary, through the Attorney General, may file suit in an appropriate district court if necessary to enforce compliance with a final order issued pursuant to this part. This suit will include a claim for interest at current prevailing rates from the date payment was due or ordered or, if an appeal was filed pursuant to § 103.10, from the date of final judgment.

(c) *Offsets*. The amount of any civil penalty imposed by a final order may be deducted from any sum(s) owed by the United States to a respondent.

§ 103.12 Reporting a violation.

If a person learns that a violation of the Convention, the CWCIA, this part, or the CWCR (15 CFR parts 710 through 722) has occurred or may occur, that person may notify: United States National Authority, Office of Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, Bureau of Arms Control, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, Telephone: (703) 235–1204 or toll-free (877) CWC-NACS ((877) 292–6227), Facsimile: (703) 235–1065.

SUBCHAPTER L [RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER M—INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS

PART 120—PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

Sec.
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120.28 Listing of forms referred to in this subchapter.
120.29 Missile Technology Control Regime.
120.30 The Automated Export System (AES).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2794; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; Pub. L. 105–261, 112 Stat. 1920.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 120.1 General authorities and eligibility.

(a) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) authorizes the President to control the export and import of defense articles and defense services. The statutory authority of the President to promulgate regulations with respect to exports of defense articles and defense services was delegated to the Secretary of State by Executive Order 11958, as amended. This subchapter implements that authority. By virtue of delegations of authority by the Secretary of State, these regulations are primarily administered by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade Controls and Managing Director of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

(b)(1) *Authorized officials.* All authorities conferred upon the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade Controls or the Managing Director of Defense Trade Controls by this subchapter may be exercised at any time by the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security or the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs unless the Legal Adviser or the Assistant Legal Adviser for Political-Military Affairs of the Department of State determines that any specific exercise of this authority under this paragraph may be inappropriate.

(2) In the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, there is a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade Controls (DAS—Defense Trade Controls) and a Managing Director of Defense Trade Controls (MD—Defense Trade Controls). The DAS—Defense Trade Controls and the MD—Defense Trade Controls are responsible for exercising the authorities conferred under this subchapter. The DAS—Defense Trade Controls is responsible for oversight of the defense trade controls function. The MD—Defense Trade Controls is responsible for the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, which oversees the subordinate offices described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.

(i) All references to the Office of Defense Trade Controls and the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls contained in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) shall be deemed to be references to:

(A) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Management and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Management, respectively, insofar as such references relate to management of defense trade controls operations; to include the exercise of general authorities in this part 120 and the design, development, and refinement of processes, activities, and functional tools for the export licensing regime and to effect export compliance/enforcement activities;

(B) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing, respectively, insofar as such references relate to licensing or other authorization of defense trade, including references under parts 123, 124, 125, 126, 129 and 130 of this subchapter, and the commodity jurisdiction procedure under this part 120;

(C) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance, respectively, insofar as such references relate to violations of law or regulation and compliance therewith, including references contained in parts 127, 128 and 130, of this subchapter, and including references under part 122 of this subchapter, and that portion under part 129 of this subchapter pertaining to registration;

(D) The Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy and the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, respectively, insofar as such references relate to the general policies of defense trade, including references under this part 120 and part 126 of this subchapter.

(ii) Further amendments to the ITAR will be promulgated to reflect the specific changes as a result of this realignment.

(c) *Eligibility*. Only U.S. persons (as defined in § 120.15) and foreign governmental entities in the United States may be granted licenses or other approvals (other than retransfer approvals sought pursuant to this subchapter). Foreign persons (as defined in § 120.16) other than governments are not eligible. U.S. persons who have been convicted of violating the criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27, who have been debarred pursuant to part 127 or 128 of this subchapter, who are the subject of an indictment involving the criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27, who are ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other form of authorization to import defense articles or defense services from any agency of the U.S. Government, who are ineligible to receive export licenses (or other forms of authorization to export) from any agency of the U.S. Government, who are subject to Department of State Suspension/Revocation under § 126.7 (a)(1)–(a)(7) of this subchapter, or who are ineligible under § 127.6(c) of this subchapter are generally ineligible. Applications for licenses or other approvals will be considered only if the applicant has registered with the Office of Defense Trade Controls pursuant to part 122 of this subchapter. All applications and requests for approval must be signed by a U.S. person who has been empowered by the registrant to sign such documents.

(d) The exemptions provided in this subchapter do not apply to transactions in which the exporter or any party to the export (as defined in § 126.7(e) of this subchapter) is generally ineligible as set forth above in paragraph (c) of this section, unless an exception has been granted pursuant to § 126.7(c) of this subchapter.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 7417, Feb. 14, 2003; 68 FR 51171, Aug. 26, 2003; 68 FR 57352, Oct. 3, 2003]

§ 120.2 Designation of defense articles and defense services.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a) and 2794(7)) provides that the President shall designate the articles and services deemed to be defense articles and defense services for purposes of this subchapter. The items so designated constitute the United States Munitions List and are specified in part 121 of this subchapter. Such designations are made by the Department of State with the concurrence of the Department of Defense. For a determination on whether a particular item is included on the U.S. Munitions List *see* § 120.4(a).

§ 120.3 Policy on designating and determining defense articles and services.

An article or service may be designated or determined in the future to be a defense article (see § 120.6) or defense service (see § 120.9) if it:

(a) Is specifically designed, developed, configured, adapted, or modified for a military application, and

(i) Does not have predominant civil applications, and

(ii) Does not have performance equivalent (defined by form, fit and function) to those of an article or service used for civil applications; or

(b) Is specifically designed, developed, configured, adapted, or modified for a military application, and has significant military or intelligence applicability such that control under this subchapter is necessary.

The intended use of the article or service after its export (*i.e.*, for a military or civilian purpose) is not relevant in determining whether the article or service is subject to the controls of this subchapter. Any item covered by the U.S. Munitions List must be within the categories of the U.S. Munitions List. The scope of the U.S. Munitions List shall be changed only by amendments made pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

§ 120.4 Commodity jurisdiction.

(a) The commodity jurisdiction procedure is used with the U.S. Government if doubt exists as to whether an article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List. It may also be used for consideration of a redesignation of an article or service currently covered by the U.S. Munitions List. The Department must submit a report to Congress at least 30 days before any item is removed from the U.S. Munitions List. Upon written request, the Office of Defense Trade Controls shall provide a determination of whether a particular article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List. The determination, consistent with §§ 120.2, 120.3, and 120.4, entails consultation among the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce and other U.S. Government agencies and industry in appropriate cases.

(b) Registration with the Office of Defense Trade Controls as defined in part 122 of this subchapter is not required prior to submission of a commodity jurisdiction request. If it is determined that the commodity is a defense article or service covered by the U.S. Munitions List, registration is required for exporters, manufacturers, and furnishers of defense articles and defense services (see part 122 of this subchapter).

(c) Requests shall identify the article or service, and include a history of the product's design, development and use. Brochures, specifications and any other documentation related to the article or service shall be submitted in seven collated sets.

(d)(1) A determination that an article or service does not have predominant civil applications shall be made by the Department of State, in accordance with this subchapter, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account:

(i) The number, variety and predominance of civil applications;

(ii) The nature, function and capability of the civil applications; and

(iii) The nature, function and capability of the military applications.

(2) A determination that an article does not have the performance equivalent, defined by form, fit and function, to those used for civil applications shall be made by the Department of State, in accordance with this subchapter, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account:

(i) The nature, function, and capability of the article;

(ii) Whether the components used in the defense article are identical to those components originally developed for civil use.

NOTE: The form of the item is its defined configuration, including the geometrically measured configuration, density, and weight or other visual parameters which uniquely characterize the item, component or assembly. For software, form denotes language, language level and media. The fit of the item is its ability to physically interface or interconnect with or become an integral part of another item. The function of the item is the action or actions it is designed to perform.

(3) A determination that an article has significant military or intelligence applications such that it is necessary

to control its export as a defense article shall be made, in accordance with this subchapter, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account:

(i) The nature, function, and capability of the article;

(ii) The nature of controls imposed by other nations on such items (including COCOM and other multilateral controls), and

(iii) That items described on the COCOM Industrial List shall not be designated defense articles or defense services unless the failure to control such items on the U.S. Munitions List would jeopardize significant national security or foreign policy interests.

(e) The Office of Defense Trade Controls will provide a preliminary response within 10 working days of receipt of a complete request for commodity jurisdiction. If after 45 days the Office of Defense Trade Controls has not provided a final commodity jurisdiction determination, the applicant may request in writing to the Director, Center for Defense Trade that this determination be given expedited processing.

(f) State, Defense and Commerce will resolve commodity jurisdiction disputes in accordance with established procedures. State shall notify Defense and Commerce of the initiation and conclusion of each case.

(g) A person may appeal a commodity jurisdiction determination by submitting a written request for reconsideration to the Director of the Center for Defense Trade. The Center for Defense Trade will provide a written response of the Director's determination within 30 days of receipt of the appeal. If desired, an appeal of the Director's decision can then be made directly to the Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs.

§ 120.5 Relation to regulations of other agencies.

If an article or service is covered by the U.S. Munitions List, its export is regulated by the Department of State, except as indicated otherwise in this subchapter. For the relationship of this subchapter to regulations of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, see § 123.20 of this subchapter. The Treasury Department controls permanent imports of articles and services covered by the U.S. Munitions Import List from foreign countries by persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction (31 CFR part 505). The Department of Commerce regulates the export of items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) under the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 768–799).

§ 120.6 Defense article.

Defense article means any item or technical data designated in § 121.1 of this subchapter. The policy described in § 120.3 is applicable to designations of additional items. This term includes technical data recorded or stored in any physical form, models, mockups or other items that reveal technical data directly relating to items designated in § 121.1 of this subchapter. It does not include basic marketing information on function or purpose or general system descriptions.

§ 120.7 Significant military equipment.

(a) *Significant military equipment* means articles for which special export controls are warranted because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability.

(b) Significant military equipment includes:

(1) Items in § 121.1 of this subchapter which are preceded by an asterisk; and

(2) All classified articles enumerated in § 121.1 of this subchapter.

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 67275, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 120.8 Major defense equipment.

Pursuant to section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794(6) note), *major defense equipment* means any item of significant military equipment (as defined in § 120.7) on the U.S. Munitions List having a nonrecurring research and development cost of more than $50,000,000 or a total production cost of more than $200,000,000.

§ 120.9 Defense service.

(a) *Defense service* means:

(1) The furnishing of assistance (including training) to foreign persons, whether in the United States or abroad

in the design, development, engineering, manufacture, production, assembly, testing, repair, maintenance, modification, operation, demilitarization, destruction, processing or use of defense articles;

(2) The furnishing to foreign persons of any technical data controlled under this subchapter (see § 120.10), whether in the United States or abroad; or

(3) Military training of foreign units and forces, regular and irregular, including formal or informal instruction of foreign persons in the United States or abroad or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aid, orientation, training exercise, and military advice. (See also § 124.1.)

(b) [Reserved]

[62 FR 67275, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 120.10 Technical data.

(a) *Technical data* means, for purposes of this subchapter:

(1) Information, other than software as defined in § 120.10(4), which is required for the design, development, production, manufacture, assembly, operation, repair, testing, maintenance or modification of defense articles. This includes information in the form of blueprints, drawings, photographs, plans, instructions and documentation.

(2) Classified information relating to defense articles and defense services;

(3) Information covered by an invention secrecy order;

(4) Software as defined in § 121.8(f) of this subchapter directly related to defense articles;

(5) This definition does not include information concerning general scientific, mathematical or engineering principles commonly taught in schools, colleges and universities or information in the public domain as defined in § 120.11. It also does not include basic marketing information on function or purpose or general system descriptions of defense articles.

(b) [Reserved]

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 48831, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 120.11 Public domain.

(a) *Public domain* means information which is published and which is generally accessible or available to the public:

(1) Through sales at newsstands and bookstores;

(2) Through subscriptions which are available without restriction to any individual who desires to obtain or purchase the published information;

(3) Through second class mailing privileges granted by the U.S. Government;

(4) At libraries open to the public or from which the public can obtain documents;

(5) Through patents available at any patent office;

(6) Through unlimited distribution at a conference, meeting, seminar, trade show or exhibition, generally accessible to the public, in the United States;

(7) Through public release (*i.e.*, unlimited distribution) in any form (e.g., not necessarily in published form) after approval by the cognizant U.S. government department or agency (see also § 125.4(b)(13) of this subchapter);

(8) Through fundamental research in science and engineering at accredited institutions of higher learning in the U.S. where the resulting information is ordinarily published and shared broadly in the scientific community. Fundamental research is defined to mean basic and applied research in science and engineering where the resulting information is ordinarily published and shared broadly within the scientific community, as distinguished from research the results of which are restricted for proprietary reasons or specific U.S. Government access and dissemination controls. University research will not be considered fundamental research if:

(i) The University or its researchers accept other restrictions on publication of scientific and technical information resulting from the project or activity, or

(ii) The research is funded by the U.S. Government and specific access and dissemination controls protecting information resulting from the research are applicable.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 120.12 Office of Defense Trade Controls.

Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0602.

§ 120.13 United States.

United States, when used in the geographical sense, includes the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the insular possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any territory or possession of the United States, and any territory or possession over which the United States exercises any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction.

§ 120.14 Person.

Person means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group, including governmental entities. If a provision in this subchapter does not refer exclusively to a foreign person (§ 120.16) or U.S. person (§ 120.15), then it refers to both.

§ 120.15 U.S. person.

U.S. person means a person (as defined in section 120.14 of this part) who is lawful permanent resident as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20) or who is a protected individual as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3). It also means any corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other entity, organization or group that is incorporated to do business in the United States. It also includes any governmental (federal, state or local) entity. It does not include any foreign person as defined in section 120.16 of this part.

[59 FR 25811, May 18, 1994]

§ 120.16 Foreign person.

Foreign persons means any natural person who is not a lawful permanent resident as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20) or who is not a protected individual as defined by 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3). It also means any foreign corporation, business association, partnership, trust, society or any other entity or group that is not incorporated or organized to do business in the United States, as well as international organizations, foreign governments and any agency or subdivision of foreign governments (e.g. diplomatic missions).

[59 FR 25811, May 18, 1994]

§ 120.17 Export.

(a) *Export* means:

(1) Sending or taking a defense article out of the United States in any manner, except by mere travel outside of the United States by a person whose personal knowledge includes technical data; or

(2) Transferring registration, control or ownership to a foreign person of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite covered by the U.S. Munitions List, whether in the United States or abroad; or

(3) Disclosing (including oral or visual disclosure) or transferring in the United States any defense article to an embassy, any agency or subdivision of a foreign government (e.g., diplomatic missions); or

(4) Disclosing (including oral or visual disclosure) or transferring technical data to a foreign person, whether in the United States or abroad; or

(5) Performing a defense service on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a foreign person, whether in the United States or abroad.

(6) A launch vehicle or payload shall not, by reason of the launching of such vehicle, be considered an export for purposes of this subchapter. However, for certain limited purposes (see § 126.1 of this subchapter), the controls of this subchapter may apply to any sale, transfer or proposal to sell or transfer defense articles or defense services.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 120.18 Temporary import.

Temporary import means bringing into the United States from a foreign country any defense article that is to be returned to the country from which it was shipped or taken, or any defense article that is in transit to another foreign destination. Temporary import includes withdrawal of a defense article from a customs bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone for the purpose of returning it to the country of origin or

country from which it was shipped or for shipment to another foreign destination. Permanent imports are regulated by the Department of the Treasury (see 27 CFR parts 47, 178 and 179).

§ 120.19 Reexport or retransfer.

Reexport or *retransfer* means the transfer of defense articles or defense services to an end use, end user or destination not previously authorized.

§ 120.20 License.

License means a document bearing the word license issued by the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls or his authorized designee which permits the export or temporary import of a specific defense article or defense service controlled by this subchapter.

§ 120.21 Manufacturing license agreement.

An agreement (e.g., contract) whereby a U.S. person grants a foreign person an authorization to manufacture defense articles abroad and which involves or contemplates:

(a) The export of technical data (as defined in § 120.10) or defense articles or the performance of a defense service; or

(b) The use by the foreign person of technical data or defense articles previously exported by the U.S. person. (See part 124 of this subchapter).

§ 120.22 Technical assistance agreement.

An agreement (e.g., contract) for the performance of a defense service(s) or the disclosure of technical data, as opposed to an agreement granting a right or license to manufacture defense articles. Assembly of defense articles is included under this section, provided production rights or manufacturing know-how are not conveyed. Should such rights be transferred, § 120.21 is applicable. (See part 124 of this subchapter).

§ 120.23 Distribution agreement.

An agreement (e.g., a contract) to establish a warehouse or distribution point abroad for defense articles exported from the United States for subsequent distribution to entities in an approved sales territory (see part 124 of this subchapter).

§ 120.24 District Director of Customs.

District Director of Customs means the District Directors of Customs at Customs Headquarters Ports (other than the port of New York City, New York, where it is the Area Director of Customs); the Regional Commissioners of Customs, the Deputy and Assistant Regional Commissioners of Customs for Customs Region II at the Port of New York, New York; and Port Directors at Customs ports not designated as Headquarters Ports.

§ 120.25 Empowered Official.

(a) *Empowered Official* means a U.S. person who:

(1) Is directly employed by the applicant or a subsidiary in a position having authority for policy or management within the applicant organization; and

(2) Is legally empowered in writing by the applicant to sign license applications or other requests for approval on behalf of the applicant; and

(3) Understands the provisions and requirements of the various export control statutes and regulations, and the criminal liability, civil liability and administrative penalties for violating the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations; and

(4) Has the independent authority to:

(i) Enquire into any aspect of a proposed export or temporary import by the applicant, and

(ii) Verify the legality of the transaction and the accuracy of the information to be submitted; and

(iii) Refuse to sign any license application or other request for approval without prejudice or other adverse recourse.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 120.26 Presiding Official.

Presiding Official means a person authorized by the U.S. Government to conduct hearings in administrative proceedings.

§ 120.27 U.S. criminal statutes.

(a) For purposes of this subchapter, the phrase *U.S. criminal statutes* means:

(1) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778);

(2) Section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410);

(3) Sections 793, 794, or 798 of title 18, United States Code (relating to espionage involving defense or classified information);

(4) Section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. app. 16);

(5) Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (relating to foreign assets controls; 50 U.S.C. 1705);

(6) Section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd–1) or section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 78dd–2);

(7) Chapter 105 of title 18, United States Code (relating to sabotage);

(8) Section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (relating to communication of classified information; 50 U.S.C. 783(b));

(9) Sections 57, 92, 101, 104, 222, 224, 225, or 226 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077, 2122, 2131, 2134, 2272, 2274, 2275, and 2276);

(10) Section 601 of the National Security Act of 1947 (relating to intelligence identities protection; 50 U.S.C. 421);

(11) Section 603(b) or (c) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 5113(b) and (c)); and

(12) Section 371 of title 18, United States Code (when it involves conspiracy to violate any of the above statutes).

(b) [Reserved]

§ 120.28 Listing of forms referred to in this subchapter.

The forms referred to in this subchapter are available from the following government agencies:

(a) Department of State, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Washington, DC. 20522–0602.

(1) Application/License for permanent export of unclassified defense articles and related technical data (Form DSP–5).

(2) Application for registration (Form DSP–9).

(3) Application/License for temporary import of unclassified defense articles (Form DSP–61).

(4) Application/License for temporary export of unclassified defense articles (Form DSP–73).

(5) Non-transfer and use certificate (Form DSP–83).

(6) Application/License for permanent/temporary export or temporary import of classified defense articles and related classified technical data (Form DSP–85).

(7) Authority to Export Defense Articles and Defense Services sold under the Foreign Military Sales program (Form DSP–94).

(b) Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security:

(1) International Import Certificate (Form BIS–645P/ATF–4522/DSP–53).

(2) Shipper's Export Declaration (Form No. 7525–V).

(3) Department of Defense, Defense Security Assistance Agency: Letter of Offer and Acceptance (DD Form 1513).

[58 FR 39283, July 22, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 61100, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 120.29 Missile Technology Control Regime.

(a) For purposes of this subchapter, *Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)* means the policy statement between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant transfers based on the MTCR Annex, and any amendments thereto;

(b) The term *MTCR Annex* means the Guidelines and Equipment and Technology Annex of the MTCR, and any amendments thereto;

(c) *List of all items on the MTCR Annex*. Section 71(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. § 2797) refers to the establishment as part of the U.S. Munitions List of a list of all items on the MTCR Annex, the export of which is not controlled under section 6(l) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2405(l)), as amended. In accordance with this provision, the list of MTCR Annex items shall constitute all items on the U.S. Munitions List in § 121.16 of this subchapter.

§ 120.30 The Automated Export System (AES).

The Automated Export System (AES) is the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, electronic filing of export information. The AES shall serve

as the primary system for collection of export data for the Department of State. In accordance with this subchapter U.S. exporters are required to report export information using AES for all hardware exports. Exports of technical data and defense services shall be reported directly to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). Also, requests for special reporting may be made by DDTC on a case-by-case basis, (e.g., compliance, enforcement, congressional mandates).

[68 FR 61100, Oct. 27, 2003]

PART 121—THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST

ENUMERATION OF ARTICLES

Sec.
121.1 General. The United States Munitions List.
121.2 Interpretations of the U.S. Munitions List and the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.
121.3 Aircraft and related articles.
121.4 [Reserved]
121.5 Apparatus and devices under Category IV(c).
121.6–121.7 [Reserved]
121.8 End-items, components, accessories, attachments, parts, firmware, software and systems.
121.9 [Reserved]
121.10 Forgings, castings and machined bodies.
121.11 Military demolition blocks and blasting caps.
121.12–121.14 [Reserved]
121.15 Vessels of war and special naval equipment.
121.16 Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2278, 2797); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; Pub. L. 105–261, 112 Stat. 1920.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39287, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

ENUMERATION OF ARTICLES

§ 121.1 General. The United States Munitions List.

(a) The following articles, services and related technical data are designated as defense articles and defense services pursuant to sections 38 and 47(7) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 and 2794(7)). Changes in designations will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information and clarifications on whether specific items are defense articles and services under this subchapter may appear periodically in the Defense Trade News published by the Center for Defense Trade.

(b) Significant military equipment: An asterisk precedes certain defense articles in the following list. The asterisk means that the article is deemed to be ''significant military equipment'' to the extent specified in § 120.19. The asterisk is placed as a convenience to help identify such articles.

(c) Missile Technology Control Regime Annex (MTCR). Certain defense articles and services are identified in § 121.16 as being on the list of MTCR Annex items on the United States Munitions List. These are articles as specified in § 120.29 of this subchapter and appear on the list at § 121.16.

CATEGORY I—FIREARMS, CLOSE ASSAULT WEAPONS AND COMBAT SHOTGUNS

*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms to caliber .50 inclusive (12.7 mm).

*(b) Fully automatic firearms to .50 caliber inclusive (12.7 mm).

*(c) Firearms or other weapons (e.g. insurgency-counterinsurgency, close assault weapons systems) having a special military application regardless of caliber.

*(d) Combat shotguns. This includes any shotgun with a barrel length less than 18 inches.

*(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors for the articles in (a) through (d) of this category and their specifically designed, modified or adapted components and parts.

(f) Riflescopes manufactured to military specifications (See category XII(c) for controls on night sighting devices.)

*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category.

(h) Components, parts, accessories and attachments for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this category.

(i) Technical data (as defined in § 120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this category. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(j) The following interpretations explain and amplify the terms used in this category and throughout this subchapter:

(1) A firearm is a weapon not over .50 caliber (12.7 mm) which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or which may be readily converted to do so.

(2) A rifle is a shoulder firearm which can discharge a bullet through a rifled barrel 16 inches or longer.

(3) A carbine is a lightweight shoulder firearm with a barrel under 16 inches in length.

(4) A pistol is a hand-operated firearm having a chamber integral with or permanently aligned with the bore.

(5) A revolver is a hand-operated firearm with a revolving cylinder containing chambers for individual cartridges.

(6) A submachine gun, ''machine pistol'' or ''machine gun'' is a firearm originally designed to fire, or capable of being fired, fully automatically by a single pull of the trigger.

NOTE: This coverage by the U.S. Munitions List in paragraphs (a) through (i) of this category excludes any non-combat shotgun with a barrel length of 18 inches or longer, BB, pellet, and muzzle loading (black powder) firearms. This category does not cover riflescopes and sighting devices that are not manufactured to military specifications. It also excludes accessories and attachments (e.g., belts, slings, after market rubber grips, cleaning kits) for firearms that do not enhance the usefulness, effectiveness, or capabilities of the firearm, components and parts. The Department of Commerce regulates the export of such items. See the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–799). In addition, license exemptions for the items in this category are available in various parts of this subchapter (e.g. §§123.17, 123.18 and 125.4).

CATEGORY II—GUNS AND ARMAMENT

*(a) Guns over caliber .50 (12.7mm, whether towed, airborne, self-propelled, or fixed, including but not limited to, howitzers, mortars, cannons and recoilless rifles.

(b) Flame throwers specifically designed or modified for military application.

(c) Apparatus and devices for launching or delivering ordnance, other than those articles controlled in Category IV.

*(d) Kinetic energy weapon systems specifically designed or modified for destruction or rendering mission-abort of a target.

(e) Signature control materials (e.g., parasitic, structural, coatings, screening) techniques, and equipment specifically designed, developed, configured, adapted or modified to alter or reduce the signature (e.g., muzzle flash suppression, radar, infrared, visual, laser/electro-optical, acoustic) of defense articles controlled by this category.

*(f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the self-propelled guns and howitzers in paragraph (a) of this category.

(g) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of defense articles controlled by this category.

(h) Test and evaluation equipment and test models specifically designed or modified for the articles controlled by this category. This includes but is not limited to diagnostic instrumentation and physical test models.

(i) Autoloading systems for electronic programming of projectile function for the defense articles controlled in this Category.

(j) All other components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (i) of this category. This includes but is not limited to mounts and carriages for the articles controlled in this category.

(k) Technical data (as defined in §120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (j) of this category. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(l) The following interpretations explain and amplify the terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter:

(1) The kinetic energy weapons systems in paragraph (d) of this category include but are not limited to:

(i) Launch systems and subsystems capable of accelerating masses larger than 0.1g to velocities in excess of 1.6km/s, in single or rapid fire modes, using methods such as: electromagnetic, electrothermal, plasma, light gas, or chemical;

(ii) Prime power generation, electric armor, energy storage, thermal management; conditioning, switching or fuel-handling equipment; and the electrical interfaces between power supply gun and other turret electric drive function;

(iii) Target acquisition, tracking fire control or damage assessment systems; and

(iv) Homing seeker, guidance or divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) systems for projectiles.

(2) The articles in this category include any end item, component, accessory, attachment part, firmware, software or system that has been designed or manufactured using technical data and defense services controlled by this category.

(3) The articles specifically designed or modified for military application controlled in this category include any article specifically developed, configured, or adapted for military application.

CATEGORY III—AMMUNITION/ORDNANCE

*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for the articles in Categories I and II of this section.

(b) Ammunition/ordnance handling equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles controlled in this category, such as, belting, linking, and de-linking equipment.

(c) Equipment and tooling specifically designed or modified for the production of defense articles controlled by this category.

(d) Components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category:

*(1) Guidance and control components for the articles in paragraph (a) of this category;

*(2) Safing, arming and fuzing components (including target detection and localization devices) for the articles in paragraph (a) of this category; and

(3) All other components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this category.

(e) Technical data (as defined in § 120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(f) The following explains and amplifies the terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter:

(1) The components, parts, accessories and attachments controlled in this category include, but are not limited to cartridge cases, powder bags (or other propellant charges), bullets, jackets, cores, shells (excluding shotgun shells), projectiles (including canister rounds and submunitions therefor), boosters, firing components therefor, primers, and other detonating devices for the defense articles controlled in this category.

(2) This category does not control cartridge and shell casings that, prior to export, have been rendered useless beyond the possibility of restoration for use as a cartridge or shell casing by means of heating, flame treatment, mangling, crushing, cutting or popping.

(3) Equipment and tooling in paragraph (c) of this category does not include equipment for hand-loading ammunition.

(4) The articles in this category include any end item, component, accessory, attachment, part, firmware, software, or system that has been designed or manufactured using technical data and defense services controlled by this category.

(5) The articles specifically designed or modified for military application controlled in this category include any article specifically developed, configured, or adapted for military application

CATEGORY IV—LAUNCH VEHICLES, GUIDED MISSILES, BALLISTIC MISSILES, ROCKETS, TORPEDOES, BOMBS AND MINES

*(a) Rockets (including but not limited to meteorological and other sounding rockets), bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, as well as launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps. (See § 121.11.)

*(b) Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems including but not limited to guided, tactical and strategic missiles, launchers, and systems.

(c) Apparatus, devices, and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category. (See § 121.5.)

*(d) Missile and space launch vehicle powerplants.

*(e) Military explosive excavating devices.

*(f) Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites (e.g., silica, graphite, carbon, carbon/carbon, and boron filaments) for the articles in this category that are derived directly from or specifically developed or modified for defense articles.

*(g) Non/nuclear warheads for rockets and guided missiles.

(h) All specifically designed or modified components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment for the articles in this category.

(i) Technical data (as defined in § 120.21 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.8 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this category. (See § 125.4 of this subchapter for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

CATEGORY V—EXPLOSIVES AND ENERGETIC MATERIALS, PROPELLANTS, INCENDIARY AGENTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS

*(a) Explosives, and mixtures thereof: (1) ADNBF (aminodinitrobenzofuroxan or 7-Amino 4,6-dinitrobenzofurazanr-1-oxide) (CAS 97096–78–1);

(2) BNCP (cis-bis (5-nitrotetrazolato) tetra amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate);

(3) CL–14 (diamino dinitrobenzofuroxan or 5,7-diamino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 117907–74–1);

(4) CL–20 (HNIW or Hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane); (CAS 135285–90-4); chlathrates of CL–20 (see paragraphs (g)(3) and (4) of this category);

(5) CP (2-(5-cyanotetrozolato) penta aminecobalt (III) perchlorate); (CAS 70247–32–4);

(6) DADE (1,1-diamino-2,2-dinitroethylene, FOX7);

(7) DDFP (1,4-dinitrodifurazanopiperazine);

(8) DDPO (2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyrazine-1-oxide, PZO); (CAS 194486–77–6);

(9) DIPAM (3,3′-Diamino-2,2′,4,4′,6,6′-hexanitrobiphenyl or dipicrimide) (CAS 17215–44–0);

(10) DNGU (DINGU or dinitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510–04–8);

(11) Furazans, as follows:

(i) DAAOF (diaminoazoxyfurazan);

(ii) DAAzF (diaminoazofurazan) (CAS 78644–90–3);

(12) HMX and derivatives (see paragraph (g)(5) of this category):

(i) HMX (Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine; octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazine; 1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraza-cyclooctane; octogen, octogene) (CAS 2691–41–0);

(ii) Diflouroaminated analogs of HMX;

(iii) K–55 (2,4,6,8-tetranitro-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo [3,3,0]-octanone-3, tetranitrosemiglycouril, or keto-bicyclic HMX) (CAS 130256-72–3);

(13) HNAD (hexanitroadamantane) (CAS 143850–71–9);

(14) HNS (hexanitrostilbene) (CAS 20062–22–0);

(15) Imidazoles, as follows:

(i) BNNI (Octohydro-2,5-bis(nitroimino) imidazo [4,5-d]Imidazole);

(ii) DNI (2,4-dinitroimidazole) (CAS 5213–49–0);

(iii) FDIA (1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroimidazole);

(iv) NTDNIA (N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2,4-dinitro-imidazole);

(v) PTIA (1-picryl-2,4,5-trinitroimidazole);

(16) NTNMH (1-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2-dinitromethylene hydrazine);

(17) NTO (ONTA or 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one) (CAS 932–64–9);

(18) Polynitrocubanes with more than four nitro groups;

(19) PYX (2,6-Bis(picrylamino)-3,5-dinitropyridine) (CAS 38082–89–2);

(20) RDX and derivatives:

(i) RDX (cyclotrimethylentrinitramine), cyclonite, T4, hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazacyclohexane, hexogen, or hexogene) (CAS 121–84–4);

(ii) Keto-RDX (K–6 or 2,4,6-trinitro-2,4,6-triazacyclohexanone (CAS 115029–35–1);

(21) TAGN (Triaminoguanidinenitrate) (CAS 4000–16–2);

(22) TATB (Triaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 3058–38–6) (see paragraph (g)(7) of this category);

(23) TEDDZ (3,3,7,7-tetrabis(difluoroamine) octahydro-1,5-dinitro-1,5-diazocine;

(24) Tetrazoles, as follows:

(i) NTAT (nitrotriazol aminotetrazole);

(ii) NTNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-4-nitrotrazole);

(25) Tetryl (trinitrophenylmethylnitramine) (CAS 479–45–8);

(26) TNAD (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin) (CAS 135877-16–6)(see paragraph (g)(6) of this category);

(27) TNAZ (1,1,3-trinitroazetidine) (CAS 97645–24–4) (see paragraph (g)(2) of this category);

(28) TNGU (SORGUYL or tetranitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510–03–7);

(29) TNP (1,4,5,8-tetranitropyridazine (CAS 229176–04–9);

(30) Triazines, as follows:

(i) DNAM (2-oxy-4,6-dinitroamino-s-triazine) (CAS 19899–80–0);

(ii) NNHT (2-nitroimino-5-nitro-hexahydro-1,3,5 triazine) (CAS 130400–13–4);

(31) Triazoles, as follows:

(i) 5-azido-2-nitratriazole;

(ii) ADHTDN (4-amino-3,5-hihydrazino-1,2,4-triazole dinitramide) (CAS 1614–08–0);

(iii) ADNT (1-amino-3,5-dinitro-1,2,4-triazole);

(iv) BDTNTA ([Bis-dinitrotriazole]amine);

(v) DBT (3,3'-dinitro-5,5-bi-1,2,4-triazole) (CAS 30003–46–4);

(vi) DNBT (dinitrobistriazole) (CAS 70890–46–9);

(vii) NTDNA (2-nitrotriazole 5-dinitramide);

(viii) NTDNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo) 3,5-dinitro-triazole);

(ix) PDNT (1-picryl-3,5-dinitrotriazole);

(x) TACOT (tetranitrobenzotriazolobenzotriazole) (CAS 25243–36–1);

(32) Any explosive not listed elsewhere in paragraph (a) of this category with a detonation velocity exceeding 8,700m/s at maximum density or a detonation pressure exceeding 34 Gpa (340 kbar).

(33) Other organic explosives not listed elsewhere in paragraph (a) of this category yielding detonation pressures of 25 Gpa (250 kbar) or more that will remain stable at temperatures of 523K (250°C) or higher for periods of 5 minutes or longer;

(34) Diaminotrinitrobenzene (DATB);

(35) Any other explosive not elsewhere identified in this category specifically designed, modified, adapted, or configured (e.g., formulated) for military application.

*(b) Propellants:

(1) Any United Nations (UN) Class 1.1 solid propellant with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than 250 seconds for non-metallized, or 270 seconds for metallized compositions;

(2) Any UN Class 1.3 solid propellant with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than 230 seconds for non-halogenized, or 250 seconds for non-metallized compositions;

(3) Propellants having a force constant of more than 1,200 kJ/Kg;

(4) Propellants that can sustain a steady-state burning rate more than 38mm/s under standard conditions (as measured in the form of an inhibited single strand) of 6.89 Mpa (68.9 bar) pressure and 294K (21°C);

(5) Elastomer modified cast double based propellants with extensibility at maximum stress greater than 5% at 233 K (−40C);

(6) Any propellant containing substances listed in Category V;

(7) Any other propellant not elsewhere identified in this category specifically designed, modified, adapted, or configured (e.g., formulated) for military application.

(c) Pyrotechnics, fuels and related substances, and mixtures thereof:

(1) Alane (aluminum hydride)(CAS 7784–21–6);

(2) Carboranes; decaborane (CAS 17702–41–9); pentaborane and derivatives thereof;

(3) Hydrazine and derivatives:

(i) Hydrazine (CAS 302–01–2) in concentrations of 70% or more (not hydrazine mixtures specially formulated for corrosion control);

(ii) Monomethyl hydrazine (CAS 60–34–4);

(iii) Symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 540–73–8);

(iv) Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 57–14–7);

(4) Liquid fuels specifically formulated for use by articles covered by Categories IV, VI, and VIII;

(5) Spherical aluminum powder (CAS 7429–90–5) in particle sizes of 60 micrometers or less manufactured from material with an aluminum content of 99% or more;

(6) Metal fuels in particle form whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from material consisting of 99% or more of any of the following:

(i) Metals and mixtures thereof:

(A) Beryllium (CAS 7440–41–7) in particle sizes of less than 60 micrometers;

(B) Iron powder (CAS 7439–89–6) with particle size of 3 micrometers or less produced by reduction of iron oxide with hydrogen;

(ii) Mixtures, which contain any of the following:

(A) Boron (CAS 7440–42–8) or boron carbide (CAS 12069–32–8) fuels of 85% purity or higher and particle sizes of less than 60 micrometers;

(B) Zirconium (CAS 7440–67–7), magnesium (CAS 7439–95–4) or alloys of these in particle sizes of less than 60 micrometers;

(iii) Explosives and fuels containing the metals or alloys listed in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (c)(6)(ii) of this category whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminum, magnesium, zirconium, or beryllium;

(7) Pyrotechnics and pyrophoric materials specifically formulated for military purposes to enhance or control the production of radiated energy in any part of the IR spectrum.

(8) Titanium subhydride (TiH_n) of stoichiometry equivalent to n = 0.65–1.68;

(9) Military materials containing thickeners for hydrocarbon fuels specially formulated for use in flame throwers or incendiary munitions; metal stearates or palmates (also known s octol); and M1, M2 and M3 thickeners;

(10) Any other pyrotechnic, fuel and related substance and mixture thereof not elsewhere identified in this category specifically designed, modified, adapted, or configured (e.g., formulated) for military application.

(d) Oxidizers, to include:

(1) ADN (ammonium dinitramide or SR–12) (CAS 140456–78–6);

(2) AP (ammonium perchlorate) (CAS 7790–98–9);

(3) BDNPN (bis,2,2-dinitropropylnitrate) (CAS 28464–24–6);

(4) DNAD (1,3-dinitro-1,3-diazetidine) (CAS 78246–06–7);

(5) HAN (Hydroxylammonium nitrate) (CAS 13465–08–2);

(6) HAP (hydroxylammonium perchlorate) (CAS 15588–62–2);

(7) HNF (Hydrazinium nitroformate) (CAS 20773–28–8);

(8) Hydrazine nitrate (CAS 37836–27–4);

(9) Hydrazine perchlorate (CAS 27978–54–7);

(10) Liquid oxidizers comprised of or containing inhibited red fuming nitric acid (IRFNA) (CAS 8007–58–7) or oxygen diflouride;

(11) Perchlorates, chlorates, and chromates composited with powdered metal or other high energy fuel components controlled by this category;

(12) Any other oxidizer not elsewhere identified in this category specifically designed, modified, adapted, or configured (e.g., formulated) for military application.

*(e) Binders, and mixtures thereof:

(1) AMMO (azidomethylmethyloxetane and its polymers) (CAS 90683–29–7) (see paragraph (g)(1) of this category);

(2) BAMO (bisazidomethyloxetane and its polymers) (CAS 17607–204) (see paragraph (g)(1) of this category);

(3) BTTN (butanetrioltrinitrate) (CAS 6659–60–5) (see paragraph (g)(8) of this category);

(4) FAMAO (3-difluoroaminomethyl-3-azidomethyl oxetane) and its polymers;

(5) FEFO (bis-(2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl)formal) (CAS 17003–79–1);

(6) GAP (glycidylazide polymer) (CAS 143178–24–9) and its derivatives;

(7) HTPB (hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene) with a hydroxyl functionality equal to or greater than 2.2 and less than or equal to 2.4, a hydroxyl value of less than 0.77 meq/g, and a viscosity at 30 °C of less than 47 poise (CAS 69102–90–5);

(8) NENAS (nitratoethylnitramine compounds) (CAS 17096–47–8, 85068-73–1 and 82486–82–6);

(9) Poly-NIMMO (nitratomethylmethyloxetane (poly [3-nitratomethyl, 3-methyl oxetane] or (NMMO)) (CAS 84051–81–0);

(10) Energetic monomers, plasticizers and polymers containing nitro, azido nitrate, nitraza or difluoromaino groups specially formulated for military use;

(11) TVOPA 1,2,3-Tris [1,2-bis(difluoroamino) ethoxy]propane; tris vinoxy propane adduct;

(12) Polynitrorthocarbonates;

(13) FPF–1 poly-2,2,3,3,4,4-hexafluoro pentane-1,5-diolformal;

(14) FPF–3 poly-2,4,4,5,5,6,6-heptafluoro-2-trifluoromethyl-3-oxaheptane-1,7-dioformal;

(15) PGN (Polyglycidylnitrate or poly(nitratomethyl oxirane); poly-GLYN);

(16) N-methyl-p-nitroaniline;

(17) Low (less than 10,000) molecular weight, alcohol-functionalized, poly(epichlorohydrin); poly(epichlorohydrindiol); and triol;

(18) Bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) formal and acetal;

(19) Any other binder and mixture thereof not elsewhere identified in this category specifically designed, modified, adapted, or configured (e.g., formulated) for military application.

(f) Additives:

(1) Basic copper salicylate (CAS 62320–94–9);

(2) BHEGA (Bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)glycolamide) (CAS 17409–41–5);

(3) Ferrocene Derivatives:

(i) Butacene (CAS 125856–62–4);

(ii) Catocene (2,2-Bis-ethylferrocenyl propane) (CAS 37206–42–1);

(iii) Ferrocene carboxylic acids;

(iv) n-butyl-ferrocene (CAS 319904–29–7);

(4) Lead beta-resorcylate (CAS 20936–32–7);

(5) Lead citrate (CAS 14450–60–3);

(6) Lead-copper chelates of beta-resorcylate or salicylates (CAS 68411–07–4);

(7) Lead maleate (CAS 19136–34–6);

(8) Lead salicylate (CAS 15748–73–9);

(9) Lead stannate (CAS 12036–31–6);

(10) MAPO (tris-1-(2-methyl)aziridinyl phosphine oxide) (CAS 57–39–6); BOBBA–8 (bis(2-methyl aziridinyl) 2-(2-hydroxypropanoxy) propylamino phosphine oxide); and other MAPO derivatives;

(11) Methyl BAPO (Bis(2-methyl aziridinyl) methylamino phosphine oxide) (CAS 85068–72–0);

(12) 3-Nitraza-1,5 pentane diisocyanate (CAS 7406–61–9);

(13) Organo-metallic coupling agents, specifically:

(i) Neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri [dioctyl] phosphatotitanate (CAS 103850–22–2); also known as titanium IV, 2,2[bis 2-propenolatomethyl, butanolato, tris (dioctyl) phosphato] (CAS 110438–25–0), or LICA 12 (CAS 103850–22–2);

(ii) Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1) methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris(dioctyl)pyrophosphate, or KR3538;

(iii) Titanium IV, [2-propenolato-1)methyl, propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris(dioctyl) phosphate;

(14) Polyfunctional aziridine amides with isophthalic, trimesic (BITA or butylene imine trimesamide), isoyanuric, or trimethyladipic backbone structures and 2-methyl or 2-ethyl substitutions on the aziridine ring and its polymers;

(15) Superfine iron oxide (Fe_2O_3 hematite) with a specific surface area more than 250 m 2/g and an average particle size of 0.003 μm or less (CAS 1309–37–1);

(16) TEPAN (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrile) (CAS 68412–45–3); cyanoethylated polyamines and their salts;

(17) TEPANOL (Tetraethylenepentamineacrylonitrileglycidol) (CAS 110445–33–5); cyanoethylated polyamines adducted with glycidol and their salts;

(18) TPB (triphenyl bismuth) (CAS 603–33–8);

(19) PCDE (Polycyanodifluoroaminoethyleneoxide);

(20) BNO (Butadienenitrileoxide);

(21) Any other additive not elsewhere identified in this category specifically designed, modified, adapted, or configured (e.g., formulated) for military application.

(g) Precursors, as follows:

(1) BCMO (bischloromethyloxetane) (CAS 142173–26–0) (see paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this category);

(2) Dinitroazetidine-t-butyl salt (CAS 125735–38–8) (see paragraph (a)(28) of this category);

(3) HBIW (hexabenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 124782–15–6) (see paragraph (a)(4) of this category);

(4) TAIW (tetraacetyldibenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (see paragraph (a)(4) of this category);

(5) TAT (1,3,5,7-tetraacetyl-1,3,5,7-tetraazacyclooctane) (CAS 41378–98–7) (see paragraph (a)(13) of this category);

(6) Tetraazadecalin (CAS 5409–42–7) (see paragraph (a)(27) of this category);

(7) 1,3,5-trichorobenzene (CAS 108–70–3) (see paragraph (a)(23) of this category);

(8) 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (1,2,4-butanetriol) (CAS 3068–00–6) (see paragraph (e)(5) of this category);

(h) Technical data (as defined in §120.21 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.8 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles numerated in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this category. (See §125.4 of this subchapter for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category

that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(i) The following interpretations explain and amplify the terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter.

(1) Category V contains explosives, energetic materials, propellants and pyrotechnics and specially formulated fuels for aircraft, missile and naval applications. Explosives are solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances, which, in their primary, booster or main charges in warheads, demolition or other military applications, are required to detonate.

(2) Paragraph (c)(6)(ii)(A) of this category does not control boron and boron carbide enriched with boron-10 (20% or more of total boron-10 content.

(3) The resulting product of the combination of any controlled or non-controlled substance compounded or mixed with any item controlled by this subchapter is also subject to the controls of this category.

NOTE 1: To assist the exporter, an item has been categorized by the most common use. Also, a reference has been provided to the related controlled precursors (e.g., see paragraph (a)(12) of this category). Regardless of where the item has been placed in the category, all exports are subject to the controls of this subchapter.

NOTE 2: Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers do not cover all the substances and mixtures controlled by this category. The numbers are provided as examples to assist the government agencies in the license review process and the exporter when completing their license application and export documentation.

CATEGORY VI—VESSELS OF WAR AND SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT.

*(a) Warships, amphibious warfare vessels, landing craft, mine warfare vessels, patrol vessels and any vessels specifically designed or modified for military purposes. (See §121.15.)

(b) Patrol craft without armor, armament or mounting surfaces for weapon systems more significant than .50 caliber machine guns or equivalent and auxiliary vessels. (See §121.15.)

*(c) Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment (including mine countermeasures equipment deployed by aircraft) and other significant naval systems specifically designed or modified for combatant vessels.

(d) Harbor entrance detection devices (magnetic, pressure, and acoustic) and controls therefor.

*(e) Naval nuclear propulsion plants, their land prototypes, and special facilities for their construction, support, and maintenance. This includes any machinery, device, component, or equipment specifically developed, designed or modified for use in such plants or facilities. (See §123.20)

(f) All specifically designed or modified components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this category.

(g) Technical data (as defined in §120.10) and defense services (as defined in §120.9) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this category. (See §125.4 for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

CATEGORY VII—TANKS AND MILITARY VEHICLES

*(a) Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed or modified to accommodate mountings for arms or other specialized military equipment or fitted with such items.

*(b) Military tanks, combat engineer vehicles, bridge launching vehicles, half-tracks and gun carriers.

(c) Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons of Categories I, II and IV of this section or for carrying and handling the articles in paragraph (a) of Categories III and IV of this section.

*(d) Military recovery vehicles.

*(e) Amphibious vehicles.

*(f) Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of this category.

(g) All specifically designed or modified components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment for the articles in this category, including but not limited to military bridges and deep water fording kits.

(h) Technical data (as defined in §120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this category. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(i) The following explains and amplifies the terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter.

(1) An amphibious vehicle in paragraph (e) of this category is an automotive vehicle or chassis which embodies all-wheel drive, is equipped to meet special military requirements, and which has sealed electrical system or adaptation features for deep water fording.

(2) The articles in this category include any end item, component, accessory, attachment part, firmware, software or system that has been designed or manufactured using technical data and defense service controlled by this category.

CATEGORY VIII—AIRCRAFT AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

*(a) Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft, which are specifically designed, modified, or equipped for military purposes. This includes but is not limited to the following military purposes: Gunnery, bombing, rocket or missile launching, electronic and other surveillance, reconnaissance, refueling, aerial mapping, military liaison, cargo carrying or dropping, personnel dropping, airborne warning and control, and military training. (See §121.3.)

*(b) Military aircraft engines, except reciprocating engines, specifically designed or modified for the aircraft in paragraph (a) of this category.

*(c) Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment (including but not limited to airborne refueling equipment) specifically designed or modified for use with the aircraft and engines of the types in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category.

(d) Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in paragraph (a) of this category, if the equipment is specifically designed or modified for military use. Fixed land-based arresting gear is not included in this category.

*(e) Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units (IMUs), and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems (AHRS) specifically designed, modified, or configured for military use and all specifically designed components, parts and accessories. For other inertial reference systems and related components refer to Category XII(d).

NOTE: (1) Category XII(d) or Category VIII(e) does not include quartz rate sensors if such items:

(i) Are integrated into and included as an integral part of a commercial standby instrument system for use on civil aircraft prior to export or exported solely for integration into such a commercial standby instrument system, and

(ii) When the exporter has been informed in writing by the Department of State that a specific quartz rate sensor or a quartz rate sensor integrated into a commercial standby instrument system has been determined to be subject to the licensing jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce in accordance with this section.

(2) For controls in these circumstances, see the Commerce Control List. In all other circumstances, quartz rate sensors remain under the licensing jurisdiction of the Department of State under Category XII(d) or Category VIII(e) of the U.S. Munitions List and subject to the controls of the ITAR.

(f) Developmental aircraft, engines, and components thereof specifically designed, modified, or equipped for military uses or purposes, or developed principally with U.S. Department of Defense funding, excluding such aircraft, engines, and components subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

NOTE: Developmental aircraft, engines, and components thereof, having no commercial application at the time of this amendment and which have been specifically designed for military uses or purposes, or developed principally with U.S. Department of Defense funding, will be considered eligible for a CCL license when actually applied to a commercial aircraft or commercial aircraft engine program. Exporters may seek to establish commercial application either on a case-by-case basis through submission of documentation demonstrating application to a commercial program in requesting an export license application from Commerce in respect of a specific export or, in the case of use for broad categories of aircraft, engines, or components, a commodity jurisdiction from State.

*(g) Ground effect machines (GEMS) specifically designed or modified for military use, including but not limited to surface effect machines and other air cushion vehicles, and all components, parts, and accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for use with such machines.

(h) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment (including ground support equipment) specifically designed or modified for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this category, excluding aircraft tires and propellers used with reciprocating engines.

(i) Technical data (as defined in §120.10) and defense services (as defined in §120.9) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this category (see §125.4 for exemptions), except for hot section technical data associated with commercial aircraft engines. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

CATEGORY IX—MILITARY TRAINING EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

(a) Training equipment specifically designed, modified, configured or adapted for military purposes, including but not limited to weapons system trainers, radar trainers, gunnery training devices, antisubmarine

warfare trainers, target equipment, armament training units, pilot-less aircraft trainers, navigation trainers and human-rated centrifuges.

(b) Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter.

(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category.

(d) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed, modified, configured, or adapted for the articles in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this category.

(e) Technical data (as defined in § 120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category.

(f) The following interpretations explain and amplify terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter:

(1) The weapons systems trainers in paragraph (a) of this category include individual crew stations and system specific trainers;

(2) The articles in this category include any end item, components, accessory, part, firmware, software or system that has been designed or manufactured using technical data and defense services controlled by this category;

(3) The defense services and related technical data in paragraph (f) of this category include software and associated databases that can be used to simulate trainers, battle management, test scenarios/models, and weapons effects. In any instance when the military training transferred to a foreign person does not use articles controlled by the U.S. Munitions List, the training may nevertheless be a defense service that requires authorization in accordance with this subchapter. See e.g., § 120.9 and § 124.1 of this subchapter for additional information on military training.

Category X—Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters

(a) Protective personnel equipment specifically designed, developed, configured, adapted, modified, or equipped for military applications. This includes but is not limited to:

(1) Body armor;

(2) Clothing to protect against or reduce detection by radar, infrared (IR) or other sensors at wavelengths greater than 900 nanometers, and the specially treated or formulated dyes, coatings, and fabrics used in its design, manufacture, and production;

(3) Anti-Gravity suits (G-suits);

(4) Pressure suits capable of operating at altitudes above 55,000 feet sea level;

(5) Atmosphere diving suits designed, developed, modified, configured, or adapted for use in rescue operations involving submarines controlled by this subchapter;

(6) Helmets specially designed, developed, modified, configured, or adapted to be compatible with military communication hardware or optical sights or slewing devices;

(7) Goggles, glasses, or visors designed to protect against lasers or thermal flashes discharged by an article subject to this subchapter.

(b) Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter as follows:

(1) Ballistic shock or impact;

(2) Nuclear, biological, or chemical contamination.

(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category.

(d) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed, modified, configured, or adapted for use with the articles in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this category.

(e) Technical data (as defined in § 120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category.

(f) The following interpretations explain and amplify the terms used in this category and throughout this subchapter: (1) The body armor covered by this category does not include Type 1, Type 2, Type 2a, or Type 3a as defined by the National Institute of Justice Classification;

(2) The articles in this category include any end item, components, accessory, attachment, part, firmware, software or system that has been designed or manufactured using technical data and defense services controlled by this category;

(3) Pressure suits in paragraph (a) (4) of this category include full and partial suits used to simulate normal atmospheric pressure conditions at high altitude.

Category XI—Military Electronics

(a) Electronic equipment not included in Category XII of the U.S. Munitions List which is specifically designed, modified or configured for military application. This equipment includes but is not limited to:

*(1) Underwater sound equipment to include active and passive detection, identification, tracking, and weapons control equipment.

*(2) Underwater acoustic active and passive countermeasures and counter-countermeasures.

(3) Radar systems, with capabilities such as:

*(i) Search,

*(ii) Acquisition,

*(iii) Tracking,

*(iv) Moving target indication,

*(v) Imaging radar systems,

(vi) Any ground air traffic control radar which is specifically designed or modified for military application.

*(4) Electronic combat equipment, such as:

(i) Active and passive countermeasures,

(ii) Active and passive counter-countermeasures, and

(iii) Radios (including transceivers) specifically designed or modified to interfere with other communication devices or transmissions.

*(5) Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment.

(6) Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the U.S. Munitions List.

(7) Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application or specifically designed or modified for use with a military system.

*(b) Electronic systems or equipment specifically designed, modified, or configured for intelligence, security, or military purposes for use in search, reconnaissance, collection, monitoring, direction-finding, display, analysis and production of information from the electromagnetic spectrum and electronic systems or equipment designed or modified to counteract electronic surveillance or monitoring. A system meeting this definition is controlled under this subchapter even in instances where any individual pieces of equipment constituting the system may be subject to the controls of another U.S. Government agency. Such systems or equipment described above include, but are not limited to, those:

(1) Designed or modified to use cryptographic techniques to generate the spreading code for spread spectrum or hopping code for frequency agility. This does not include fixed code techniques for spread spectrum.

(2) Designed or modified using burst techniques (e.g., time compression techniques) for intelligence, security or military purposes.

(3) Designed or modified for the purpose of information security to suppress the compromising emanations of information-bearing signals. This covers TEMPEST suppression technology and equipment meeting or designed to meet government TEMPEST standards. This definition is not intended to include equipment designed to meet Federal Communications Commission (FCC) commercial electro-magnetic interference standards or equipment designed for health and safety.

(c) Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for use with the equipment in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category, except for such items as are in normal commercial use.

(d) Technical data (as defined in §120.21) and defense services (as defined in §120.8) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this category. (See §125.4 for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated as SME.

CATEGORY XII—FIRE CONTROL, RANGE FINDER, OPTICAL AND GUIDANCE AND CONTROL EQUIPMENT

*(a) Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices (electronic, optic, and acoustic); bomb sights, bombing computers, military television sighting and viewing units, and periscopes for the articles of this section.

*(b) Lasers specifically designed, modified or configured for military application including those used in military communication devices, target designators and range finders, target detection systems, and directed energy weapons.

*(c) Infrared focal plane array detectors specifically designed, modified, or configured for military use; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems specifically designed, modified or configured for military use; second generation and above military image intensification tubes (defined below) specifically designed, developed, modified, or configured for military use, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices specifically designed, developed, modified, or configured for military application. Military second and third generation image intensification tubes and military infrared focal plane arrays identified in this subparagraph are licensed by the Department of Commerce (ECCN 6A002A and 6A003A)) when part of a commercial system (*i.e.*, those systems originally designed for commercial use). This does not include any military system comprised of non-military specification components. Replacement tubes or focal plane arrays identified in this paragraph being exported for commercial systems are subject to the controls of the ITAR.

*(d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros. For aircraft inertial reference systems and related components refer to Category VIII.

(e) Components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment specifically

designed or modified for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category, except for such items as are in normal commercial use.

(f) Technical data (as defined in §120.21) and defense services (as defined in §120.8) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this category. (See §125.4 for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to manufacture and production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated as SME.

CATEGORY XIII—AUXILIARY MILITARY EQUIPMENT

(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment therefor, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry equipment which are specifically designed, developed, modified, adapted, or configured for military purposes, and components specifically designed or modified therefor;

(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components specifically designed, developed, modified, adapted, or configured for military applications (including command, control and intelligence applications). This includes: (1) Military cryptographic (including key management) systems, equipment assemblies, modules, integrated circuits, components or software with the capability of maintaining secrecy or confidentiality of information or information systems, including equipment and software for tracking, telemetry and control (TT&C) encryption and decryption;

(2) Military cryptographic (including key management) systems, equipment, assemblies, modules, integrated circuits, components of software which have the capability of generating spreading or hopping codes for spread spectrum systems or equipment;

(3) Military cryptanalytic systems, equipment, assemblies, modules, integrated circuits, components or software;

(4) Military systems, equipment, assemblies, modules, integrated circuits, components or software providing certified or certifiable multi-level security or user isolation exceeding Evaluation Assurance Level (EAL) 5 of the Security Assurance Evaluation Criteria and software to certify such systems, equipment or software;

(5) Ancillary equipment specifically designed, developed, modified, adapted, or configured for the articles in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (3), and (4) of this category.

(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus as follows:

(1) Closed and semi-closed (rebreathing) apparatus;

(2) Specially designed components and parts for use in the conversion of open-circuit apparatus to military use; and,

(3) Articles exclusively designed for military use with self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus.

(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter (e.g., Category IV) which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes (e.g., 3D, 4D) specifically designed, developed, modified, configured or adapted for defense articles.

(e) Armor (e.g., organic, ceramic, metallic), and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which have been specifically designed, developed, modified, configured or adapted for a military application.

(f) Structural materials, including carbon/carbon and metal matrix composites, plate, forgings, castings, welding consumables and rolled and extruded shapes that have been specifically designed, developed, configured, modified or adapted for defense articles.

(g) Concealment and deception equipment specifically designed, developed, modified, configured or adapted for military application, including but not limited to special paints, decoys, smoke or obscuration equipment and simulators and components, parts and accessories specifically designed, developed, modified, configured or adapted therefor.

(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction that are specifically designed, developed, modified, configured or adapted for military application.

(i) Metal embrittling agents.

*(j) Hardware and equipment, which has been specifically designed or modified for military applications, that is associated with the measurement or modification of system signatures for detection of defense articles. This includes but is not limited to signature measurement equipment; reduction techniques and codes; signature materials and treatments; and signature control design methodology.

(k) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category.

(l) Technical data (as defined in §120.10 of this subchapter), and defense services (as defined in §120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (k) of this category. (See also, §123.20 of this subchapter.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designed SME.

(m) The following interpretations explain and amplify terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter:

(1) Paragraph (d) of this category does not control carbon/carbon billets and preforms where reinforcement in the third dimension is limited to interlocking of adjacent layers only, and carbon/carbon 3D, 4D, etc. end items that have not been specifically designed or modified for military applications (e.g., brakes for commercial aircraft or high speed trains);

(2) Metal embrittlement agents in paragraph (i) of this category are non-lethal weapon substances that alter the crystal structure of metals within a short time span. Metal embrittling agents severely weaken metals by chemically changing their molecular structure. These agents are compounded in various substances to include adhesives, liquids, aerosols, foams and lubricants.

CATEGORY XIV—TOXICOLOGICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING CHEMICAL AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL AGENTS, AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

*(a) Chemical agents, to include:

(1) Nerve agents:

(i) O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C_{10}, including cycloalkyl) alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)phosphonofluoridates, such as: Sarin (GB): O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 107–44–8) (CWC Schedule 1A); and Soman (GD): O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 96–64–0) (CWC Schedule 1A);

(ii) O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C_{10}, including cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)phosphoramidocyanidates, such as: Tabun (GA): O-Ethyl N, N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate (CAS 77–81–6) (CWC Schedule 1A);

(iii) O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C_{10}, including cycloalkyl) S–2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as: VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate (CAS 50782–69–9) (CWC Schedule 1A);

(2) Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (CAS 78–53–5) (CWC Schedule 2A);

(3) Vesicant agents:

(i) Sulfur mustards, such as: 2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide (CAS 2625–76–5) (CWC Schedule 1A); Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide (CAS 505–60–2) (CWC Schedule 1A); Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane (CAS 63839–13–6) (CWC Schedule 1A); 1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio)ethane (CAS 3563–36–8) (CWC Schedule 1A); 1,3-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane (CAS 63905–10–2) (CWC Schedule 1A); 1,4-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane (CWC Schedule 1A); 1,5-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane (CWC Schedule 1A); Bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether (CWC Schedule 1A); Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether (CAS 63918–89–8) (CWC Schedule 1A);

(ii) Lewisites, such as: 2-chlorovinyldichloroarsine (CAS 541–25–3) (CWC Schedule 1A); Tris (2-chlorovinyl) arsine (CAS 40334–70–1) (CWC Schedule 1A); Bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine (CAS 40334–69–8) (CWC Schedule 1A);

(iii) Nitrogen mustards, such as: HN1: bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine (CAS 538–07–8) (CWC Schedule 1A); HN2: bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine (CAS 51–75–2) (CWC Schedule 1A); HN3: tris (2-chloroethyl)amine (CAS 555–77–1) (CWC Schedule 1A);

(iv) Ethyldichloroarsine (ED);

(v) Methyldichloroarsine (MD);

(4) Incapacitating agents, such as:

(i) 3-Quinuclindinyl benzilate (BZ) (CAS 6581–06–2) (CWC Schedule 2A);

(ii) Diphenylchloroarsine (DA) (CAS 712–48–1);

(iii) Diphenylcyanoarsine (DC);

*(b) Biological agents and biologically derived substances specifically developed, configured, adapted, or modified for the purpose of increasing their capability to produce casualties in humans or livestock, degrade equipment or damage crops.

*(c) Chemical agent binary precursors and key precursors, as follows:

(1) Alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonyl diflourides, such as: DF: Methyl Phosphonyldifluoride (CAS 676–99–3) (CWC Schedule 1B); Methylphosphinyldiflouride;

(2) O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C_{10}, including cycloalkyl) O–2-dialkyl (methyl, ethyl, n-Propyl or isopropyl)aminoethyl alkyl (methyl, ethyl, N-propyl or isopropyl)phosphonite and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as: QL: O-Ethyl-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (CAS 57856–11–8) (CWC Schedule 1B);

(3) Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 1445–76–7) (CWC Schedule 1B);

(4) Chlorosoman: O-Pinakolyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 7040–57–5) (CWC Schedule 1B);

(5) DC: Methlyphosphonyl dichloride (CAS 676–97–1) (CWC Schedule 2B); Methylphosphinyldichloride;

(d) Tear gases and riot control agents including:

(1) Adamsite (Diphenylamine chloroarsine or DM) (CAS 578–94–9);

(2) CA (Bromobenzyl cyanide) (CAS 5798–79–8);

(3) CN (Phenylacyl chloride or w-Chloroacetophenone) (CAS 532–27-4);

(4) CR (Dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazephine) (CAS 257–07–8);

(5) CS (o-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile or o-Chlorobenzalmalononitrile) (CAS 2698–41–1);

(6) Dibromodimethyl ether (CAS 4497–29–4);

(7) Dichlorodimethyl ether (ClCi) (CAS 542–88–1);

(8) Ethyldibromoarsine (CAS 683–43–2);

(9) Bromo acetone;

(10) Bromo methylethylketone;

(11) Iodo acetone;

(12) Phenylcarbylamine chloride;

(13) Ethyl iodoacetate;

(e) Defoliants, as follows:

(1) Agent Orange (2,4,5–Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid mixed with 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid);

(2) LNF (Butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate)

*(f) Equipment and its components, parts, accessories, and attachments specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment as follows:

(1) The dissemination, dispersion or testing of the chemical agents, biological agents, tear gases and riot control agents, and defoliants listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (e), respectively, of this category;

(2) The detection, identification, warning or monitoring of the chemical agents and biological agents listed in paragraph (a) and (b) of this category;

(3) Sample collection and processing of the chemical agents and biological agents listed in paragraph (a) and (b) of this category;

(4) Individual protection against the chemical and biological agents listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category.

(5) Collective protection against the chemical agents and biological agents listed in paragraph (a) and (b) of this category.

(6) Decontamination or remediation of the chemical agents and biological agents listed in paragraph (a) and (b) of this category.

(g) Antibodies, polynucleoides, biopolymers or biocatalysts specifically designed or modified for use with articles controlled in paragraph (f) of this category.

(h) Medical countermeasures, to include pre- and post-treatments, vaccines, antidotes and medical diagnostics, specifically designed or modified for use with the chemical agents listed in paragraph (a) of this category and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in paragraph (b) of this category. Examples include: barrier creams specifically designed to be applied to skin and personal equipment to protect against vesicant agents controlled in paragraph (a) of this category; atropine auto injectors specifically designed to counter nerve agent poisoning.

(i) Modeling or simulation tools specifically designed or modified for chemical or biological weapons design, development or employment. The concept of modeling and simulation includes software covered by paragraph (m) of this category specifically designed to reveal susceptibility or vulnerability to biological agents or materials listed in paragraph (b) of this category.

(j) Test facilities specifically designed or modified for the certification and qualification of articles controlled in paragraph (f) of this category.

(k) Equipment, components, parts, accessories, and attachments, exclusive of incinerators (including those which have specially designed waste supply systems and special handling facilities), specifically designed or modified for destruction of the chemical agents in paragraph (a) or the biological agents in paragraph (b) of this category. This destruction equipment includes facilities specifically designed or modified for destruction operations.

(l) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by paragraph (f) of this category.

(m) Technical data (as defined in §120.21 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.8 of this subchapter) related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (l) of this category. (See §125.4 of this subchapter for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this Category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated as SME.

(n) The following interpretations explain and amplify the terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter.

(1) A chemical agent in category XIV(a) is a substance having military application, which by its ordinary and direct chemical action, produces a powerful physiological effect.

(2) The biological agents or biologically derived substances in paragraph (b) of this category are those agents and substances capable of producing casualties in humans or livestock, degrading equipment or damaging crops and which have been modified for the specific purpose of increasing such effects. Examples of such modifications include increasing resistance to UV radiation or improving dissemination characteristics. This does not include modifications made only for civil applications (e.g., medical or environmental use).

(3) The destruction equipment controlled by this category related to biological agents in paragraph (b) is that equipment specifically designed to destroy only the agents identified in paragraph (b) of this category.

(4)(i) The individual protection against the chemical and biological agents controlled by this category includes military protective clothing and masks, but not those items designed for domestic preparedness (e.g., civil

defense). Domestic preparedness devices for individual protection that integrate components and parts identified in this subparagraph are licensed by the Department of Commerce when such components are:

(A) Integral to the device;

(B) inseparable from the device; and,

(C) incapable of replacement without compromising the effectiveness of the device.

(ii) Components and parts identified in this subparagraph exported for integration into domestic preparedness devices for individual protection are subject to the controls of the ITAR;

(5) Technical data and defense services in paragraph (l) include libraries, databases and algorithms specifically designed or modified for use with articles controlled in paragraph (f) of this category.

(6) The tooling and equipment covered by paragraph (l) of this category includes molds used to produce protective masks, overboots, and gloves controlled by paragraph (f) and leak detection equipment specifically designed to test filters controlled by paragraph (f) of this category.

(7) The resulting product of the combination of any controlled or non-controlled substance compounded or mixed with any item controlled by this subchapter is also subject to the controls of this category.

NOTE 1: This Category does not control formulations containing 1% or less CN or CS or individually packaged tear gases or riot control agents for personal self-defense purposes.

NOTE 2: Categories XIV(a) and (d) do not include the following:

(1) Cyanogen chloride;
(2) Hydrocyanic acid;
(3) Chlorine;
(4) Carbonyl chloride (Phosgene);
(5) Ethyl bromoacetate;
(6) Xylyl bromide;
(7) Benzyl bromide;
(8) Benzyl iodide;
(9) Chloro acetone;
(10) Chloropicrin (trichloronitromethane);
(11) Fluorine;
(12) Liquid pepper.

NOTE 3: Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers do not cover all the substances and mixtures controlled by this category. The numbers are provided as examples to assist the government agencies in the license review process and the exporter when completing their license application and export documentation.

NOTE 4: With respect to U.S. obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), refer to Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations (CWCR) (15 CFR parts 710 through 722). As appropriate, the CWC schedule is provided to assist the exporter.

CATEGORY XV—SPACECRAFT SYSTEMS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

*(a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites.

*NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a): Commercial communications satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites and experimental satellites are designated as SME only when the equipment is intended for use by the armed forces of any foreign country.

(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under category XIII of this subchapter.

(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment specifically designed, modified or configured for military use; or GPS receiving equipment with any of the following characteristics:

(1) Designed for encryption or decryption (e.g., Y-Code) of GPS precise positioning service (PPS) signals;

(2) Designed for producing navigation results above 60,000 feet altitude and at 1,000 knots velocity or greater;

(3) Specifically designed or modified for use with a null steering antenna or including a null steering antenna designed to reduce or avoid jamming signals;

(4) Designed or modified for use with unmanned air vehicle systems capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.

NOTE: GPS receivers designed or modified for use with military unmanned air vehicle systems with less capability are considered to be specifically designed, modified or configured for military use and therefore covered under this paragraph (d)(4).)

Any GPS equipment not meeting this definition is subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce (DOC). Manufacturers or exporters of equipment under DOC jurisdiction are advised that the U.S. Government does not assure the availability of the GPS P-Code for civil navigation. It is the policy of the Department of Defense (DOD) that GPS receivers using P-Code without clarification as to whether or not those receivers were designed or modified to use Y-Code will be presumed to be Y-Code capable and covered under this paragraph. The DOD policy further requires that a notice be attached to all P-Code receivers presented for export. The notice must state the following: ''ADVISORY NOTICE: This receiver uses the GPS P-Code signal, which by U.S. policy, may be switched off without notice.''

(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronic circuits that meet or exceed all five of the following characteristics:

(1) A total dose of 5×105 Rads (SI);

(2) A dose rate upset of 5×108 Rads (SI)/Sec;

(3) A neutron dose of 1×1014 N/cm^2;

(4) A single event upset of 1×10^{-7} or less error/bit/day;

(5) Single event latch-up free and having a dose rate latch-up of 5×108 Rads(SI)/sec or greater.

(e) All specifically designed or modified systems or subsystems, components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment for the articles in this category, including the articles identified in section 1516 of Public Law 105–261: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, payload adapter or interface hardware, replacement parts, and non-embedded solid propellant orbit transfer engines (see also Categories IV and V in this section).

NOTE: This coverage by the U.S. Munitions List does not include the following unless specifically designed or modified for military application (see §120.3 of this subchapter): (For controls on these items see the Export Administration Regulations, Commerce Control List (15 CFR Parts 730 through 799).)

(1) Space qualified travelling wave tubes (also known as helix tubes or TWTs), microwave solid state amplifiers, microwave assemblies, and travelling wave tube amplifiers operating at frequencies equal to or less than 31GHz.

(2) Space qualified photovoltaic arrays having silicon cells or having single, dual, triple junction solar cells that have gallium arsenide as one of the junctions.

(3) Space qualified tape recorders.

(4) Atomic frequency standards that are not space qualified.

(5) Space qualified data recorders.

(6) Space qualified telecommunications systems, equipment and components not designed or modified for satellite uses.

(7) Technology required for the development or production of telecommunications equipment specifically designed for non-satellite uses.

(8) Space qualified focal plane arrays having more than 2048 elements per array and having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 300nm but not exceeding 900nm.

(9) Space qualified laser radar or Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) equipment.

(f) Technical data (as defined in §120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this category, as well as detailed design, development, manufacturing or production data for all spacecraft and specifically designed or modified components for all spacecraft systems. This paragraph includes all technical data, without exception, for all launch support activities (e.g., technical data provided to the launch provider on form, fit, function, mass, electrical, mechanical, dynamic, environmental, telemetry, safety, facility, launch pad access, and launch parameters, as well as interfaces for mating and parameters for launch.) (See §124.1 for the requirements for technical assistance agreements before defense services may be furnished even when all the information relied upon by the U.S. person in performing the defense service is in the public domain or is otherwise exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any article enumerated elsewhere in this category that is designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME. Further, technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of all spacecraft, notwithstanding the nature of the intended end use (e.g., even where the hardware is not SME), is designated SME.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (f): The special export controls contained in §124.15 of this subchapter are always required before a U.S. person may participate in a launch failure investigation or analysis and before the export of any article or defense service in this category for launch in, or by nationals of, a country that is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or a major non-NATO ally of the United States. Such special export controls also may be imposed with respect to any destination as deemed appropriate in furtherance of the security and foreign policy of the United States.

CATEGORY XVI—NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DESIGN AND TESTING RELATED ITEMS

*(a) Any article, material, equipment, or device which is specifically designed or modified for use in the design, development, or fabrication of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices. (See §123.20 of this subchapter and Department of Commerce Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR 742.3 and 744.2).

*(b) Any article, material, equipment, or device which is specifically designed or modified for use in the devising, carrying out, or evaluating of nuclear weapons tests or any other nuclear explosions (including for modeling or simulating the employment of nuclear weapons or the integrated operational use of nuclear weapons), except such items as are in normal commercial use for other purposes.

*(c) Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices specifically designed or modified for military applications.

(d) All specifically designed or modified components and parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment for the articles in this category.

(e) Technical data (as defined in §120.10 of this subchapter), and defense services (as defined in §120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category. (See also, §123.20 of this subchapter.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

CATEGORY XVII—CLASSIFIED ARTICLES, TECHNICAL DATA AND DEFENSE SERVICES NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED

*(a) All articles, technical data (as defined in §120.21 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.8 of this subchapter) relating thereto which are classified in the interests of national security and which are not otherwise enumerated in the U.S. Munitions List.

CATEGORY XVIII—DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS

*(a) Directed energy weapon systems specifically designed or modified for military applications (e.g., destruction, degradation or rendering mission-abort of a target). These include, but are not limited to:

(1) Laser systems, including continuous wave or pulsed laser systems, specifically designed or modified to cause blindness;

(2) Lasers of sufficient continuous wave or pulsed power to effect destruction similar to the manner of conventional ammunition;

(3) Particle beam systems;

(4) Particle accelerators that project a charged or neutral particle beam with destructive power;

(5) High power radio-frequency (RF) systems;

(6) High pulsed power or high average power radio frequency beam transmitters that produce fields sufficiently intense to disable electronic circuitry at distant targets;

(7) Prime power generation, energy storage, switching, power conditioning, thermal management or fuel-handling equipment;

(8) Target acquisition or tracking systems;

(9) Systems capable or assessing target damage, destruction or mission-abort;

(10) Beam-handling, propagation or pointing equipment;

(11) Equipment with rapid beam slew capability for rapid multiple target operations;

(12) Negative ion beam funneling equipment; and,

(13) Equipment for controlling and slewing a high-energy ion beam.

*(b) Equipment specifically designed or modified for the detection or identification of, or defense against, articles controlled in paragraph (a) of this category.

(c) Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of defense articles controlled by this category.

(d) Test and evaluation equipment and test models specifically designed or modified for the defense articles controlled by this category. This includes, but is not limited to, diagnostic instrumentation and physical test models.

(e) Components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this category.

(f) Technical data (as defined in §120.10 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in §120.9 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this category. Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated SME.

(g) The following interpretations explain and amplify terms used in this category and elsewhere in this subchapter:

(1) The components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment include, but are not limited to adaptive optics and phase conjugators components, space-qualified accelerator components, targets and specifically designed target diagnostics, current injectors for negative hydrogen ion beams, and space-qualified foils for neutralizing negative hydrogen isotope beams.

(2) The particle beam systems in paragraph (a)(3) of this category include devices embodying particle beam and electromagnetic pulse technology and associated components and subassemblies (e.g., ion beam current injectors, particle accelerators for neutral or charged particles, beam handling and projection equipment, beam steering, fire control, and pointing equipment, test and diagnostic instruments, and targets) which are specifically designed or modified for directed energy weapon applications.

(3) The articles controlled in this category include any end item, component, accessory, attachment, part, firmware, software or system that has been designed or manufactured using technical data and defense services controlled by this category.

(4) The articles specifically designed or modified for military application controlled in this category include any articles specifically developed, configured, or adapted for military application.

CATEGORY XIX [RESERVED]

CATEGORY XX—SUBMERSIBLE VESSELS, OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

*(a) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants.

*(b) Swimmer delivery vehicles designed or modified for military purposes.

(c) Equipment, components, parts, accessories, and attachments specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category.

(d) Technical data (as defined in § 120.21 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.8 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this category. (See § 125.4 of this subchapter for exemptions.) Technical data directly related to the manufacture or production of any defense articles enumerated elsewhere in this category that are designated as Significant Military Equipment (SME) shall itself be designated as SME.

CATEGORY XXI—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

(a) Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories of the U.S. Munitions List which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed or modified for military purposes. The decision on whether any article may be included in this category shall be made by the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(b) Technical data (as defined in § 120.21 of this subchapter) and defense services (as defined in § 120.8 of this subchapter) directly related to the defense articles enumerated in paragraphs (a) of this category.

[58 FR 39287, July 22, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 47638, Sept. 10, 1993; 58 FR 60115, Nov. 15, 1993; 59 FR 46548 and 46549, Sept. 9, 1994; 59 FR 47800, Sept. 19, 1994; 61 FR 56895, Nov. 5, 1996; 61 FR 68633, Dec. 30, 1996; 64 FR 13680, Mar. 22, 1999; 64 FR 17533, Apr. 12, 1999; 67 FR 20895, Apr. 29, 2002; 67 FR 58985, Sept. 19, 2002; 67 FR 59733, Sept. 23, 2002; 67 FR 70841, Nov. 27, 2002; 68 FR 25088, May 9, 2003; 69 FR 874, Jan. 7, 2004; 69 FR 29224, May 21, 2004; 69 FR 40314, July 2, 2004]

§ 121.2 Interpretations of the U.S. Munitions List and the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.

The following interpretations (listed alphabetically) explain and amplify the terms used in § 121.1. These interpretations have the same force as if they were a part of the U.S. Munitions List (USML) category to which they refer. In addition, all the items listed in § 121.16 shall constitute all items on the United States Munitions List which are Missile Technology Control Regime Annex items in accordance with section 71(a) of the Arms Export Control Act.

§ 121.3 Aircraft and related articles.

In Category VIII, *aircraft* means aircraft designed, modified, or equipped for a military purpose, including aircraft described as ''demilitarized.'' All aircraft bearing an original military designation are included in Category VIII. However, the following aircraft are not included so long as they have not been specifically equipped, reequipped, or modified for military operations:

(a) Cargo aircraft bearing ''C'' designations and numbered C–45 through C–118 inclusive, C–121 through C–125 inclusive, and C–131, using reciprocating engines only.

(b) Trainer aircraft bearing ''T'' designations and using reciprocating engines or turboprop engines with less than 600 horsepower (s.h.p.)

(c) Utility aircraft bearing ''U'' designations and using reciprocating engines only.

(d) All liaison aircraft bearing an ''L'' designation.

(e) All observation aircraft bearing ''O'' designations and using reciprocating engines.

§ 121.4 [Reserved]

§ 121.5 Apparatus and devices under Category IV(c).

Category IV includes but is not limited to the following: Fuzes and components specifically designed, modified or configured for items listed in that category, bomb racks and shackles, bomb shackle release units, bomb ejectors, torpedo tubes, torpedo and guided missile boosters, guidance systems equipment and parts, launching racks and projectors, pistols (exploders), ignitors, fuze arming devices, intervalometers, thermal batteries, hardened missile launching facilities, guided missile launchers and specialized handling equipment, including transporters, cranes and lifts designed to handle articles in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category for preparation and launch from fixed and mobile sites. The equipment in this category includes robots, robot controllers and robot end-effectors specially designed or modified for military applications.

§§ 121.6–121.7 [Reserved]

§ 121.8 End-items, components, accessories, attachments, parts, firmware, software and systems.

(a) An *end-item* is an assembled article ready for its intended use. Only ammunition, fuel or another energy source is required to place it in an operating state.

(b) A *component* is an item which is useful only when used in conjunction with an end-item. A major component includes any assembled element which forms a portion of an end-item without which the end-item is inoperable. (EXAMPLE: Airframes, tail sections, transmissions, tank treads, hulls, etc.) A minor component includes any assembled element of a major component.

(c) *Accessories* and *attachments* are associated equipment for any component, end-item or system, and which are not necessary for their operation, but which enhance their usefulness or effectiveness. (EXAMPLES: Military riflescopes, special paints, etc.)

(d) A *part* is any single unassembled element of a major or a minor component, accessory, or attachment which is not normally subject to disassembly without the destruction or the impairment of design use. (EXAMPLES: Rivets, wire, bolts, etc.)

(e) Firmware and any related unique support tools (such as computers, linkers, editors, test case generators, diagnostic checkers, library of functions and system test diagnostics) specifically designed for equipment or systems covered under any category of the U.S. Munitions List are considered as part of the end-item or component. *Firmware* includes but is not limited to circuits into which software has been programmed.

(f) *Software* includes but is not limited to the system functional design, logic flow, algorithms, application programs, operating systems and support software for design, implementation, test, operation, diagnosis and repair. A person who intends to export software only should, unless it is specifically enumerated in § 121.1 (e.g., XIII(b)), apply for a technical data license pursuant to part 125 of this subchapter.

(g) A *system* is a combination of end-items, components, parts, accessories, attachments, firmware or software, specifically designed, modified or adapted to operate together to perform a specialized military function.

§ 121.9 [Reserved]

§ 121.10 Forgings, castings and machined bodies.

Articles on the U.S. Munitions List include articles in a partially completed state (such as forgings, castings, extrusions and machined bodies) which have reached a stage in manufacture where they are clearly identifiable as defense articles. If the end-item is an article on the U.S. Munitions List (including components, accessories, attachments and parts as defined in § 121.8), then the particular forging, casting, extrusion, machined body, etc., is considered a defense article subject to the controls of this subchapter, except for such items as are in normal commercial use.

§ 121.11 Military demolition blocks and blasting caps.

Military demolition blocks and blasting caps referred to in Category IV(a) do not include the following articles:

(a) Electric squibs.

(b) No. 6 and No. 8 blasting caps, including electric ones.

(c) Delay electric blasting caps (including No. 6 and No. 8 millisecond ones).

(d) Seismograph electric blasting caps (including SSS, Static-Master, Vibrocap SR, and SEISMO SR).

(e) Oil well perforating devices.

§§ 121.12–121.14 [Reserved]

§ 121.15 Vessels of war and special naval equipment.

Vessels of war means vessels, waterborne or submersible, designed, modified or equipped for military purposes, including vessels described as developmental, ''demilitarized'' or decommissioned. Vessels of war in Category VI, whether developmental, ''demilitarized'' and/or decommissioned or not, include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Combatant vessels: (1) Warships (including nuclear-powered versions):

(i) Aircraft carriers.
(ii) Battleships.
(iii) Cruisers.
(iv) Destroyers.
(v) Frigates.
(vi) Submarines.
(2) Other Combatants:
(i) Patrol Combatants (e.g., including but not limited to PHM).
(ii) Amphibious Aircraft/Landing Craft Carriers.
(iii) Amphibious Materiel/Landing Craft Carriers.
(iv) Amphibious Command Ships.
(v) Mine Warfare Ships.
(vi) Coast Guard Cutters (e.g., including but not limited to: WHEC, WMEC).
(b) Combatant Craft: (1) Patrol Craft (patrol craft described in § 121.1, Category VI, paragraph (b) are considered non-combatant):
(i) Coastal Patrol Combatants.
(ii) River, Roadstead Craft (including swimmer delivery craft).
(iii) Coast Guard Patrol Craft (e.g., including but not limited to WPB).
(2) Amphibious Warfare Craft:
(i) Landing Craft (e.g., including but not limited to LCAC).
(ii) Special Warfare Craft (e.g., including but not limited to: LSSC, MSSC, SDV, SWCL, SWCM).
(3) Mine Warfare Craft and Mine Countermeasures Craft (e.g., including but not limited to: MCT, MSB).
(c) Non-Combatant Auxiliary Vessels and Support Ships:
(1) Combat Logistics Support:
(i) Underway Replenishment Ships.
(ii) Surface Vessel and Submarine Tender/Repair Ships.
(2) Support Ships:
(i) Submarine Rescue Ships.
(ii) Other Auxiliaries (e.g., including but not limited to: AGDS, AGF, AGM, AGOR, AGOS, AH, AP, ARL, AVB, AVM, AVT).
(d) Non-Combatant Support, Service and Miscellaneous Vessels (e.g., including but not limited to: DSRV, DSV, NR, YRR).

[58 FR 60115, Nov. 15, 1993]

§ 121.16 Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.

Some of the items on the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex are controlled by both the Department of Commerce on the Commodity Control List and by the Department of State on the United States Munitions List. To the extent an article is on the United States Munitions List, a reference appears in parentheses listing the U.S. Munitions List category in which it appears. The following items constitute all items on the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex which are covered by the U.S. Munitions List:

ITEM 1—CATEGORY I

Complete rocket systems (including ballistic missile systems, space launch vehicles, and sounding rockets (see § 121.1, Cat. IV(a) and (b)) and unmanned air vehicle systems (including cruise missile systems see § 121.1, Cat. VIII (a), target drones and reconnaisance drones (see § 121.1, Cat. VIII (a)) capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.

ITEM 2—CATEGORY I

Complete subsystems usable in the systems in Item 1 as follows:
(a) Individual rocket stages (see § 121.1, Cat. IV(h));
(b) Reentry vehicles (see § 121.1, Cat. IV(g)), and equipment designed or modified therefor, as follows, except as provided in Note (1) below for those designed for non-weapon payloads;
(1) Heat shields and components thereof fabricated of ceramic or ablative materials (see § 121.1, Cat. IV(f));
(2) Heat sinks and components thereof fabricated of light-weight, high heat capacity materials;
(3) Electronic equipment specially designed for reentry vehicles (see § 121.1, Cat. XI(a)(7));
(c) Solid or liquid propellant rocket engines, having a total impulse capacity of 1.1×10 N-sec (2.5×10 lb-sec) or greater (see § 121.1, Cat. IV, (h)).
(d) ''Guidance sets'' capable of achieving system accuracy of 3.33 percent or less of the range (e.g., a CEP of 1 j,. or less at a range of 300 km), except as provided in Note (1) below for those designed for missiles with a range under 300 km or manned aircraft (see § 121.1, Cat. XII(d));
(e) Thrust vector control sub-systems, except as provided in Note (1) below for those designed for rocket systems that do not exceed the range/payload capability of Item 1 (see § 121.1, Cat. IV);
(f) Warhead safing, arming, fuzing, and firing mechanisms, except as provided in Note (1) below for those designed for systems other than those in Item 1 (see § 121.1, Cat. IV(h)).

NOTES TO ITEM 2

(1) The exceptions in (b), (d), (e), and (f) above may be treated as Category II if the

subsystem is exported subject to end use statements and quantity limits appropriate for the excepted end use stated above.

(2) CEP (circle of equal probability) is a measure of accuracy, and defined as the radius of the circle centered at the target, at a specific range, in which 50 percent of the payloads impact.

(3) A ''guidance set'' integrates the process of measuring and computing a vehicle's position and velocity (*i.e.*, navigation) with that of computing and sending commands to the vehicle's flight control systems to correct the trajectory.

(4) Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control which are covered by (e) include:

(i) Flexible nozzle;

(ii) Fluid or secondary gas injection;

(iii) Movable engine or nozzle; Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); or

(v) Use of thrust tabs.

ITEM 3—CATEGORY II

Propulsion components and equipment usable in the systems in Item 1, as follows:

(a) Lightweight turbojet and turbofan engines (including) turbocompound engines) that are small and fuel efficient (see §121.1, both Cat. IV(h) and VIII(b));

(b) Ramjet/Scramjet/pulse jet/combined cycle engines, including devices to regulate combustion, and specially designed components therefor (see §121.1, both Cat. IV(h) and Cat. VIII(b));

(c) Rocket motor cases, ''interior lining'', ''insulation'' and nozzles therefor (see §121.1, Cat. IV(h) and Cat. V(c));

(d) Staging mechanisms, separation mechanisms, and interstages therefor (see §121.1, Cat. IV(c) and (h));

(e) Liquid and slurry propellant (including oxidizers) control systems, and specially designed components therefor, designed or modified to operate in vibration environments of more than 100 g RMS between 20 Hz and,000 Hz (see §121.1, Cat. IV(c) and (h));

(f) Hybrid rocket motors and specially designed components therefor (see §121.1, Cat. IV(h)).

NOTES TO ITEM 3

(1) Item 3(a) engines may be exported as part of a manned aircraft or in quantities appropriate for replacement parts for manned aircraft.

(2) In Item 3(C), ''interior lining'' suited for the bond interface between the solid propellant and the case or insulating liner is usually a liquid polymer based dispersion of refractory or insulating materials, e.g., carbon filled HTPB or other polymer with added curing agents to be sprayed or screeded over a case interior (see §121.1, Cat. V(c)).

(3) In Item 3(c), ''insulation'' intended to be applied to the components of a rocket motor, *i.e.*, the case, nozzle inlets, case closures, includes cured or semi-cured compounded rubber sheet stock containing an insulating or refractory material. It may also be incorporated as stress relief boots or flaps.

(4) The only servo valves and pumps covered in (e) above, are the following:

(i) Servo valves designed for flow rates of 24 liters per minute or greater, at an absolute pressure of 7,000 kPa (1,000 psi) or greater, that have an actuator response time of less than 100 msec;

(ii) Pumps, for liquid propellants, with shaft speeds equal to or greater than 8,000 RPM or with discharge pressures equal to or greater than 7,000 kPa (1,000 psi).

(5) Item 3(e) systems and components may be exports as part of a satellite.

ITEM 4—CATEGORY II

Propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants as follows: (see §121.1, Cat. V(c) and §121.12 and §121.14).

(a) Propulsive substances:

(1) Hydrazine with a concentration of more than 70 percent and its derivatives including monomethylhydrazine (MMH) (see §121.12(a)(22));

(2) Unsymmetric dimethylhydrazine (UDHM) (see §121.12(a)(22));

(3) Ammonium perchlorate (see §121.12(a)(23));

(4) Spherical aluminum powder with particle of uniform diameter of less than 500×10-m (500 micrometer) and an aluminum content of 97 percent or greater (see §121.12(a)(1));

(5) Metal fuels in particle sizes less than 500×10-m (500 Microns), whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, consisting of 97 percent or more of any of the following: zirconium, beryllium, boron, magnesium, zinc, and alloys of these (see §121.12(a)(2));

(6) Nitro-amines (cyclotetramethylenetetranitramene (HMX) (see §121.12(a)(11)), cyclotrimethylene-trinitramine (RDX)) (see 121.12(a)(35));

(7) Perchlorates, chlorates or chromates mixed with powdered metals or other high energy fuel components (see §121.12(a)(4);

(8) Carboranes, decaboranes, pentaboranes and derivatives thereof (see §121.12(a)(10);

(9) Liquid oxidizers, as follows:

(i) Nitrogen dioxide/dinitrogen tetroxide (see §121.14.(g));

(ii) Inhibited Red Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA) (see §121.12(f)(1);

(iii) Compounds composed of flourine and one or more of other halogens, oxygen or nitrogen (see §121.12(a)(9).

(b) Polymeric substances:

(2) Hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) (see §121.12(a)(38);

(3) Glycidyl azide polymer (GAP) (see § 121.12(b)(1)).

(c) Other high energy density propellants such as, Boron Slurry, having an energy density of 40×10 joules/kg or greater (see § 121.12(a)(3)).

(d) Other propellant additives and agents:

(1) Bonding agents as follows:

(i) tris(1-(2-methyl)aziridinyl phosphine oxide (MAPO) (see § 121.12(b)(17));

(ii) trimesol-1(2-ethyl)aziridine (HX–868, BITA) (see § 121.12(b)(13));

(iii) ''Tepanol'' (HX–878), reaction product of tetraethylenepentamine, acrylonitrile and glycidol (see § 121.12.(b)(11));

(iv) ''Tepan'' (HX–879), Reaction product of tet enepentamine and acrylonitrile (see § 121.12(b)(11));

(v) Polyfunctional aziridene amides with isophthalic, trimesic, isocyanuric, or trimethyladipic backbone also having a 2-methyl or 2-ethyl aziridine group (HX–752, HX–872 and HX–877). (see § 121.12(b)(13)).

(2) Curing agents and catalysts as follows:

(i) Triphenyl bismuth (TPB) (see § 121.12(b)(23));

(3) Burning rate modifiers as follows:

(i) Catocene (see § 121.12(b)(5));

(ii) N-butyl-ferrocene (see § 121.12(b)(5));

(iii) Other ferrocene derivatives (see § 121.12(b)).

(4) Nitrate esters and nitrato plasticizers as follows:

(i) 1,2,4-butanetriol trinitrate (BTTN) (see § 121.12(b)(3));

(5) Stabilizers as follows:

(i) N-methyl-p-nitroaniline (see § 121.12(d)(1)).

ITEM 8—CATEGORY II

Structural materials usable in the systems in Item 1, as follows:

(a) Composite structures, laminates, and manufactures thereof, including resin impregnated fibre prepregs and metal coated fibre preforms therefor, specially designed for use in the systems in Item 1 and the subsystems in Item 2 made either with organix matrix or metal matrix utilizing fibrous or filamentary reinforcements having a specific tensile strength greater than 7.62×10^4 m (3×10^6 inches) and a specific modules greater than 3.18×10^6 m (1.25×10^8 inches), (see § 121.1, Category IV (f), and Category XIII (d));

(b) Resaturated pyrolized (*i.e.*, carbon-carbon) materials designed for rocket systems, (see § 121.1 Category IV (f));

(c) Fine grain recrystallized bulk graphites (with a bulk density of at least 1.72 g/cc measured at 15 degrees C), pyrolytic, or fibrous reinforced graphites useable for rocket nozzles and reentry vehicle nose tips (see § 121.1, Category IV (f) and Category XIII;

(d) Ceramic composites materials (dielectric constant less than 6 at frequencies from 100 Hz to 10,000 MHz) for use in missile radomes, and bulk machinable silicon-carbide reinforced unfired ceramic useable for nose tips (see § 121.1, Category IV (f));

ITEM 9—CATEGORY II

Instrumentation, navigation and direction finding equipment and systems, and associated production and test equipment as follows; and specially designed components and software therefor:

(a) Integrated flight instrument systems, which include gyrostabilizers or automatic pilots and integration software therefor; designed or modified for use in the systems in Item 1 (See § 121.1, Category XII(d));

(b) Gyro-astro compasses and other devices which derive position or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestrial bodies or satellites (see § 121.1, Category XV(d));

(c) Accelerometers with a threshold of 0.05 g or less, or a linearity error within 0.25 percent of full scale output, or both, which are designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types (see § 121.1, Category VIII(e) and Category XII (d));

(d) All types of gyros usable in the systems in Item 1, with a rated drift rate stability of less than 0.5 degree (1 sigma or rms) per hour in a 1 q environment (see § 121.1, Category VIII(e) and Category XII(d));

(e) Continuous output accelerometers or gyros of any type, specified to function at acceleration levels greater than 100 g (see § 121.1, Category XII(d));

(f) Inertial or other equipment using accelerometers described by subitems (c) and (e) above, and systems incorporating such equipment, and specially designed integration software therefor (see § 121.1, Category VIII (e) and Category XII(d));

NOTES TO ITEM 9

(1) Items (a) through (f) may be exported as part of a manned aircraft or satellite or in quantities appropriate for replacement parts for manned aircraft.

(2) In subitem (d):

(i) Drift rate is defined as the time rate of output deviation from the desired output. It consists of random and systematic components and is expressed as an equivalent angular displacement per unit time with respect to inertial space.

(ii) Stability is defined as standard deviation (1 sigma) of the variation of a particular parameter from its calibrated value measured under stable temperature conditions. This can be expressed as a function of time.

ITEM 10—CATEGORY II

Flight control systems and ''technology'' as follows; designed or modified for the systems in Item 1.

(a) Hydraulic, mechanical, electro-optical, or electro-mechanical flight control systems (including fly-by-wire systems), (see §121.1, Category IV (h));

(b) Attitude control equipment, (see §121.1, Category IV, (c) and (h));

(c) Design technology for integration of air vehicle fuselage, propulsion system and lifting control surfaces to optimize aerodynamic performance throughout the flight regime of an unmanned air vehicle, (see §121.1, Category VIII (k));

(d) Design technology for integration of the flight control, guidance, and propulsion data into a flight management system for optimization of rocket system trajectory, (see §121.1, Category IV (i)).

NOTE TO ITEM 10

Items (a) and (b) may be exported as part of a manned aircraft or satellite or in quantities appropriate for replacement parts for manned aircraft.

ITEM 11—CATEGORY II

Avionics equipment, ''technology'' and components as follows; designed or modified for use in the systems in Item 1, and specially designed software therefor:

(a) Radar and laser radar systems, including altimeters (see §121.1, Category XI(a)(3));

(b) Passive sensors for determining bearings to specific electromagnetic sources (direction finding equipment) or terrain characteristics (see §121.1, Category XI(b) and (d));

(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) or similar satellite receivers;

(1) Capable of providing navigation information under the following operational conditions:

(i) At speeds in excess of 515 m/sec (1,000 nautical miles/hours); and

(ii) At altitudes in excess of 18 km (60,000 feet), (see §121.1, Category XV(d)(2); or

(2) Designed or modified for use with unmanned air vehicles covered by Item 1 (see §121.1, Category XV(d)(4)).

(d) Electronic assemblies and components specifically designed for military use and operation at temperatures in excess of 125 degrees C, (see §121.1, Category XI(a)(7)).

(e) Design technology for protection of avionics and electrical subsystems against electromagnetic pulse (EMP) and electromagnetic interference (EMI) hazards from external sources, as follows, (see §121.1, Category XI (b)).

(1) Design technology for shielding systems;

(2) Design technology for the configuration of hardened electrical circuits and subsystems;

(3) Determination of hardening criteria for the above.

NOTES TO ITEM 11

(1) Item 11 equipment may be exported as part of a manned aircraft or satellite or in quantities appropriate for replacement parts for manned aircraft.

(2) Examples of equipment included in this Item:

(i) Terrain contour mapping equipment;

(ii) Scene mapping and correlation (both digital and analog) equipment;

(iii) Doppler navigation radar equipment;

(iv) Passive interferometer equipment;

(v) Imaging sensor equipment (both active and passive);

(3) In subitem (a), laser radar systems embody specialized transmission, scanning, receiving and signal processing techniques for utilization of lasers for echo ranging, direction finding and discrimination of targets by location, radial speed and body reflection characteristics.

ITEM 12—CATEGORY II

Launch support equipment, facilities and software for the systems in Item 1, as follows:

(a) Apparatus and devices designed or modified for the handling, control, activation and launching of the systems in Item 1, (see §121.1, Category IV(c));

(b) Vehicles designed or modified for the transport, handling, control, activation and launching of the systems in Item 1, (see §121.1, Category VII(d));

(c) Telemetering and telecontrol equipment usable for unmanned air vehicles or rocket systems, (see §121.1, Category XI(a));

(d) Precision tracking systems:

(1) Tracking systems which use a translb nv installed on the rocket system or unmanned air vehicle in conjunction with either surface or airborne references or navigation satellite systems to provide real-time measurements of in-flight position and velocity, (see §121.1, Category XI(a));

(2) Range instrumention radars including associated optical/infrared trackers and the specially designed software therefor with all of the following capabilities (see §121.1, Category XI(a)(3)):

(i) angular resolution better than 3 milliradians (0.5 mils);

(ii) range of 30 km or greater with a range resolution better than 10 meters RMS;

(iii) velocity resolution better than 3 meters per second.

(3) Software which processes post-flight, recorded data, enabling determination of vehicle position throughout its flight path (see §121.1, Category IV(i)).

ITEM 13—CATEGORY II

Analog computers, digital computers, or digital differential analyzers designed or modified for use in the systems in Item 1 (see

§121.1, Category XI (a)(6), having either of the following characteristics:

(a) Rated for continuous operation at temperature from below minus 45 degrees C to above plus 55 degrees C; or

(b) Designed as ruggedized or ''radiation hardened''.

NOTE TO ITEM 13

Item 13 equipment may be exported as part of a manned aircraft or satellite or in quantities appropriate for replacement parts for manned aircraft.

ITEM 14—CATEGORY II

Analog-to-digital converters, usable in the system in Item 1, having either of the following characteristics:

(a) Designed to meet military specifications for ruggedized equipment (see §121.1, Category XI(d)); or,

(b) Designed or modified for military use (see §121.1, Category XI(d)); and being one of the following types:

(1) Analog-to-digital converter ''microcircuits,'' which are ''radiation hardened'' or have all of the following characteristics:

(i) Having a resolution of 8 bits or more;

(ii) Rated for operation in the temperature range from below minus 54 degrees C to above plus 125 degrees C; and

(iii) Hermetically sealed.

(2) Electrical input type analog-to-digital converter printed circuit boards or modules, with all of the following characteristics:

(i) Having a resolution of 8 bits or more;

(ii) Rated for operation in the temperature range from below minus 45 degrees C to above plus 55 degrees C; and

(iii) Incorporated ''microcircuits'' listed in (1), above.

ITEM 16—CATEGORY II

Specially designed software, or specially designed software with related specially designed hybrid (combined analog/digital) computers, for modeling, simulation, or design integration of the systems in Item 1 and Item 2 (see §121.1, Category IV(i) and Category XI(a)(6)).

NOTE TO ITEM 16

The modelling includes in particular the aerodynamic and thermodynamic analysis of the system.

ITEM 17—CATEGORY II

Materials, devices, and specially designed software for reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures on acoustic signatures (*i.e.*, stealth technology), for applications usable for the systems in Item 1 or Item 2 (see §121.1, Category XIII (e) and (k)), for example:

(a) Structural material and coatings specially designed for reduced radar reflectivity;

(b) Coatings, including paints, specially designed for reduced or tailored reflectivity or emissivity in the microwave, infrared or ultraviolet spectra, except when specially used for thermal control of satellites.

(c) Specially designed software or databases for analysis of signature reduction.

(d) Specially designed radar cross section measurement systems (see §121.1, Category XI(a)(3)).

ITEM 18—CATEGORY II

Devices for use in protecting rocket systems and unmanned air vehicles against nuclear effects (e.g. Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP), X-rays, combined blast and thermal effects), and usable for the systems in Item 1, as follows (see §121.1, Category IV (c) and (h)):

(a) ''Radiation Hardened'' ''microcircuits'' and detectors (see §121.1, Category XI(c)(3) Note: This commodity has been formally proposed for movement to category XV(e)(2) in the near future).

(b) Radomes designed to withstand a combined thermal shock greater than 1000 cal/sq cm accompanied by a peak over pressure of greater than 50 kPa (7 pounds per square inch) (see §121.1, Category IV(h)).

NOTE TO ITEM 18(a)

A detector is defined as a mechanical, electrical, optical or chemical device that automatically identifies and records, or registers a stimulus such as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electrical or electromagnetic signal or radiation from a radioactive material. The following pages were removed from the final itar for replacement by DTC's updated version section 6(l) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(l)), as amended. In accordance with this provision, the list of MTCR Annex items shall constitute all items on the U.S. Munitions List in §121.16.

PART 122—REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

Sec.
122.1 Registration requirements.
122.2 Submission of registration statement.
122.3 Registration fees.
122.4 Notification of changes in information furnished by registrants.
122.5 Maintenance of records by registrants.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2 and 38, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39298, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 122.1 Registration requirements.

(a) Any person who engages in the United States in the business of either manufacturing or exporting defense articles or furnishing defense services is required to register with the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Manufacturers who do not engage in exporting must nevertheless register.

(b) *Exemptions*. Registration is not required for:

(1) Officers and employees of the United States Government acting in an official capacity.

(2) Persons whose pertinent business activity is confined to the production of unclassified technical data only.

(3) Persons all of whose manufacturing and export activities are licensed under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

(4) Persons who engage only in the fabrication of articles for experimental or scientific purpose, including research and development.

(c) *Purpose*. Registration is primarily a means to provide the U.S. Government with necessary information on who is involved in certain manufacturing and exporting activities. Registration does not confer any export rights or privileges. It is generally a precondition to the issuance of any license or other approval under this subchapter.

§ 122.2 Submission of registration statement.

(a) *General*. The Department of State Form DS–2032 (Statement of Registration) and the transmittal letter required by paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted by an intended registrant with a payment (by check or money order) payable to the Department of State of one of the fees prescribed in § 122.3(a) of this subchapter. Checks and money orders must be in U.S. currency, and checks must be payable through a U.S. financial institution. In addition, the Statement of Registration and transmittal letter must be signed by a senior officer who has been empowered by the intended registrant to sign such documents. The intended registrant also shall submit documentation that demonstrates that it is incorporated or otherwise authorized to do business in the United States. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls will notify the registrant if the Statement of Registration package is incomplete.

(b) *Transmittal letter*. A letter of transmittal, signed by an authorized senior officer of the intended registrant, shall accompany each Registration Statement.

(1) The letter shall state whether the intended registrant, chief executive officer, president, vice-presidents, other senior officers or officials (e.g. comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) or any member of the board of directors:

(i) Has ever been indicted for or convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter; or

(ii) Is ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to import defense articles or defense services from, or to receive an export license or other approval from, any agency of the U.S. Government.

(2) The letter shall also declare whether the intended registrant is owned or controlled by foreign persons (as defined in § 120.16 of this subchapter). If the intended registrant is owned or controlled by foreign persons, the letter shall also state whether the intended registrant is incorporated or otherwise authorized to engage in business in the United States.

(c) *Definition*. For purpose of this section, *ownership* means that more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting securities of the firm are owned by one or more foreign persons. *Control* means that one or more foreign persons have the authority or ability to establish or direct the general policies or day-to-day operations of the firm. Control is presumed to exist where foreign persons own 25 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities if no U.S. persons control an equal or larger percentage.

[58 FR 39298, July 22, 1993, as amended at 69 FR 70889, Dec. 8, 2004]

§ 122.3 Registration fees.

(a) A person who is required to register may do so for a period up to 2 years upon submission of a completed Form DS–2032, transmittal letter, and payment of a fee as follows:

1 year	$1,750.00
2 years	$3,500.00

(b) *Lapse in registration.* A registrant who fails to renew a registration and, after an intervening period, seeks to register again must pay registration fees for any part of such intervening period during which the registrant engaged in the business of manufacturing or exporting defense articles or defense services.

[58 FR 39298, July 22, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 27497, May 20, 1997; 69 FR 70889, Dec. 8, 2004]

§ 122.4 Notification of changes in information furnished by registrants.

(a) A registrant must, within five days of the event, notify the Office of Defense Trade Controls by registered mail if:

(1) Any of the persons referred to in § 122.2(b) are indicted for or convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter, or become ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to export or temporarily import defense articles or defense services from any agency of the U.S. government; or

(2) There is a material change in the information contained in the Registration Statement, including a change in the senior officers; the establishment, acquisition or divestment of a subsidiary or foreign affiliate; a merger; a change of location; or the dealing in an additional category of defense articles or defense services.

(b) A registrant must notify the Office of Defense Trade Controls by registered mail at least 60 days in advance of any intended sale or transfer to a foreign person of ownership or control of the registrant or any entity thereof. Such notice does not relieve the registrant from obtaining the approval required under this subchapter for the export of defense articles or defense services to a foreign person, including the approval required prior to disclosing technical data. Such notice provides the Office of Defense Trade Controls with the information necessary to determine whether the authority of section 38(g)(6) of the Arms Export Control Act regarding licenses or other approvals for certain sales or transfers of articles or data should be invoked (see §§ 120.10 and 126.1(e) of this subchapter).

(c) The new entity formed when a registrant merges with another company or acquires, or is acquired by, another company or a subsidiary or division of another company shall advise the Office of Defense Trade Controls of the following:

(1) The new firm name and all previous firm names being disclosed;

(2) The registration number that will survive and those that are to be discontinued (if any);

(3) The license numbers of all approvals on which unshipped balances will be shipped under the surviving registration number, since any license not the subject of notification will be considered invalid; and

(4) Amendments to agreements approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to change the name of a party to those agreements. The registrant must, within 60 days of this notification, provide to the Office of Defense Trade Controls a signed copy of an amendment to each agreement signed by the new U.S. entity, the former U.S. licensor and the foreign licensee. Any agreements not so amended will be considered invalid.

(d) Prior approval by the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required for any amendment making a substantive change.

§ 122.5 Maintenance of records by registrants.

(a) A person who is required to register must maintain records concerning the manufacture, acquisition and disposition of defense articles; the provision of defense services; and information on political contributions, fees, or commissions furnished or obtained, as required by part 130 of this subchapter. All such records must be maintained for a period of five years from the expiration of the license or other approval. The Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, may prescribe a longer or shorter period in individual cases.

(b) Records maintained under this section shall be available at all times

for inspection and copying by the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls or a person designated by the Director (the Director of the Diplomatic Security Service or a person designated by the Director of the Diplomatic Security Service or another designee), or the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service or a person designated by the Commissioner.

PART 123—LICENSES FOR THE EXPORT OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

Sec.

123.1 Requirement for export or temporary import licenses.
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123.24 Shipments by U.S. Postal Service.
123.25 Amendments to licenses.
123.26 Recordkeeping requirement for exemptions.
123.27 Special licensing regime for export to U.S. allies of commercial communications satellite components, systems, parts, accessories, attachments and associated technical data.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2753; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; Pub. L. 105–261, 112 Stat. 1920.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39299, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 123.1 Requirement for export or temporary import licenses.

(a) Any person who intends to export or to import temporarily a defense article must obtain the approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls prior to the export or temporary import, unless the export or temporary import qualifies for an exemption under the provisions of this subchapter. Applications for export or temporary import must be made as follows:

(1) Applications for licenses for permanent export must be made on Form DSP–5 (unclassified);

(2) Applications for licenses for temporary export must be made on Form DSP–73 (unclassified);

(3) Applications for licenses for temporary import must be made on Form DSP–61 (unclassified); and

(4) Applications for the export or temporary import of classified defense articles or classified technical data must be made on Form DSP–85.

(b) Applications for Department of State export licenses must be confined to proposed exports of defense articles including technical data.

(c) As a condition to the issuance of a license or other approval, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may require all pertinent documentary information regarding the proposed transaction and proper completion of the application form as follows:

(1) Form DSP–5, DSP–61, DSP–73, and DSP–85 applications must have an entry in each block where space is provided for an entry. All requested information must be provided.

(2) Attachments and supporting technical data or brochures should be submitted in seven collated copies. Two copies of any freight forwarder lists must be submitted. If the request is limited to renewal of a previous license or for the export of spare parts, only two sets of any attachment (including freight forwarder lists) and one copy of the previous license should be submitted.

(3) A certification letter signed by an empowered official must accompany all application submissions (see § 126.13 of this subchapter).

(4) An application for a license under this part for the permanent export of defense articles sold commercially must be accompanied by a copy of a purchase order, letter of intent or other appropriate documentation. In cases involving the U.S. Foreign Military Sales program, three copies of the relevant Department of Defense Form 1513 are required, unless the procedures of § 126.4(c) or § 126.6 of this subchapter are followed.

(5) Form DSP–83, duly executed, must accompany all license applications for the permanent export of significant military equipment, including classified hardware or classified technical data (see §§ 123.10 and 125.3 of this subchapter).

(6) A statement concerning the payment of political contributions, fees and commissions must accompany a permanent export application if the export involves defense articles or defense services valued in an amount of $500,000 or more and is being sold commercially to or for the use of the armed forces of a foreign country or international organization (see part 130 of this subchapter).

(d) Provisions for furnishing the type of defense services described in § 120.9(a) of this subchapter are contained in part 124 of this subchapter. Provisions for the export or temporary import of technical data and classified defense articles are contained in part 125 of this subchapter.

(e) A request for a license for the export of unclassified technical data (DSP–5) related to a classified defense article should specify any classified technical data or material that subsequently will be required for export in the event of a sale.

§ 123.2 Import jurisdiction.

The Department of State regulates the temporary import of defense articles. Permanent imports of defense articles into the United States are regulated by the Department of the Treasury (see 27 CFR parts 47, 178 and 179).

§ 123.3 Temporary import licenses.

(a) A license (DSP–61) issued by the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required for the temporary import and subsequent export of unclassified defense articles, unless exempted from this requirement pursuant to § 123.4. This requirement applies to:

(1) Temporary imports of unclassified defense articles that are to be returned directly to the country from which they were shipped to the United States;

(2) Temporary imports of unclassified defense articles in transit to a third country;

(b) A bond may be required as appropriate (see part 125 of this subchapter for license requirements for technical data and classified defense articles.)

§ 123.4 Temporary import license exemptions.

(a) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary import (and subsequent export) without a license, for a period of up to 4 years, of unclassified U.S.-origin defense items (including any items manufactured abroad pursuant to U.S. Government approval) if the item temporarily imported:

(1) Is serviced (e.g., inspection, testing, calibration or repair, including overhaul, reconditioning and one-to-one replacement of any defective items, parts or components, but excluding any modifications, enhancement, upgrade or other form of alteration or improvement that changes the basic performance of the item), and is subsequently returned to the country from which it was imported. Shipment may be made by the U.S. importer or a foreign government representative of the country from which the goods were imported; or

(2) Is to be enhanced, upgraded or incorporated into another item which has already been authorized by the Office of Defense Trade Controls for permanent export; or

(3) Is imported for the purpose of exhibition, demonstration or marketing in the United States and is subsequently returned to the country from which it was imported; or

(4) Has been rejected for permanent import by the Department of the

Treasury and is being returned to the country from which it was shipped; or

(5) Is approved for such import under the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program pursuant to an executed U.S. Department of Defense Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA).

NOTE: These Exceptions do not apply to shipments that transit the U.S. to or from Canada (see §123.19 and §126.5 of this subchapter for exceptions).

(b) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary import (but not the subsequent export) without a license of unclassified defense articles that are to be incorporated into another article, or modified, enhanced, upgraded, altered, improved or serviced in any other manner that changes the basic performance or productivity of the article prior to being returned to the country from which they were shipped or prior to being shipped to a third country. A DSP–5 is required for the reexport of such unclassified defense articles after incorporation into another article, modification, enhancement, upgrading, alteration or improvement.

(c) *Requirements*. To use an exemption under §123.4 (a) or (b), the following criteria must be met:

(1) The importer must meet the eligibility requirements set forth in §120.1(b) of this subchapter;

(2) At the time of export, the ultimate consignee named on the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) must be the same as the foreign consignee or end-user of record named at the time of import; and

(3) As stated in §126.1 of this subchapter, the temporary import must not be from or on behalf of a proscribed country listed in that section unless an exception has been granted in accordance with §126.3 of this subchapter.

(d) *Procedures*. To the satisfaction of the District Director of Customs, the importer and exporter must comply with the following procedures:

(1) At the time of temporary import—

(i) File and annotate the applicable U.S. Customs document (e.g., Form CF 3461, 7512, 7501, 7523 or 3311) to read: ''This shipment is being imported in accordance with and under the authority of 22 CFR 123.4(a) (identify subsection),'' and

(ii) Include, on the invoice or other appropriate documentation, a complete list and description of the defense article(s) being imported, including quantity and U.S. dollar value; and

(2) At the time of export, in accordance with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection procedures, the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) registered and eligible exporter, or an agent acting on the filer's behalf, must electronically file the export information using the Automated Export System (AES), and identify 22 CFR 123.4 as the authority for the export and provide, as requested by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the entry document number or a copy of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection document under which the article was imported.

[58 FR 39299, July 22, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 17533, Apr. 12, 1999; 68 FR 61101, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 123.5 Temporary export licenses.

(a) The Office of Defense Trade Controls may issue a license for the temporary export of unclassified defense articles (DSP–73). Such licenses are valid only if (1) the article will be exported for a period of less than 4 years and will be returned to the United States and (2) transfer of title will not occur during the period of temporary export. Accordingly, articles exported pursuant to a temporary export license may not be sold or otherwise permanently transferred to a foreign person while they are overseas under a temporary export license. A renewal of the license or other written approval must be obtained from the Office of Defense Trade Controls if the article is to remain outside the United States beyond the period for which the license is valid.

(b) *Requirements*. Defense articles authorized for temporary export under this section may be shipped only from a port in the United States where a District Director of Customs is available, or from a U.S. Post Office (see 39 CFR part 20), as appropriate. The license for temporary export must be presented to the District Director of Customs who, upon verification, will endorse the exit column on the reverse side of the license. In some instances of

the temporary export of technical data (e.g postal shipments), self-endorsement will be necessary (see § 123.22(d)). The endorsed license for temporary export is to be retained by the licensee. In the case of a military aircraft or vessel exported under its own power, the endorsed license must be carried on board such vessel or aircraft as evidence that it has been duly authorized by the Department of State to leave the United States temporarily.

(c) Any temporary export license for hardware that is used, regardless of whether the hardware was exported directly to the foreign destination or returned directly from the foreign destination, must be endorsed by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in accordance with the procedures in § 123.22 of this subchapter.

[58 FR 39299, July 22, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 61101, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 123.6 Foreign trade zones and U.S. Customs bonded warehouses.

Foreign trade zones and U.S. Customs bonded warehouses are considered integral parts of the United States for the purpose of this subchapter. An export license is therefore not required for shipment between the United States and a foreign trade zone or a Customs bonded warehouse. In the case of classified defense articles, the provisions of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual will apply. An export license is required for all shipments of articles on the U.S. Munitions List from foreign trade zones and U.S. Customs bonded warehouses to foreign countries, regardless of how the articles reached the zone or warehouse.

§ 123.7 Exports to warehouses or distribution points outside the United States.

Unless the exemption under § 123.16(b)(1) is used, a license is required to export defense articles to a warehouse or distribution point outside the United States for subsequent resale and will normally be granted only if an agreement has been approved pursuant to § 124.14 of this subchapter.

§ 123.8 Special controls on vessels, aircraft and satellites covered by the U.S. Munitions List.

(a) Transferring registration or control to a foreign person of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite on the U.S. Munitions List is an export for purposes of this subchapter and requires a license or written approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. This requirement applies whether the aircraft, vessel, or satellite is physically located in the United States or abroad.

(b) The registration in a foreign country of any aircraft, vessel or satellite covered by the U.S. Munitions List which is not registered in the United States but which is located in the United States constitutes an export. A license or written approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls is therefore required. Such transactions may also require the prior approval of the Maritime Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration or other agencies of the U.S. Government.

§ 123.9 Country of ultimate destination and approval of reexports or retransfers.

(a) The country designated as the country of ultimate destination on an application for an export license, or on a Shipper's Export Declaration where an exemption is claimed under this subchapter, must be the country of ultimate end-use. The written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be obtained before reselling, transferring, transshipping, or disposing of a defense article to any end user, end use or destination other than as stated on the export license, or on the Shipper's Export Declaration in cases where an exemption is claimed under this subchapter. Exporters must ascertain the specific end-user and end-use prior to submitting an application to the Office of Defense Trade Controls or claiming an exemption under this subchapter.

(b) The exporter shall incorporate the following statement as an integral part of the bill of lading, and the invoice whenever defense articles on the U.S. Munitions List are to be exported:

These commodities are authorized by the U.S. Government for export only to

[country of ultimate destination] for use by [end-user]. They may not be transferred, transshipped on a non-continuous voyage, or otherwise be disposed of in any other country, either in their original form or after being incorporated into other end-items, without the prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State.''

(c) A U.S. person or a foreign person requesting approval for the reexport or retransfer, or change in end-use, of a defense article shall submit a written request which shall be subject to all the documentation required for a permanent export license (see § 123.1) and shall contain the following:

(1) The license number under which the defense article was previously authorized for export from the United States;

(2) A precise description, quantity and value of the defense article;

(3) A description of the new end-use; and

(4) Identification of the new end-user.

(d) The written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be obtained before reselling, transferring, transshipping on a non-continuous voyage, or disposing of a defense article in any country other than the country of ultimate destination, or anyone other than the authorized end-user, as stated on the Shipper's Export Declaration in cases where an exemption is claimed under this subchapter.

(e) Reexports or retransfers of U.S.-origin components incorporated into a foreign defense article to a government of a NATO country, or the governments of Australia or Japan, are authorized without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls, provided:

(1) The U.S.-origin components were previously authorized for export from the United States, either by a license or an exemption;

(2) The U.S.-origin components are not significant military equipment, the items are not major defense equipment sold under a contract in the amount of $14,000,000 ($14 million) or more; the articles are not defense articles or defense services sold under a contract in the amount of $50,000,000 ($50 million) or more; and are not identified in part 121 of this subchapter as Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) items; and

(3) The person reexporting the defense article must provide written notification to the Office of Defense Trade Controls of the retransfer not later than 30 days following the reexport. The notification must state the articles being reexported and the recipient government.

(4) In certain cases, the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, may place retransfer restrictions on a license prohibiting use of this exemption.

§ 123.10 Non-transfer and use assurances.

(a) A nontransfer and use certificate (Form DSP–83) is required for the export of significant military equipment and classified articles including classified technical data. A license will not be issued until a completed Form DSP–83 has been received by the Office of Defense Trade Controls. This form is to be executed by the foreign consignee, foreign end-user, and the applicant. The certificate stipulates that, except as specifically authorized by prior written approval of the Department of State, the foreign consignee and foreign end-user will not reexport, resell or otherwise dispose of the significant military equipment enumerated in the application outside the country named as the location of the foreign end-use or to any other person.

(b) The Office of Defense Trade Controls may also require a DSP–83 for the export of any other defense articles or defense services.

(c) When a DSP–83 is required for an export of any defense article or defense service to a non-governmental foreign end-user, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may require as a condition of issuing the license that the appropriate authority of the government of the country of ultimate destination also execute the certificate.

§ 123.11 Movements of vessels and aircraft covered by the U.S. Munitions List outside the United States.

(a) A license issued by the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required whenever a privately-owned aircraft or vessel on the U.S. Munitions List

makes a voyage outside the United States.

(b) Exemption. An export license is not required when a vessel or aircraft referred to in paragraph (a) of this section departs from the United States and does not enter the territorial waters or airspace of a foreign country if no defense articles are carried as cargo. Such a vessel or aircraft may not enter the territorial waters or airspace of a foreign country before returning to the United States, or carry as cargo any defense article, without a temporary export license (Form DSP–73) from the Department of State. (See § 123.5.)

§ 123.12 Shipments between U.S. possessions.

An export license is not required for the shipment of defense articles between the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions. A license is required, however, for the export of defense articles from these areas to foreign countries.

§ 123.13 Domestic aircraft shipments via a foreign country.

A license is not required for the shipment by air of a defense article from one location in the United States to another location in the United States via a foreign country. The pilot of the aircraft must, however, file a written statement with the District Director of Customs at the port of exit in the United States. The original statement must be filed at the time of exit with the District Director of Customs. A duplicate must be filed at the port of reentry with the District Director of Customs, who will duly endorse it and transmit it to the District Director of Customs at the port of exit. The statement will be as follows:

DOMESTIC SHIPMENT VIA A FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ARTICLES ON THE U.S. MUNITIONS LIST

Under penalty according to Federal law, the undersigned certifies and warrants that all the information in this document is true and correct, and that the equipment listed below is being shipped from (U.S. port of exit) via (foreign country) to (U.S. port of entry), which is the final destination in the United States.

Description of Equipment

Quantity: _____

Equipment: _____

Value: _____

Signed: _____

Endorsement: Customs Inspector.

Port of Exit _____

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Endorsement: Customs Inspector.

Port of Entry: _____

Date: _____

§ 123.14 Import certificate/delivery verification procedure.

(a) The Import Certificate/Delivery Verification Procedure is designed to assure that a commodity imported into the territory of those countries participating in IC/DV procedures will not be diverted, transshipped, or reexported to another destination except in accordance with export control regulations of the importing country.

(b) *Exports.* The Office of Defense Trade Controls may require the IC/DV procedure on proposed exports of defense articles to non-government entities in those countries participating in IC/DV procedures. In such cases, U.S. exporters must submit both an export license application (the completed Form DSP–5) and the original Import Certificate, which must be provided and authenticated by the government of the importing country. This document verifies that the foreign importer complied with the import regulations of the government of the importing country and that the importer declared the intention not to divert, transship or reexport the material described therein without the prior approval of that government. After delivery of the commodities to the foreign consignee, the Department of State may also require U.S. exporters to furnish Delivery Verification documentation from the government of the importing country. This documentation verifies that the delivery was in accordance with the terms of the approved export license. Both the Import Certificate and the Delivery Verification must be furnished to the U.S. exporter by the foreign importer.

(c) *Triangular transactions.* When a transaction involves three or more countries that have adopted the IC/DV procedure, the governments of these countries may stamp a triangular symbol on the Import Certificate. This

symbol is usually placed on the Import Certificate when the applicant for the Import Certificate (the importer) states either (1) that there is uncertainty whether the items covered by the Import Certificate will be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate; (2) that he or she knows that the items will not be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate; or (3) that, if the items are to be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate, they will subsequently be reexported to another destination. All parties, including the ultimate consignee in the country of ultimate destination, must be shown on the completed Import Certificate.

§ 123.15 Congressional notification for licenses.

(a) All exports of major defense equipment, as defined in § 120.8 of this subchapter, sold under a contract in the amount of $14,000,000 or more, or exports of defense articles and defense services sold under a contract in the amount of $50,000,000 or more, may take place only after the Office of Defense Trade Controls notifies the exporter through issuance of a license or other approval that Congress has not enacted a joint resolution prohibiting the export and:

(1) In the case of a license for an export to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization, or Australia, Japan or New Zealand, 15 calendar days have elapsed since receipt by the Congress of the certification required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1); or

(2) In the case of a license for an export to any other destination, 30 calendar days have elapsed since receipt by the Congress of the certification required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1).

(b) Persons who intend to export defense articles and defense services pursuant to any exemption in this subchapter under the circumstances described in the first sentence of paragraph (a) of this section must notify the Office of Defense Trade Controls by letter of the intended export and, prior to transmittal to Congress, provide a signed contract and a DSP–83 signed by the applicant, the foreign consignee and end-user.

[62 FR 67275, Dec. 24, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 17533, Apr. 12, 1999]

§ 123.16 Exemptions of general applicability.

(a) The following exemptions apply to exports of unclassified defense articles for which no approval is needed from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. These exemptions do not apply to: Proscribed destinations under § 126.1 of this subchapter; exports for which Congressional notification is required (see § 123.15 of this subchapter); MTCR articles; Significant Military Equipment (SME); and may not be used by persons who are generally ineligible as described in § 120.1(c) of this subchapter. All shipments of defense articles, including those to and from Canada, require a Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or notification letter. If the export of a defense article is exempt from licensing, the SED must cite the exemption. Refer to § 123.22 for Shipper's Export Declaration and letter notification requirements.

(b) The following exports are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter.

(1) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of defense hardware being exported in furtherance of a manufacturing license agreement, technical assistance agreement, distribution agreement or an arrangement for distribution of items identified in Category XIII(b)(1), approved in accordance with Part 124, provided that:

(i) The defense hardware to be exported supports the activity and is identified by item, quantity and value in the agreement or arrangement; and

(ii) Any provisos or limitations placed on the authorized agreement or arrangement are adhered to; and

(iii) The exporter certifies on the Shipper's Export Declaration that the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. This is done by writing, ''22 CFR 123.16(b)(1) and the agreement or arrangement (identify/state number) applicable''; and

(iv) The total value of all shipments does not exceed the value authorized in the agreement or arrangement.

(v) In the case of a distribution agreement, export must be made directly to the approved foreign distributor.

(2) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export of components or spare parts (for exemptions for firearms and ammunition see § 123.17) without a license when the total value does not exceed $500 in a single transaction and:

(i) The components or spare parts are being exported to support a defense article previously authorized for export; and

(ii) The spare parts or components are not going to a distributor, but to a previously approved end-user of the defense articles; and

(iii) The spare parts or components are not to be used to enhance the capability of the defense article;

(iv) exporters shall not split orders so as not to exceed the dollar value of this exemption;

(v) the exporter may not make more than 24 shipments per calender year to the previously authorized end user;

(vi) The exporter must certify on the Shipper's Export Declaration that the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. This is done by writing 22 CFR 123.16(b)(2) applicable.

(3) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license, of packing cases specially designed to carry defense articles.

(4) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license, of unclassified models or mock-ups of defense articles, provided that such models or mock-ups are nonoperable and do not reveal any technical data in excess of that which is exempted from the licensing requirements of § 125.4(b) of this subchapter and do not contain components covered by the U.S. Munitions List (see § 120.6(b) of this subchapter). Some models or mockups built to scale or constructed of original materials can reveal technical data. U.S. persons who avail themselves of this exemption must provide a written certification to the District Director of Customs that these conditions are met. This exemption does not imply that the Office of Defense Trade Controls will approve the export of any defense articles for which models or mocks-ups have been exported pursuant to this exemption.

(5) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary export without a license of unclassified defense articles to any public exhibition, trade show, air show or related event if that article has previously been licensed for a public exhibition, trade show, air show or related event and the license is still valid. U.S. persons who avail themselves of this exemption must provide a written certification to the District Director of Customs that these conditions are met.

(6) For exemptions for firearms and ammunition for personal use refer to § 123.17.

(7) For exemptions for firearms for personal use of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees see § 123.18.

(8) For exports to Canada refer to § 126.5 of this subchapter.

(9) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary export without a license by a U.S. person of any unclassified component, part, tool or test equipment to a subsidiary, affiliate or facility owned or controlled by the U.S. person (see § 122.2(c) of this subchapter) if the component, part, tool or test equipment is to be used for manufacture, assembly, testing, production, or modification provided:

(i) The U.S. person is registered with the Office of Defense Trade Controls and complies with all requirements set forth in part 122 of this subchapter;

(ii) No defense article exported under this exemption may be sold or transferred without the appropriate license or other approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(10) District Directors shall permit, without a license, the permanent export, and temporary export and return to the United States, by accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning of articles fabricated only for fundamental research purposes otherwise controlled by Category XV (a) or (e) in § 121.1 of this subchapter when all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The export is to an accredited institution of higher learning, a governmental research center or an established government funded private research center located within countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or countries which have been designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as a major non-NATO ally (and as defined further in section 644(q) of that Act) for purposes of that Act and the Arms Export Control Act, or countries that are members of the European Space Agency or the European Union and involves exclusively nationals of such countries;

(ii) All of the information about the article(s), including its design, and all of the resulting information obtained through fundamental research involving the article will be published and shared broadly within the scientific community, and is not restricted for proprietary reasons or specific U.S. government access and dissemination controls or other restrictions accepted by the institution or its researchers on publication of scientific and technical information resulting from the project or activity (See § 120.11 of this subchapter); and

(iii) If the article(s) is for permanent export, the platform or system in which the article(s) may be incorporated must be a satellite covered by § 125.4(d)(1)(iii) of this subchapter and be exclusively concerned with fundamental research and only be launched into space from countries and by nationals of countries identified in this section.

[58 FR 39299, July 22, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 29951, June 10, 1994; 59 FR 45622, Sept. 2, 1994; 67 FR 15100, Mar. 29, 2002]

§ 123.17 Exports of firearms and ammunition.

(a) Except as provided in § 126.1 of this subchapter, District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of components and parts for Category I(a) firearms, except barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms when the total value does not exceed $100 wholesale in any transaction.

(b) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of nonautomatic firearms covered by Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter if they were manufactured in or before 1898, or are replicas of such firearms.

(c) District Directors of Customs shall permit U.S. persons to export temporarily from the United States without a license not more than three nonautomatic firearms in Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter and not more than 1,000 cartridges therefor, provided that:

(1) A declaration by the U.S. person and an inspection by a customs officer is made;

(2) The firearms and accompanying ammunition must be with the U.S. person's baggage or effects, whether accompanied or unaccompanied (but not mailed); and

(3) They must be for that person's exclusive use and not for reexport or other transfer of ownership. The foregoing exemption is not applicable to a crew-member of a vessel or aircraft unless the crew-member declares the firearms to a Customs officer upon each departure from the United States, and declares that it is his or her intention to return the article(s) on each return to the United States. It is also not applicable to the personnel referred to in § 123.18.

(d) District Directors of Customs shall permit a foreign person to export without a license such firearms in Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter and ammunition therefor as the foreign person brought into the United States under the provisions of 27 CFR 178.115(d). (The latter provision specifically excludes from the definition of importation the bringing into the United States of firearms and ammunition by certain foreign persons for specified purposes).

(e) District Directors of Customs shall permit U.S. persons to export without a license ammunition for nonautomatic firearms referred to in paragraph (a) of this section if the quantity does not exceed 1,000 cartridges (or rounds) in any shipment. The ammunition must also be for personal use and not for resale or other transfer of ownership. The foregoing exemption is also

not applicable to the personnel referred to in § 123.18.

[58 FR 39299, July 22, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 17534, Apr. 12, 1999]

§ 123.18 Firearms for personal use of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees of the U.S. Government.

The following exemptions apply to members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees of the U.S. Government who are U.S. persons (both referred to herein as personnel). The exemptions apply only to such personnel if they are assigned abroad for extended duty. These exemptions do not apply to dependents.

(a) *Firearms*. District Directors of Customs shall permit nonautomatic firearms in Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter and parts therefor to be exported, except by mail, from the United States without a license if:

(1) They are consigned to servicemen's clubs abroad for uniformed members of the U.S. Armed Forces; or,

(2) In the case of a uniformed member of the U.S. Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense, they are for personal use and not for resale or other transfer of ownership, and if the firearms are accompanied by a written authorization from the commanding officer concerned; or

(3) In the case of other U.S. Government employees, they are for personal use and not for resale or other transfer of ownership, and the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission or his designee in the country of destination has approved in writing to Department of State the import of the specific types and quantities of firearms into that country. The exporter shall provide a copy of this written statement to the District Director of Customs.

(b) *Ammunition*. District Directors of Customs shall permit not more than 1,000 cartridges (or rounds) of ammunition for the firearms referred to in paragraph (a) of this section to be exported (but not mailed) from the United States without a license when the firearms are on the person of the owner or with his baggage or effects, whether accompanied or unaccompanied (but not mailed).

§ 123.19 Canadian and Mexican border shipments.

A shipment originating in Canada or Mexico which incidentally transits the United States en route to a delivery point in the same country that originated the shipment is exempt from the requirement for an in transit license.

§ 123.20 Nuclear related controls.

(a) The provisions of this subchapter do not apply to equipment, technical data or services in Category VI(e) and Category XVI of § 121.1 of this subchapter to the extent such equipment, technical data or services are under the export control of the Department of Energy or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, as amended, or is a government transfer authorized pursuant to these Acts.

(b) The transfer of materials, including special nuclear materials, nuclear parts of nuclear weapons, or other nonnuclear parts of nuclear weapons systems involving Restricted Data or of assistance involving any person directly or indirectly engaging in the production or use thereof is prohibited except as authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The transfer of Restricted Data or such assistance is prohibited except as authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The technical data or defense services relating to nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons systems or related defense purposes (and such data or services relating to applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, or related research and development) may constitute Restricted Data or such assistance, subject to the foregoing prohibition.

(c) A license for the export of any machinery, device, component, equipment, or technical data relating to equipment referred to in Category VI(e) of § 121.1 of this subchapter will not be granted unless the proposed equipment comes within the scope of an existing Agreement for Cooperation for Mutual Defense Purposes concluded pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, with the government of the country to which the Article is

to be exported. Licenses may be granted in the absence of such an agreement only:

(1) If the proposed export involves an article which is identical to that in use in an unclassified civilian nuclear power plant,

(2) If the proposed export has no relationship to naval nuclear propulsion, and

(3) If it is not for use in a naval propulsion plant.

[67 FR 58988, Sept. 19, 2002]

§ 123.21 Duration, renewal and disposition of licenses.

(a) A license is valid for four years. The license expires when the total value or quantity authorized has been shipped or when the date of expiration has been reached, whichever occurs first. Defense articles to be shipped thereafter require a new application and license. The new application should refer to the expired license. It should not include references to any defense articles other than those of the unshipped balance of the expired license.

(b) Unused, expired, expended, suspended, or revoked licenses must be returned immediately to the Department of State.

§ 123.22 Filing, retention, and return of export licenses and filing of export information.

(a) Any export, as defined in this subchapter, of a defense article controlled by this subchapter, to include defense articles transiting the United States, requires the electronic reporting of export information. The reporting of the export information shall be to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection using the Automated Export System (AES) or directly to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). Any license or other approval authorizing the permanent export of hardware must be filed at a U.S. Port before any export. Licenses or other approvals for the permanent export of technical data and defense services shall be retained by the applicant who will send the export information directly to DDTC. Temporary export or temporary import licenses for such items need not be filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, but must be presented to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection for decrementing of the shipment prior to departure and at the time of entry. The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection will only decrement a shipment after the export information has been filed correctly using the AES. Before the export of any hardware using an exemption in this subchapter, the DDTC registered applicant/exporter, or an agent acting on the filer's behalf, must electronically provide export information using the AES (see paragraph (b) of this section). In addition to electronically providing the export information to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection before export, all the mandatory documentation must be presented to the port authorities (e.g., attachments, certifications, proof of AES filing; such as the External Transaction Number (XTN) or Internal Transaction Number (ITN)). Export authorizations shall be filed, retained, decremented or returned to DDTC as follows:

(1) *Filing of licenses and documentation for the permanent export of hardware.* For any permanent export of hardware using a license (e.g., DSP–5, DSP–94) or an exemption in this subchapter, the exporter must, prior to an AES filing, deposit the license and provide any required documentation for the license or the exemption with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, unless otherwise directed in this subchapter (e.g., § 125.9). If necessary, an export may be made through a port other than the one designated on the license if the exporter complies with the procedures established by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

(2) *Presentation and retention by the applicant of temporary licenses and related documentation for the export of unclassified defense articles.* Licenses for the temporary export or temporary import of unclassified defense articles need not be filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, but must be retained by the applicant and presented to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection at the time of temporary import and temporary export. When a defense article is temporarily exported from the United States

and moved from one destination authorized on a license to another destination authorized on the same or another temporary license, the applicant, or an agent acting on the applicant's behalf, must ensure that the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection decrements both temporary licenses to show the exit and entry of the hardware.

(b) *Filing and reporting of export information*—(1) *Filing of export information with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection*. Before exporting any hardware controlled by this subchapter, using a license or exemption, the DDTC registered applicant/exporter, or an agent acting on the filer's behalf, must electronically file the export information with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection using the Automated Export System (AES) in accordance with the following timelines:

(i) *Air or truck shipments*. The export information must be electronically filed at least 8 hours prior to departure.

(ii) *Sea or rail Shipments*. The export information must be electronically filed at least 24 hours prior to departure.

(2) *Emergency shipments of hardware that cannot meet the pre-departure filing requirements*. Bureau of Customs and Boarder Protection may permit an emergency export of hardware by truck (e.g., departures to Mexico or Canada) or air, by a U.S. registered person, when the exporter is unable to comply with the SED filing timeline in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. The applicant, or an agent acting on the applicant's behalf, in addition to providing the export information electronically using the AES, must provide documentation required by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection and this subchapter. The documentation provided to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection at the port of exit must include the External Transaction Number (XTN) or Internal Transaction Number (ITN) for the shipment and a copy of a notification to DDTC stating that the shipment is urgent and why. The original of the notification must be immediately provided to DDTC. The AES filing of the export information when the export is by air must be at least two hours prior to any departure from the United States; and, when a truck shipment, at the time when the exporter provides the articles to the carrier or at least one hour prior to departure from the United States, when the permanent export of the hardware has been authorized for export:

(i) In accordance with §126.4 of this subchapter, or

(ii) On a valid license (*i.e.*, DSP–5, DSP–94) and the ultimate recipient and ultimate end user identified on the license is a foreign government.

(3) *Reporting of export information on technical data and defense service*. When an export is being made using a DDTC authorization (e.g., technical data license, agreement or a technical data exemption provided in this subchapter), the DDTC registered exporter will retain the license or other approval and provide the export information electronically to DDTC as follows:

(i) *Technical data license*. Prior to the permanent export of technical data licensed using a Form DSP–5, the applicant shall electronically provide export information using the system for direct electronic reporting to DDTC of export information and self validate the original of the license. When the initial export of all the technical data authorized on the license has been made, the license must be returned to DDTC. Exports of copies of the licensed technical data should be made in accordance with existing exemptions in this subchapter. Should an exemption not apply, the applicant may request a new license.

(ii) *Manufacturing license and technical assistance agreements*. Prior to the initial export of any technical data and defense services authorized in an agreement the U.S. agreement holder must electronically inform DDTC that exports have begun. In accordance with this subchapter, all subsequent exports of technical data and services are not required to be filed electronically with DDTC except when the export is done using a U.S. Port. Records of all subsequent exports of technical data shall be maintained by the exporter in accordance with this subchapter and shall be made immediately available to DDTC upon request. Exports of technical data in furtherance of an agreement using a

U.S. Port shall be made in accordance with § 125.4 of this subchapter and made in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section.

(iii) *Technical data and defense service exemptions.* In any instance when technical data is exported using an exemption in this subchapter (e.g., §§ 125.4(b)(2), 125.4(b)(4), 126.5) from a U.S. port, the exporter is not required to report using AES, but must, effective January 18, 2004, provide the export data electronically to DDTC. A copy of the electronic notification to DDTC must accompany the technical data shipment and be made available to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection upon request.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3)(iii): Future changes to the electronic reporting procedure will be amended by publication of a rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exporters are reminded to continue maintaining records of all export transactions, including exemption shipments, in accordance with this subchapter.

(c) *Return of licenses.* All licenses issued by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) must be returned to the DDTC in accordance with the following:

(1) *License filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.* The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection must return to the DDTC any license when the total value or quantity authorized has been shipped or when the date of expiration is reached, whichever occurs first.

(2) *Licenses not filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.* Any license that is not filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (e.g., oral or visual technical data releases or temporary import and export licenses retained in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section), must be returned by the applicant to the DDTC no later than 60 days after the license has been expended (e.g., total value or quantity authorized has been shipped) or the date of expiration, whichever occurs first.

[68 FR 61101, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 123.23 Monetary value of shipments.

District Directors of Customs shall permit the shipment of defense articles identified on any license when the total value of the export does not exceed the aggregate monetary value (not quantity) stated on the license by more than ten percent, provided that the additional monetary value does not make the total value of the license or other approval for the export of any major defense equipment sold under a contract reach $14,000,000 or more, and provided that the additional monetary value does not make defense articles or defense services sold under a contract reach the amount of $50,000,000 or more.

§ 123.24 Shipments by U.S. Postal Service.

(a) The export of any defense hardware using a license or exemption in this subchapter by the U.S. Postal Service must be filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection using the Automated Export System (AES) and the license must be filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection before any hardware is actually sent abroad by mail. The exporter must certify the defense hardware being exported in accordance with this subchapter by clearly marking on the package ''This export is subject to the controls of the ITAR, 22 CFR (identify section for an exemption) or (state license number) and the export has been electronically filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection using the Automated Export System (AES).''

(b) The export of any technical data using a license in this subchapter by the U.S. Postal Service must be notified electronically directly to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). The exporter, using either a license or exemption, must certify, by clearly marking on the package, ''This export is subject to the controls of the ITAR, 22 CFR (identify section for an exemption) or (state license number).'' For those exports using a license, the exporter must also state ''The export has been electronically notified directly to DDTC.'' The license must be returned to DDTC upon completion of the use of the license (*see* § 123.22(c)).

[68 FR 61102, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 123.25 Amendments to licenses.

(a) The Office of Defense Trade Controls may approve an amendment to a

license for permanent export, temporary export and temporary import of unclassified defense articles. A suggested format is available from the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(b) The following types of amendments to a license that will be considered: Addition of U.S. freight forwarder or U.S. consignor; change due to an obvious typographical error; change in source of commodity; and change of foreign intermediate consignee if that party is only transporting the equipment and will not process (e.g., integrate, modify) the equipment. For changes in U.S. dollar value see § 123.23.

(c) The following types of amendments to a license will not be approved: Additional quantity, changes in commodity, country of ultimate destination, end-use or end-user, foreign consignee and/or extension of duration. The foreign intermediate consignee may only be amended if that party is acting as freight forwarder and the export does not involve technical data. A new license is required for these changes. Any new license submission must reflect only the unshipped balance of quantity and dollar value.

§ 123.26 Recordkeeping requirement for exemptions.

When an exemption is claimed for the export of unclassified technical data, the exporter must maintain a record of each such export. The business record should include the following information: A description of the unclassified technical data, the name of the recipient end-user, the date and time of the export, and the method of transmission.

§ 123.27 Special licensing regime for export to U.S. allies of commercial communications satellite components, systems, parts, accessories, attachments and associated technical data.

(a) U.S. persons engaged in the business of exporting specifically designed or modified components, systems, parts, accessories, attachments, associated equipment and certain associated technical data for commercial communications satellites, and who are so registered with the Office of Defense Trade Controls pursuant to part 122 of this subchapter, may submit license applications for multiple permanent and temporary exports and temporary imports of such articles for expeditious consideration without meeting the documentary requirements of § 123.1(c)(4) and (5) concerning purchase orders, letters of intent, contracts and non-transfer and end use certificates, or the documentary requirements of § 123.9, concerning approval of re-exports or retransfers, when all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The proposed exports or re-exports concern exclusively one or more countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States) and/or one or more countries which have been designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as a major non-NATO ally (and as defined further in section 644(q) of that Act) for purposes of that Act and the Arms Export Control Act (Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and the Republic of Korea).

(2) The proposed exports concern exclusively one or more foreign persons (e.g., companies or governments) located within the territories of the countries identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and one or more commercial communications satellite programs included within a list of such persons and programs approved by the U.S. Government for purposes of this section, as signified in a list of such persons and programs that will be publicly available through the Internet Website of the Office of Defense Trade Controls and by other means.

(3) The articles are not major defense equipment sold under a contract in the amount of $14,000,000 or more or defense articles or defense services sold under a contract in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (for which purpose, as is customary, exporters may not split contracts or purchase orders). Items meeting these statutory thresholds must be submitted on a separate

license application to permit the required notification to Congress pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act.

(4) The articles are not detailed design, development, manufacturing or production data and do not involve the manufacture abroad of significant military equipment.

(5) The U.S. exporter reports complete shipment information to the Office of Defense Trade Controls within 15 days of shipment in accordance with section 1302 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, and at that time meets the documentary requirements of §123.1(c)(4) and (5), the documentary requirements of §123.9 in the case of re-exports or re-transfers, and, other documentary requirements that may be imposed as a condition of a license (e.g., parts control plans for MTCR-controlled items). The shipment information reported must include a description of the item and quantity, value, port of exit and end user and country of destination of the item.

(6) At any time in which an item exported pursuant to this section is proposed for re-transfer outside of the approved territory, programs or persons (e.g., such as in the case of an item included in a satellite for launch beyond the approved territory), the detailed requirements of §123.9 apply with regard to obtaining the prior written consent of the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(b) The re-export or re-transfer of the articles authorized for export (including to specified re-export destinations) in accordance with this section do not require the separate prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls provided all of the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are met.

(c) The Office of Defense Trade Controls will consider, on a case-by-case basis, requests to include additional foreign companies and satellite programs within the geographic coverage of a license application submitted pursuant to this section from countries not otherwise covered, who are members of the European Space Agency or the European Union. In no case, however, can the provisions of this section apply or be relied upon by U.S. exporters in the case of countries who are subject to the mandatory requirements of section 1514 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999, concerning national security controls on satellite export licensing.

(d) Registered U.S. exporters may request at the time of a license application submitted pursuant to this section that additional foreign persons or communications satellite programs be added to the lists referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, which additions, if approved, will be included within the publicly available lists of authorized recipients and programs.

[65 FR 34091, May 26, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 58988, Sept. 19, 2002; 69 FR 40314, July 2, 2004]

PART 124—AGREEMENTS, OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT AND OTHER DEFENSE SERVICES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2797); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 3 CFR 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; Pub. L. 105–261.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39305, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 124.1 Manufacturing license agreements and technical assistance agreements.

(a) The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be obtained before the defense services described in § 120.9(a) of this subchapter may be furnished. In order to obtain such approval, the U.S. person must submit a proposed agreement to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Such agreements are generally characterized as either Manufacturing license agreements, technical assistance agreements, distribution agreements or off-shore procurement agreements, and may not enter into force without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Once approved, the defense services described in the agreements may generally be provided without further licensing in accordance with §§ 124.3 and 125.4(b)(2) of this subchapter. The requirements of this section apply whether or not technical data is to be disclosed or used in the performance of the defense services described in § 120.9(a) of this subchapter (e.g., all the information relied upon by the U.S. person in performing the defense service is in the public domain or is otherwise exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter pursuant to § 125.4 of this subchapter). This requirement also applies to the training of any foreign military forces, regular and irregular, in the use of defense articles. Technical assistance agreements must be submitted in such cases. In exceptional cases, The Office of Defense Trade Controls, upon written request, will consider approving the provision of defense services described in § 120.9(a) of this subchapter by granting a license under part 125 of this subchapter. Also, see § 126.8 of this subchapter for the requirements for prior approval of proposals relating to significant military equipment.

(b) *Classified Articles*. Copies of approved agreements involving the release of classified defense articles will be forwarded by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to the Defense Investigative Service of the Department of Defense.

(c) *Amendments*. Changes to the scope of approved agreements, including modifications, upgrades, or extensions must be submitted for approval. The amendments may not enter into force until approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(d) *Minor Amendments*. Amendments which only alter delivery or performance schedules, or other minor administrative amendments which do not affect in any manner the duration of the agreement or the clauses or information which must be included in such agreements because of the requirements of this part, do not have to be submitted for approval. One copy of all such minor amendments must be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls within thirty days after they are concluded.

§ 124.2 Exemptions for training and military service.

(a) Technical assistance agreements are not required for the provision of training in the basic operation and maintenance of defense articles lawfully exported or authorized for export to the same recipient. This does not include training in intermediate and depot level maintenance.

(b) Services performed as a member of the regular military forces of a foreign nation by U.S. persons who have been drafted into such forces are not deemed to be defense services for purposes of § 120.9 of this subchapter.

(c) NATO countries, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, in addition to the basic maintenance training exemption provided in § 124.2(a) and basic maintenance information exemption in § 125.4(b)(5) of this subchapter, no technical assistance agreement is required for maintenance training or the performance of maintenance, including the export of supporting technical data, when the following criteria can be met:

(1) Defense services are for unclassified U.S.-origin defense articles lawfully exported or authorized for export

and owned or operated by and in the inventory of NATO or the Federal Governments of NATO countries, Australia, Japan or Sweden.

(2) This defense service exemption does not apply to any transaction involving defense services for which congressional notification is required in accordance with §123.15 and §124.11 of this subchapter.

(3) Maintenance training or the performance of maintenance must be limited to inspection, testing, calibration or repair, including overhaul, reconditioning and one-to-one replacement of any defective items, parts or components; and excluding any modification, enhancement, upgrade or other form of alteration or improvement that enhances the performance or capability of the defense article. This does not preclude maintenance training or the performance of maintenance that would result in enhancements or improvements only in the reliability or maintainability of the defense article, such as an increased mean time between failure (MTBF).

(4) Supporting technical data must be unclassified and must not include software documentation on the design or details of the computer software, software source code, design methodology, engineering analysis or manufacturing know-how such as that described in paragraphs (c)4)(i) through (c)(4)(iii) as follows:

(i) *Design Methodology*, such as: The underlying engineering methods and design philosophy utilized (*i.e.*, the ''why'' or information that explains the rationale for particular design decision, engineering feature, or performance requirement); engineering experience (e.g., lessons learned); and the rationale and associated databases (e.g., design allowables, factors of safety, component life predictions, failure analysis criteria) that establish the operational requirements (e.g., performance, mechanical, electrical, electronic, reliability and maintainability) of a defense article.

(ii) *Engineering Analysis*, such as: Analytical methods and tools used to design or evaluate a defense article's performance against the operational requirements. Analytical methods and tools include the development and/or use of mockups, computer models and simulations, and test facilities.

(iii) *Manufacturing Know-how*, such as: Information that provides detailed manufacturing processes and techniques needed to translate a detailed design into a qualified, finished defense article.

(5) This defense service exemption does not apply to maintenance training or the performance of maintenance and service or the transfer of supporting technical data for the following defense articles:

(i) All Missile Technology Control Regime Annex Items;

(ii) Firearms listed in Category I; and ammunition listed in Category III for the firearms in Category I;

(iii) Nuclear weapons strategic delivery systems and all components, parts, accessories and attachments specifically designed for such systems and associated equipment;

(iv) Naval nuclear propulsion equipment listed in Category VI(e);

(v) Gas turbine engine hot sections covered by Categories VI(f) and VIII(b);

(vi) Category VIII(f);

(vii) Category XII(c);

(viii) Chemical agents listed in Category XIV (a), biological agents in Category XIV (b), and equipment listed in Category XIV (c) for dissemination of the chemical agents and biological agents listed in Categories XIV (a) and (b);

(ix) Nuclear radiation measuring devices manufactured to military specifications listed in Category XIV(d);

(x) Category XV;

(xi) Nuclear weapons design and test equipment listed in Category XVI;

(xii) Submersible and oceanographic vessels and related articles listed in Category XX(a) through (d);

(xiii) Miscellaneous articles covered by Category XXI.

(6) *Eligibility criteria for foreign persons*. Foreign persons eligible to receive technical data or maintenance training under this exemption are limited to nationals of the NATO countries, Australia, Japan, or Sweden.

[58 FR 39305, July 22, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 45283, July 21, 2000; 66 FR 35899, July 10, 2001]

§ 124.3 Exports of technical data in furtherance of an agreement.

(a) *Unclassified technical data.* The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Postal authorities shall permit the export without a license of unclassified technical data if the export is in furtherance of a manufacturing license or technical assistance agreement which has been approved in writing by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) and the technical data does not exceed the scope or limitations of the relevant agreement. The approval of the DDTC must be obtained for the export of any unclassified technical data that may exceed the terms of the agreement.

(b) *Classified technical data.* The export of classified information in furtherance of an approved manufacturing license or technical assistance agreement which provides for the transmittal of classified information does not require further approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls when:

(1) The United States party certifies to the Department of Defense transmittal authority that the classified information does not exceed the technical or product limitations in the agreement; and

(2) The U.S. party complies with the requirements of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual concerning the transmission of classified information and any other requirements of cognizant U.S. departments or agencies.

[58 FR 39305, July 22, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 61102, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 124.4 Deposit of signed agreements with the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(a) The United States party to a manufacturing license or a technical assistance agreement must file one copy of the concluded agreement with the Office of Defense Trade Controls not later than 30 days after it enters into force. If the agreement is not concluded within one year of the date of approval, the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be notified in writing and be kept informed of the status of the agreement until the requirements of this paragraph or the requirements of § 124.5 are satisfied.

(b) In the case of concluded agreements involving coproduction or licensed production outside of the United States of defense articles of United States origin, a written statement must accompany filing of the concluded agreement with the Office of Defense Trade Controls, which shall include:

(1) The identity of the foreign countries, international organization, or foreign firms involved;

(2) A description and the estimated value of the articles authorized to be produced, and an estimate of the quantity of the articles authorized to be produced:

(3) A description of any restrictions on third-party transfers of the foreign-manufactured articles; and

(4) If any such agreement does not provide for United States access to and verification of quantities of articles produced overseas and their disposition in the foreign country, a description of alternative measures and controls to ensure compliance with restrictions in the agreement on production quantities and third-party transfers.

[62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 124.5 Proposed agreements that are not concluded.

The United States party to any proposed manufacturing license agreement or technical assistance agreement must inform the Office of Defense Trade Controls if a decision is made not to conclude the agreement. The information must be provided within 60 days of the date of the decision. These requirements apply only if the approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls was obtained for the agreement to be concluded (with or without any provisos).

§ 124.6 Termination of manufacturing license agreements and technical assistance agreements.

The U. S. party to a manufacturing license or a technical assistance agreement must inform the Office of Defense Trade Controls in writing of the impending termination of the agreement not less than 30 days prior to the expiration date of such agreement.

§ 124.7 Information required in all manufacturing license agreements and technical assistance agreements.

The following information must be included in all proposed manufacturing license agreements and technical assistance agreements. The information should be provided in terms which are as precise as possible. If the applicant believes that a clause or that required information is not relevant or necessary, the applicant may request the omission of the clause or information. The transmittal letter accompanying the agreement must state the reasons for any proposed variation in the clauses or required information.

(1) The agreement must describe the defense article to be manufactured and all defense articles to be exported, including any test and support equipment or advanced materials. They should be described by military nomenclature, contract number, National Stock Number, nameplate data, or other specific information. Supporting technical data or brochures should be submitted in seven copies. Only defense articles listed in the agreement will be eligible for export under the exemption in § 123.16(b)(1) of this subchapter.

(2) The agreement must specifically describe the assistance and technical data, including the design and manufacturing know-how involved, to be furnished and any manufacturing rights to be granted;

(3) The agreement must specify its duration; and

(4) The agreement must specifically identify the countries or areas in which manufacturing, production, processing, sale or other form of transfer is to be licensed.

§ 124.8 Clauses required both in manufacturing license agreements and technical assistance agreements.

The following statements must be included both in manufacturing license agreements and in technical assistance agreements:

(1) ''This agreement shall not enter into force, and shall not be amended or extended, without the prior written approval of the Department of State of the U.S. Government.''

(2) ''This agreement is subject to all United States laws and regulations relating to exports and to all administrative acts of the U.S. Government pursuant to such laws and regulations.''

(3) ''The parties to this agreement agree that the obligations contained in this agreement shall not affect the performance of any obligations created by prior contracts or subcontracts which the parties may have individually or collectively with the U.S. Government.''

(4) ''No liability will be incurred by or attributed to the U.S. Government in connection with any possible infringement of privately owned patent or proprietary rights, either domestic or foreign, by reason of the U.S. Government's approval of this agreement.''

(5) ''The technical data or defense service exported from the United States in furtherance of this agreement and any defense article which may be produced or manufactured from such technical data or defense service may not be transferred to a person in a third country or to a national of a third country except as specifically authorized in this agreement unless the prior written approval of the Department of State has been obtained.''

(6) ''All provisions in this agreement which refer to the United States Government and the Department of State will remain binding on the parties after the termination of the agreement.''

§ 124.9 Additional clauses required only in manufacturing license agreements.

(a) *Clauses for all manufacturing license agreements.* The following clauses must be included only in manufacturing license agreements:

(1) ''No export, sale, transfer, or other disposition of the licensed article is authorized to any country outside the territory wherein manufacture or sale is herein licensed without the prior written approval of the U.S. Government unless otherwise exempted by the U.S. Government. Sales or other transfers of the licensed article shall be limited to governments of countries wherein manufacture or sale is hereby licensed and to private entities seeking

to procure the licensed article pursuant to a contract with any such government unless the prior written approval of the U.S. Government is obtained.''

(2) ''It is agreed that sales by licensee or its sub-licensees under contracts made through the U.S. Government will not include either charges for patent rights in which the U.S. Government holds a royalty-free license, or charges for data which the U.S. Government has a right to use and disclose to others, which are in the public domain, or which the U.S. Government has acquired or is entitled to acquire without restrictions upon their use and disclosure to others.''

(3) ''If the U.S. Government is obligated or becomes obligated to pay to the licensor royalties, fees, or other charges for the use of technical data or patents which are involved in the manufacture, use, or sale of any licensed article, any royalties, fees or other charges in connection with purchases of such licensed article from licensee or its sub-licensees with funds derived through the U.S. Government may not exceed the total amount the U.S. Government would have been obligated to pay the licensor directly.''

(4) ''If the U.S. Government has made financial or other contributions to the design and development of any licensed article, any charges for technical assistance or know-how relating to the item in connection with purchases of such articles from licensee or sub-licensees with funds derived through the U.S. Government must be proportionately reduced to reflect the U.S. Government contributions, and subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section, no other royalties, or fees or other charges may be assessed against U.S. Government funded purchases of such articles. However, charges may be made for reasonable reproduction, handling, mailing, or similar administrative costs incident to the furnishing of such data.''

(5) ''The parties to this agreement agree that an annual report of sales or other transfers pursuant to this agreement of the licensed articles, by quantity, type, U.S. dollar value, and purchaser or recipient, shall be provided by (applicant or licensee) to the Department of State.'' This clause must specify which party is obligated to provide the annual report. Such reports may be submitted either directly by the licensee or indirectly through the licensor, and may cover calendar or fiscal years. Reports shall be deemed proprietary information by the Department of State and will not be disclosed to unauthorized persons. See § 126.10(b) of this subchapter.

(6) (Licensee) agrees to incorporate the following statement as an integral provision of a contract, invoice or other appropriate document whenever the licensed articles are sold or otherwise transferred:

> These commodities are authorized for export by the U.S. Government only to (country of ultimate destination or approved sales territory). They may not be resold, diverted, transferred, transshipped, or otherwise be disposed of in any other country, either in their original form or after being incorporated through an intermediate process into other end-items, without the prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State.

(b) *Special clause for agreements relating to significant military equipment.* With respect to an agreement for the production of significant military equipment, the following additional provisions must be included in the agreement:

(1) ''A completed nontransfer and use certificate (DSP–83) must be executed by the foreign end-user and submitted to the Department of State of the United States before any transfer may take place.''

(2) ''The prior written approval of the U.S. Government must be obtained before entering into a commitment for the transfer of the licensed article by sale or otherwise to any person or government outside of the approved sales territory.''

§ 124.10 Nontransfer and use assurances.

(a) *Types of agreements requiring assurances.* With respect to any manufacturing license agreement or technical assistance agreement which relates to significant military equipment or classified defense articles, including classified technical data, a Nontransfer and Use Certificate (Form DSP–83) (see

§ 123.10 of this subchapter) signed by the applicant and the foreign party must be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. With respect to all agreements involving classified articles, including classified technical data, an authorized representative of the foreign government must sign the DSP–83 (or provide the same assurances in the form of a diplomatic note), unless the Office of Defense Trade Controls has granted an exception to this requirement. The Office of Defense Trade controls may require that a DSP–83 be provided in conjunction with an agreement that does not relate to significant military equipment or classified defense articles. The Office of Defense Trade Controls may also require with respect to any agreement that an appropriate authority of the foreign party's government also sign the DSP–83 (or provide the same assurances in the form of a diplomatic note).

(b) *Timing of submission of assurances.* Submission of a Form DSP–83 and/or diplomatic note must occur as follows:

(1) Agreements which have been signed by all parties before being submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls may only be submitted along with any required DSP–83 and/or diplomatic note.

(2) If an agreement has not been signed by all parties before being submitted, the required DSP–83 and/or diplomatic note must be submitted along with the signed agreement.

NOTE: In no case may a transfer occur before a required DSP–83 and/or diplomatic note has been submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

[59 FR 29951, June 10, 1994]

§ 124.11 Certification to Congress for agreements.

Regardless of dollar value, a Technical Assistance Agreement or a Manufacturing License Agreement that involves the manufacture abroad of any item of significant military equipment (as defined in § 120.7 of this subchapter) shall be certified to Congress by the Department as required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(d). Additionally, any technical assistance agreement or manufacturing license agreement providing for the export of major defense equipment, as defined in § 120.8, sold under a contract in the amount of $14 million or more, or of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract in the amount of $50 million or more, shall be certified to Congress by the Department as required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1). The Office of Defense Trade Controls will not approve agreements requiring Congressional notification unless Congress has not enacted a joint resolution prohibiting the agreement and:

(a) In the case of an agreement for or in a country which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Australia, Japan, or New Zealand, at least 15 calendar days have elapsed since receipt by the Congress of the certification required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); or

(b) In the case of an agreement for or in any other country, at least 30 calendar days have elapsed since receipt by the Congress of the certification required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(d).

[62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 124.12 Required information in letters of transmittal.

(a) An application for the approval of a manufacturing license or technical assistance agreement with a foreign person must be accompanied by an explanatory letter. The original letter and seven copies of the letter and eight copies of the proposed agreement shall be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. The explanatory letter shall contain:

(1) A statement giving the applicant's Defense Trade Controls registration number.

(2) A statement identifying the licensee and the scope of the agreement.

(3) A statement identifying the U.S. Government contract under which the equipment or technical data was generated, improved, or developed and supplied to the U.S. Government, and whether the equipment or technical data was derived from any bid or other proposal to the U.S. Government.

(4) A statement giving the military security classification of the equipment or technical data.

(5) A statement identifying any patent application which discloses any of the subject matter of the equipment or technical data covered by an invention

secrecy order issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

(6) A statement of the actual or estimated value of the agreement, including the estimated value of all defense articles to be exported in furtherance of the agreement or amendments thereto. If the value is $500,000 or more, an additional statement must be made regarding the payment of political contributions, fees or commissions, pursuant to part 130 of this subchapter.

(7) A statement indicating whether any foreign military sales credits or loan guarantees are or will be involved in financing the agreement.

(8) The agreement must describe any classified information involved and identify, from Department of Defense form DD254, the address and telephone number of the U.S. Government office that classified the information.

(9) For agreements that may require the export of classified information, the Defense Investigative Service cognizant security offices that have responsibility for the facilities of the U.S. parties to the agreement shall be identified. The facility security clearance codes of the U.S. parties shall also be provided.

(b) The following statements must be made in the letter of transmittal:

(1) ''If the agreement is approved by the Department of State, such approval will not be construed by (the applicant) as passing on the legality of the agreement from the standpoint of antitrust laws or other applicable statutes, nor will (the applicant) construe the Department's approval as constituting either approval or disapproval of any of the business terms or conditions between the parties to the agreement.''

(2) ''The (applicant) will not permit the proposed agreement to enter into force until it has been approved by the Department of State.''

(3) ''The (applicant) will furnish the Department of State with one copy of the signed agreement (or amendment) within 30 days from the date that the agreement is concluded and will inform the Department of its termination not less than 30 days prior to expiration and provide information on the continuation of any foreign rights or the flow of technical data to the foreign party. If a decision is made not to conclude the proposed agreement, the applicant will so inform the Department within 60 days.''

(4) ''If this agreement grants any rights to sub-license, it will be amended to require that all sub-licensing arrangements incorporate all the provisions of the basic agreement that refer to the U.S. Government and the Department of State (*i.e.*, 22 CFR 124.9 and 124.10).''

§ 124.13 Procurement by United States persons in foreign countries (offshore procurement).

Notwithstanding the other provisions in part 124 of this subchapter, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may authorize by means of a license (DSP–5) the export of unclassified technical data to foreign persons for offshore procurement of defense articles, provided that:

(a) The contract or purchase order for offshore procurement limits delivery of the defense articles to be produced only to the person in the United States or to an agency of the U.S. Government; and

(b) The technical data of U.S.-origin to be used in the foreign manufacture of defense articles does not exceed that required for bid purposes on a build-to-print basis (build-to-print means producing an end-item (*i.e.*, system, subsystem or component) from technical drawings and specifications (which contain no process or know-how information) without the need for additional technical assistance). Release of supporting documentation (e.g., acceptance criteria, object code software for numerically controlled machines) is permissible. Build-to-print does not include the release of any information which discloses design methodology, engineering analysis, detailed process information or manufacturing know-how); and

(c) The contract or purchase order between the person in the United States and the foreign person:

(1) Limits the use of the technical data to the manufacture of the defense articles required by the contract or purchase order only; and

(2) Prohibits the disclosure of the data to any other person except subcontractors within the same country; and

(3) Prohibits the acquisition of any rights in the data by any foreign person; and

(4) Provides that any subcontracts between foreign persons in the approved country for manufacture of equipment for delivery pursuant to the contract or purchase order contain all the limitations of this paragraph (c); and

(5) Requires the foreign person, including subcontractors, to destroy or return to the person in the United States all of the technical data exported pursuant to the contract or purchase order upon fulfillment of their terms; and

(6) Requires delivery of the defense articles manufactured abroad only to the person in the United States or to an agency of the U.S. Government; and

(d) The person in the United States provides the Office of Defense Trade Controls with a copy of each contract, purchase order or subcontract for offshore procurement at the time it is accepted. Each such contract, purchase order or subcontract must clearly identify the article to be produced and must identify the license number or exemption under which the technical data was exported; and

(e) Licenses issued pursuant to this section must be renewed upon their expiration if offshore procurement is to be extended beyond the period of validity of the original approved license. In all instances a license for offshore procurement must state as the purpose ''Offshore procurement in accordance with the conditions established in the ITAR, including § 124.13. No other use will be made of the technical data.'' If the technical data involved in an offshore procurement arrangement is otherwise exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter (e.g. § 126.4), the DSP–5 referred to in the first sentence of this section is not required. However, the exporter must comply with the other requirements of this section and provide a written certification to the Office of Defense Trade Controls annually of the offshore procurement activity and cite the exemption under which the technical data was exported. The exemptions under § 125.4 of this subchapter may not be used to establish offshore procurement arrangements.

[58 FR 39305, July 22, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 17534, Apr. 12, 1999]

§ 124.14 Exports to warehouses or distribution points outside the United States.

(a) Agreements (e.g., contracts) between U.S. persons and foreign persons for the warehousing and distribution of defense articles must be approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls before they enter into force. Such agreements will be limited to unclassified defense articles and must contain conditions for special distribution, end-use and reporting. Licenses for exports pursuant to such agreements must be obtained prior to exports of the defense articles unless an exemption under § 123.16(b)(1) of this subchapter is applicable.

(b) *Required Information*. Proposed warehousing and distribution agreements (and amendments thereto) shall be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for approval. The following information must be included in all such agreements:

(1) A description of the defense articles involved including test and support equipment covered by the U.S. Munitions List. This shall include when applicable the military nomenclature, the Federal stock number, nameplate data, and any control numbers under which the defense articles were developed or procured by the U.S. Government. Only those defense articles specifically listed in the agreement will be eligible for export under the exemption in § 123.16(b)(1) of this subchapter.

(2) A detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which the defense articles will be exported and distributed;

(3) The duration of the proposed agreement;

(4) Specific identification of the country or countries that comprise the distribution territory. Distribution

must be specifically limited to the governments of such countries or to private entities seeking to procure defense articles pursuant to a contract with a government within the distribution territory or to other eligible entities as specified by the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Consequently, any deviation from this condition must be fully explained and justified. A nontransfer and use certificate (DSP–83) will be required to the same extent required in licensing agreements under § 124.9(b).

(c) *Required statements*. The following statements must be included in all warehousing and distribution agreements:

(1) ''This agreement shall not enter into force, and may not be amended or extended, without the prior written approval of the Department of State of U.S. Government.''

(2) ''This agreement is subject to all United States laws and regulations related to exports and to all administrative acts of the United States Government pursuant to such laws and regulations.

(3) ''The parties to this agreement agree that the obligations contained in this agreement shall not affect the performance of any obligations created by prior contracts or subcontracts which the parties may have individually or collectively with the U.S. Government.''

(4) ''No liability will be incurred by or attributed to the U.S. Government in connection with any possible infringement of privately owned patent or proprietary rights, either domestic or foreign by reason of the U.S. Government's approval of this agreement.''

(5) ''No export, sale, transfer, or other disposition of the defense articles covered by this agreement is authorized to any country outside the distribution territory without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls of the U.S. Department of State.''

(6) ''The parties to this agreement agree that an annual report of sales or other transfers pursuant to this agreement of the licensed articles, by quantity, type, U.S. dollar value, and purchaser or recipient shall be provided by (applicant or licensee) to the Department of State.'' This clause must specify which party is obligated to provide the annual report. Such reports may be submitted either directly by the licensee or indirectly through the licensor, and may cover calendar or fiscal years. Reports shall be deemed proprietary information by the Department of State and will not be disclosed to unauthorized persons. (See § 126.10(b) of this subchapter.)

(7) (Licensee) agrees to incorporate the following statement as an integral provision of a contract, invoice or other appropriate document whenever the articles covered by this agreement are sold or otherwise transferred:

> These commodities are authorized for export by the U.S. Government only to (country of ultimate destination or approved sales territory). They may not be resold, diverted, transferred, transshipped, or otherwise be disposed of in any other country, either in their original form or after being incorporated through an intermediate process into other end-items, without the prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State.

(8) ''All provisions in this agreement which refer to the United States Government and the Department of State will remain binding on the parties after the termination of the agreement.''

(9) Additional clause. Unless the articles covered by the agreement are in fact intended to be distributed to private persons or entities (e.g., sporting firearms for commercial resale, cryptographic devices and software for financial and business applications), the following clause must be included in all warehousing and distribution agreements: ''Sales or other transfers of the licensed article shall be limited to governments of the countries in the distribution territory and to private entities seeking to procure the licensed article pursuant to a contract with a government within the distribution territory, unless the prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State is obtained.''

(d) *Special clauses for agreements relating to significant military equipment*. With respect to agreements for the warehousing and distribution of significant military equipment, the following additional provisions must be included in the agreement:

(1) A completed nontransfer and use certificate (DSP–83) must be executed by the foreign end-user and submitted to the U.S. Department of State before any transfer may take place.

(2) The prior written approval of the U.S. Department of State must be obtained before entering into a commitment for the transfer of the licensed article by sale or otherwise to any person or government outside the approved distribution territory.

(e) *Transmittal Letters.* Requests for approval of warehousing and distribution agreements with foreign persons must be made by letter. The original letter and seven copies of the letter and seven copies of the proposed agreement shall be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. The letter shall contain:

(1) A statement giving the applicant's Defense Trade Controls registration number.

(2) A statement identifying the foreign party to the agreement.

(3) A statement identifying the defense articles to be distributed under the agreement.

(4) A statement identifying any U.S. Government contract under which the equipment may have been generated, improved, developed or supplied to the U.S. Government, and whether the equipment was derived from any bid or other proposal to the U.S. Government.

(5) A statement that no classified defense articles or classified technical data are involved.

(6) A statement identifying any patent application which discloses any of the subject matter of the equipment or related technical data covered by an invention secrecy order issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

(f) *Required clauses.* The following statements must be made in the letter of transmittal:

(1) ''If the agreement is approved by the Department of State, such approval will not be construed by (applicant) as passing on the legality of the agreement from the standpoint of antitrust laws or other applicable statutes, nor will (the applicant) construe the Department's approval as constituting either approval or disapproval of any of the business terms or conditions between the parties to the agreement.''

(2) ''The (applicant) will not permit the proposed agreement to enter into force until it has been approved by the Department of State.''

(3) ''(Applicant) will furnish the Department of State with one copy of the signed agreement (or amendment thereto) within 30 days from the date that the agreement is concluded, and will inform the Department of its termination not less than 30 days prior to expiration. If a decision is made not to conclude the proposed agreement, (applicant) will so inform the Department within 60 days.''

§ 124.15 Special Export Controls for Defense Articles and Defense Services Controlled under Category XV: Space Systems and Space Launches.

(a) The export of any satellite or related item (see § 121.1, Category XV(a) and (e)) or any defense service controlled by this subchapter associated with the launch in, or by nationals of, a country that is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or a major non-NATO ally of the United States always requires special exports controls, in addition to other export controls required by this subchapter, as follows:

(1) All licenses and other requests for approval require a technology transfer control plan (TTCP) approved by the Department of Defense and an encryption technology control plan approved by the National Security Agency. Drafts reflecting advance discussions with both agencies must accompany submission of the license application or proposed technical assistance agreement, and the letter of transmittal required in § 124.12 must identify the U.S. Government officials familiar with the preparation of the draft TTCPs. The TTCP must require any U.S. person or entity involved in the export to notify the Department of Defense in advance of all meetings and interactions with any foreign person or entity that is a party to the export and require such U.S. person or entity to certify that it has complied with this notification requirement within 30 days after launch.

(2) The U.S. person must make arrangements with the Department of Defense for monitoring. The costs of

such monitoring services must be fully reimbursed to the Department of Defense by the U.S. person receiving such services. The letter of transmittal required under §124.12 must also state that such reimbursement arrangements have been made with the Department of Defense and identify the specific Department of Defense official with whom these arrangements have been made. As required by Public Law 105–261, such monitoring will cover, but not be limited to—

(i) Technical discussions and activities, including the design, development, operation, maintenance, modification, and repair of satellites, satellite components, missiles, other equipment, launch facilities, and launch vehicles;

(ii) Satellite processing and launch activities, including launch preparation, satellite transportation, integration of the satellite with the launch vehicle, testing and checkout prior to launch, satellite launch, and return of equipment to the United States;

(iii) Activities relating to launch failure, delay, or cancellation, including post-launch failure investigations or analyses with regard to either the launcher or the satellite; and

(iv) All other aspects of the launch.

(b) Mandatory licenses for launch failure (crash) investigations or analyses: In the event of a failure of a launch from a foreign country (including a post liftoff failure to reach proper orbit)—

(1) The activities of U.S. persons or entities in connection with any subsequent investigation or analysis of the failure continue to be subject to the controls established under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, including the requirements under this subchapter for express approval prior to participation in such investigations or analyses, regardless of whether a license was issued under this subchapter for the initial export of the satellite or satellite component;

(2) Officials of the Department of Defense must monitor all activities associated with the investigation or analyses to insure against unauthorized transfer of technical data or services and U.S. persons must follow the procedures set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Category.

(c) Although Public Law 105–261 does not require the application of special export controls for the launch of U.S.-origin satellites and components from or by nationals of countries that are members of NATO or major non-NATO allies, such export controls may nonetheless be applied, in addition to any other export controls required under this subchapter, as appropriate in furtherance of the security and foreign policy of the United States. Further, the export of any article or defense service controlled under this subchapter to any destination may also require that the special export controls identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this category be applied in furtherance of the security and foreign policy of the United States.

(d) Mandatory licenses for exports to insurance providers and underwriters: None of the exemptions or sub-licensing provisions available in this subchapter may be used for the export of technical data in order to obtain or satisfy insurance requirements. Such exports are always subject to the prior approval and re-transfer requirements of sections 3 and 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, as applied by relevant provisions of this subchapter.

[64 FR 13681, Mar. 22, 1999]

PART 125—LICENSES FOR THE EXPORT OF TECHNICAL DATA AND CLASSIFIED DEFENSE ARTICLES

Sec.

125.1 Exports subject to this part.
125.2 Exports of unclassified technical data.
125.3 Exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.
125.4 Exemptions of general applicability.
125.5 Exemptions for plant visits.
125.6 Certification requirements for exemptions.
125.7 Procedures for the export of classified technical data and other classified defense articles.
125.8 [Reserved]
125.9 Filing of licenses and other authorizations for exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

AUTHORITY: Sections 2 and 38, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p.79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39310, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 125.1 Exports subject to this part.

(a) The controls of this part apply to the export of technical data and the export of classified defense articles. Information which is in the public domain (see § 120.11 of this subchapter and § 125.4(b)(13)) is not subject to the controls of this subchapter.

(b) A license for the export of technical data and the exemptions in § 125.4 may not be used for foreign production purposes or for technical assistance unless the approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls has been obtained. Such approval is generally provided only pursuant to the procedures specified in part 124 of this subchapter.

(c) Technical data authorized for export may not be reexported, transferred or diverted from the country of ultimate end-use or from the authorized foreign end-user (as designated in the license or approval for export) or disclosed to a national of another country without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(d) The controls of this part apply to the exports referred to in paragraph (a) of this section regardless of whether the person who intends to export the technical data produces or manufactures defense articles if the technical data is determined by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to be subject to the controls of this subchapter.

(e) The provisions of this subchapter do not apply to technical data related to articles in Category VI(e) and Category XVI. The export of such data is controlled by the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

§ 125.2 Exports of unclassified technical data.

(a) A license (DSP–5) is required for the export of unclassified technical data unless the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. In the case of a plant visit, details of the proposed discussions must be transmitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for an appraisal of the technical data. Seven copies of the technical data or the details of the discussion must be provided.

(b) *Patents.* A license issued by the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required for the export of technical data whenever the data exceeds that which is used to support a domestic filing of a patent application or to support a foreign filing of a patent application whenever no domestic application has been filed. Requests for the filing of patent applications in a foreign country, and requests for the filing of amendments, modifications or supplements to such patents, should follow the regulations of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in accordance with 37 CFR part 5. The export of technical data to support the filing and processing of patent applications in foreign countries is subject to regulations issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 184.

(c) *Disclosures.* Unless otherwise expressly exempted in this subchapter, a license is required for the oral, visual or documentary disclosure of technical data by U.S. persons to foreign persons. A license is required regardless of the manner in which the technical data is transmitted (e.g., in person, by telephone, correspondence, electronic means, etc.). A license is required for such disclosures by U.S. persons in connection with visits to foreign diplomatic missions and consular offices.

§ 125.3 Exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

(a) A request for authority to export defense articles, including technical data, classified by a foreign government or pursuant to Executive Order 12356, successor orders, or other legal authority must be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for approval. The application must contain full details of the proposed transaction. It should also list the facility security clearance code of all U.S. parties on the license and include the Defense Investigative Service cognizant security office of the party responsible for packaging the commodity for shipment. A nontransfer and use certificate (Form DSP–83) executed by the applicant, foreign consignee, end-user and an authorized representative of the foreign government involved will be required.

(b) Classified technical data which is approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls either for export or reexport after a temporary import will be transferred or disclosed only in accordance with the requirements in the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual. Any other requirements imposed by cognizant U.S. departments and agencies must also be satisfied.

(c) The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be obtained for the export of technical data by a U.S. person to a foreign person in the U.S. or in a foreign country unless the proposed export is exempt under the provisions of this subchapter.

(d) All communications relating to a patent application covered by an invention secrecy order are to be addressed to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (see 37 CFR 5.11).

§ 125.4 Exemptions of general applicability.

(a) The following exemptions apply to exports of technical data for which approval is not needed from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. These exemptions, except for paragraph (b)(13) of this section, do not apply to exports to proscribed destinations under § 126.1 of this subchapter or for persons considered generally ineligible under § 120.1(c) of this subchapter. The exemptions are also not applicable for purposes of establishing offshore procurement arrangements or producing defense articles offshore (see § 124.13), except as authorized under § 125.4 (c). If § 126.8 of this subchapter requirements are applicable, they must be met before an exemption under this section may be used. Transmission of classified information must comply with the requirements of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual and the exporter must certify to the transmittal authority that the technical data does not exceed the technical limitation of the authorized export.

(b) The following exports are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter.

(1) Technical data, including classified information, to be disclosed pursuant to an official written request or directive from the U.S. Department of Defense;

(2) Technical data, including classified information, in furtherance of a manufacturing license or technical assistance agreement approved by the Department of State under part 124 of this subchapter and which meet the requirements of § 124.3 of this subchapter;

(3) Technical data, including classified information, in furtherance of a contract between the exporter and an agency of the U.S. Government, if the contract provides for the export of the data and such data does not disclose the details of design, development, production, or manufacture of any defense article;

(4) Copies of technical data, including classified information, previously authorized for export to the same recipient. Revised copies of such technical data are also exempt if they pertain to the identical defense article, and if the revisions are solely editorial and do not add to the content of technology previously exported or authorized for export to the same recipient;

(5) Technical data, including classified information, in the form of basic operations, maintenance, and training information relating to a defense article lawfully exported or authorized for export to the same recipient. Intermediate or depot-level repair and maintenance information may be exported only under a license or agreement approved specifically for that purpose;

(6) Technical data, including classified information, related to firearms not in excess of caliber .50 and ammunition for such weapons, except detailed design, development, production or manufacturing information;

(7) Technical data, including classified information, being returned to the original source of import;

(8) Technical data directly related to classified information which has been previously exported or authorized for export in accordance with this part to the same recipient, and which does not disclose the details of the design, development, production, or manufacture of any defense article;

(9) Technical data, including classified information, sent by a U.S. corporation to a U.S. person employed by

that corporation overseas or to a U.S. Government agency. This exemption is subject to the limitations of §125.1(b) and may be used only if:

(i) The technical data is to be used overseas solely by U.S. persons;

(ii) If the U.S. person overseas is an employee of the U.S. Government or is directly employed by the U.S. corporation and not by a foreign subsidiary; and

(iii) The classified information is sent overseas in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual.

(10) Disclosures of unclassified technical data in the U.S. by U.S. institutions of higher learning to foreign persons who are their bona fide and full time regular employees. This exemption is available only if:

(i) The employee's permanent abode throughout the period of employment is in the United States;

(ii) The employee is not a national of a country to which exports are prohibited pursuant to §126.1 of this subchapter; and

(iii) The institution informs the individual in writing that the technical data may not be transferred to other foreign persons without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls;

(11) Technical data, including classified information, for which the exporter, pursuant to an arrangement with the Department of Defense, Department of Energy or NASA which requires such exports, has been granted an exemption in writing from the licensing provisions of this part by the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Such an exemption will normally be granted only if the arrangement directly implements an international agreement to which the United States is a party and if multiple exports are contemplated. The Office of Defense Trade Controls, in consultation with the relevant U.S. Government agencies, will determine whether the interests of the United States Government are best served by expediting exports under an arrangement through an exemption (see also paragraph (b)(3) of this section for a related exemption);

(12) Technical data which is specifically exempt under part 126 of this subchapter; or

(13) Technical data approved for public release (*i.e.*, unlimited distribution) by the cognizant U.S. Government department or agency or Directorate for Freedom of Information and Security Review. This exemption is applicable to information approved by the cognizant U.S. Government department or agency for public release in any form. It does not require that the information be published in order to qualify for the exemption.

(c) Defense services and related unclassified technical data are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter, to nationals of NATO countries, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, for the purposes of responding to a written request from the Department of Defense for a quote or bid proposal. Such exports must be pursuant to an official written request or directive from an authorized official of the U.S. Department of Defense. The defense services and technical data are limited to paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this section and must not include paragraphs (c)(4), (c)(5), and (c)(6) of this section which follow:

(1) *Build-to-Print.* ''Build-to-Print'' means that a foreign consignee can produce a defense article from engineering drawings without any technical assistance from a U.S. exporter. This transaction is based strictly on a ''hands-off'' approach since the foreign consignee is understood to have the inherent capability to produce the defense article and only lacks the necessary drawings. Supporting documentation such as acceptance criteria, and specifications, may be released on an as-required basis (*i.e.* ''must have'') such that the foreign consignee would not be able to produce an acceptable defense article without this additional supporting documentation. Documentation which is not absolutely necessary to permit manufacture of an acceptable defense article (*i.e.* ''nice to have'') is not considered within the boundaries of a ''Build-to-Print'' data package;

(2) *Build/Design-to-Specification.* ''Build/Design-to-Specification'' means that a foreign consignee can design and

produce a defense article from requirement specifications without any technical assistance from the U.S. exporter. This transaction is based strictly on a ''hands-off'' approach since the foreign consignee is understood to have the inherent capability to both design and produce the defense article and only lacks the necessary requirement information;

(3) *Basic Research*. ''Basic Research'' means a systemic study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and observable facts without specific applications towards processes or products in mind. It does not include ''Applied Research'' (*i.e.* a systemic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. It is a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.);

(4) *Design Methodology*, such as: The underlying engineering methods and design philosophy utilized (*i.e.*, the ''why'' or information that explains the rationale for particular design decision, engineering feature, or performance requirement); engineering experience (e.g., lessons learned); and the rationale and associated databases (e.g., design allowables, factors of safety, component life predictions, failure analysis criteria) that establish the operational requirements (e.g., performance, mechanical, electrical, electronic, reliability and maintainability) of a defense article. (Final analytical results and the initial conditions and parameters may be provided.)

(5) *Engineering Analysis*, such as: Analytical methods and tools used to design or evaluate a defense article's performance against the operational requirements. Analytical methods and tools include the development and/or use of mockups, computer models and simulations, and test facilities. (Final analytical results and the initial conditions and parameters may be provided.)

(6) *Manufacturing Know-how*, such as: information that provides detailed manufacturing processes and techniques needed to translate a detailed design into a qualified, finished defense article. (Information may be provided in a build-to-print package that is necessary in order to produce an acceptable defense article.)

(d)(1) Defense services for the items identified in §123.16(b)(10) of this subchapter exported by accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter when the export is:

(i) To countries identified in §123.16(b)(10)(i) of this subchapter and exclusively to nationals of such countries when engaged in international fundamental research conducted under the aegis of an accredited U.S. institution of higher learning; and

(ii) In direct support of fundamental research as defined in §120.11(8) of this subchapter being conducted either at accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning or an accredited institution of higher learning, a governmental research center or an established government funded private research center located within the countries identified in §123.16(b)(10)(i) of this subchapter; and

(iii) Limited to discussions on assembly of any article described in §123.16(b)(10) of this subchapter and or integrating any such article into a scientific, research, or experimental satellite.

(2) The exemption in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, while allowing accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning to participate in technical meetings with foreign nationals from countries specified in §123.16(b)(10)(i) of this subchapter for the purpose of conducting space scientific fundamental research either in the United States or in these countries when working with information that meets the requirements of §120.11 of this subchapter in activities that would generally be controlled as a defense service in accordance with §124.1(a) of this subchapter, does not cover:

(i) Any level of defense service or information involving launch activities including the integration of the satellite or spacecraft to the launch vehicle;

(ii) Articles and information listed in the Missile Technology Control Regime

(MTCR) Annex or classified as significant military equipment; or

(iii) The transfer of or access to technical data, information, or software that is otherwise controlled by this subchapter.

[58 FR 39310, July 22, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 45284, July 21, 2000; 66 FR 35900, July 10, 2001; 67 FR 15101, Mar. 29, 2002]

§ 125.5 Exemptions for plant visits.

(a) A license is not required for the oral and visual disclosure of unclassified technical data during the course of a classified plant visit by a foreign person, provided (1) the classified visit has itself been authorized pursuant to a license issued by the Office of Defense Trade Controls; or (2) the classified visit was approved in connection with an actual or potential government-to-government program or project by a U.S. Government agency having classification jurisdiction over the classified defense article or classified technical data involved under Executive Order 12356 or other applicable Executive Order; and (3) the unclassified information to be released is directly related to the classified defense article or technical data for which approval was obtained and does not disclose the details of the design, development, production or manufacture of any other defense articles. In the case of visits involving classified information, the requirements of the Defense Industrial Security Manual (Department of Defense Manual 5220.22M) must be met.

(b) The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls is not required for the disclosure of oral and visual classified information to a foreign person during the course of a plant visit approved by the appropriate U.S. Government agency if (1) the requirements of the Defense Industrial Security Manual have been met, (2) the classified information is directly related to that which was approved by the U.S. Government agency, (3) it does not exceed that for which approval was obtained, and (4) it does not disclose the details of the design, development, production or manufacture of any defense articles.

(c) A license is not required for the disclosure to a foreign person of unclassified technical data during the course of a plant visit (either classified or unclassified) approved by the Office of Defense Trade Controls or a cognizant U.S. Government agency provided the technical data does not contain information in excess of that approved for disclosure. This exemption does not apply to technical data which could be used for design, development, production or manufacture of a defense article.

§ 125.6 Certification requirements for exemptions.

(a) To claim an exemption for the export of technical data under the provisions of this subchapter (e.g., §§ 125.4 and 125.5), the exporter must certify that the proposed export is covered by a relevant section of this subchapter, to include the paragraph and applicable subparagraph. Certifications consist of clearly marking the package or letter containing the technical data ''22 CFR [insert ITAR exemption] applicable.'' This certification must be made in written form and retained in the exporter's files for a period of 5 years (see § 123.22 of this subchapter).

(b) For exports that are oral, visual, or electronic the exporter must also complete a written certification as indicated in paragraph (a) of this section and retain it for a period of 5 years.

[68 FR 61102, Oct. 27, 2003]

§ 125.7 Procedures for the export of classified technical data and other classified defense articles.

(a) All applications for the export or temporary import of classified technical data or other classified defense articles must be submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls on Form DSP–85.

(b) An application for the export of classified technical data or other classified defense articles must be accompanied by seven copies of the data and a completed Form DSP–83 (see § 123.10 of this subchapter). Only one copy of the data or descriptive literature must be provided if a renewal of the license is requested. All classified materials accompanying an application must be transmitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls in accordance with the requirements of the Defense Industrial Security Manual (Department of Defense Manual Number 5220.22–M).

§ 125.8 [Reserved]

§ 125.9 Filing of licenses and other authorizations for exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

Licenses and other authorizations for the export of classified technical data or classified defense articles will be forwarded by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to the Defense Investigative Service of the Department of Defense in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual. The Office of Defense Trade Controls will forward a copy of the license to the applicant for the applicant's information. The Defense Investigative Service will return the endorsed license to the Office of Defense Trade Controls upon completion of the authorized export or expiration of the license, whichever occurs first.

PART 126—GENERAL POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2778; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

(a) *General.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses and other approvals for exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in certain countries. This policy applies to Belarus, Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria and Vietnam. This policy also applies to countries with respect to which the United States maintains an arms embargo (e.g., Burma, China, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia, and Sudan) or whenever an export would not otherwise be in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States. Information regarding certain other embargoes appears elsewhere in this section. Comprehensive arms embargoes are normally the subject of a State Department notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The exemptions provided in the regulations in this subchapter, except § 123.17 of this subchapter, do not apply with respect to articles originating in or for export to any proscribed countries, areas, or persons in this § 126.1.

(b) *Shipments.* A defense article licensed for export under this subchapter may not be shipped on a vessel, aircraft or other means of conveyance which is owned or operated by, or leased to or from, any of the proscribed countries or areas.

(c) *Exports and sales prohibited by United Nations Security Council embargoes.* Whenever the United Nations Security Council mandates an arms embargo, all transactions which are prohibited by the embargo and which involve U.S. persons anywhere, or any person in the United States, and defense articles and services of a type enumerated on the United States Munitions List (22 CFR part 121), irrespective of origin, are prohibited under the ITAR for the duration of the embargo, unless the Department of State publishes a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER specifying different measures. This would include, but is not limited to, transactions involving trade by U.S. persons who are located inside or outside of the United States in defense articles and services of U.S. or foreign origin which are located inside or outside of the United States.

(d) *Terrorism.* Exports to countries which the Secretary of State has determined to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism are contrary to the foreign policy of the United States and are thus subject to the policy specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the requirements of section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780) and the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4801, note). The countries in this category are: Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria.

(e) *Proposed sales.* No sale or transfer and no proposal to sell or transfer any defense articles, defense services or technical data subject to this subchapter may be made to any country referred to in this section (including the embassies or consulates of such a country), or to any person acting on its behalf, whether in the United States or abroad, without first obtaining a license or written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls. However, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, it is the policy of the Department of State to deny licenses and approvals in such cases. Any person who knows or has reason to know of such a proposed or actual sale, or transfer, of such articles, services or data must immediately inform the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(f) *Iraq.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles, destined for or originating in Iraq except, if determined to be in the national interest of the United States and subject to the notification requirements of section 1504 of Public Law 108–11, exports may be authorized of nonlethal military equipment and, in the case of lethal military equipment, only that which is designated by the Secretary of State (or designee) for use by a reconstituted (or interim) Iraqi military or police force, and of small arms designated by the Secretary of State (or designee) for use for private security purposes.

(g) *Afghanistan.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in Afghanistan except for the Government of Afghanistan (currently the Afghan Interim Authority) and the International Security Assistance Force, which will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. In addition, lists of persons subject to a broad prohibition, including an arms embargo, due to their affiliation with the Taliban, Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida or those associated with them will continue to be published from time to time.

(h) *Rwanda.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in Rwanda except for the Government of Rwanda, which will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. UN Security Council Resolution 1011 (1995) lifted the embargo only with respect to the Government of Rwanda.

(i) *Democratic Republic of the Congo.* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports or imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo except for non-lethal equipment and training (lethal and non-lethal) to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), and the transitional National Unity Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the integrated Congolese national army and police forces, and humanitarian or protective use, and related assistance and training as notified in advance to the UN. An arms embargo exists with respect to all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and of Ituri, and to groups not party to the Global and All-inclusive Agreement, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 15625, Apr. 4, 1994; 59 FR 42158, Aug. 17, 1994; 61 FR 6113, Feb. 16, 1996; 61 FR 36625, July 12, 1996; 61 FR 41499, Aug. 9, 1996; 62 FR 37133, July 11, 1997; 67 FR 1075, Jan. 9, 2002; 67 FR 15101, Mar. 29, 2002; 67 FR 44352, July 2, 2002; 68 FR 44614, July 30, 2003; 68 FR 65634, Nov. 21, 2003; 69 FR 7350, Feb. 17, 2004; 69 FR 18811, Apr. 9, 2004]

§ 126.2 Temporary suspension or modification of this subchapter.

The Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, may order the temporary suspension or modification of any or all of the regulations of this subchapter in the interest of the security and foreign policy of the United States.

§ 126.3 Exceptions.

In a case of exceptional or undue hardship, or when it is otherwise in the interest of the United States Government, the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls may make an exception to the provisions of this subchapter.

§ 126.4 Shipments by or for United States Government agencies.

(a) A license is not required for the temporary import, or temporary export, of any defense article, including technical data or the performance of a defense service, by or for any agency of the U.S. Government (1) for official use by such an agency, or (2) for carrying out any foreign assistance, cooperative project or sales program authorized by law and subject to control by the President by other means. This exemption applies only when all aspects of a transaction (export, carriage, and delivery abroad) are effected by a United States Government agency or when the export is covered by a United States Government Bill of Lading. This exemption, however, does not apply when a U.S. Government agency acts as a transmittal agent on behalf of a private individual or firm, either as a convenience or in satisfaction of security requirements. The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls must be obtained before defense articles previously exported pursuant to this exemption are permanently transferred (e.g., property disposal of surplus defense articles overseas) unless (i) the transfer is pursuant to a grant, sale, lease, loan or cooperative project under the Arms Export Control Act or a sale, lease or loan under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or (ii) the defense articles have been rendered useless for military purposes beyond the possibility of restoration.

NOTE: *Special definition.* For purposes of this section, defense articles exported abroad for incorporation into a foreign launch vehicle or for use on a foreign launch vehicle or satellite that is to be launched from a foreign country shall be considered a permanent export.

(b) This section does not authorize any department or agency of the U.S. Government to make any export which is otherwise prohibited by virtue of other administrative provisions or by any statute.

(c) A license is not required for the temporary import, or temporary or permanent export, of any classified or unclassified defense articles, including technical data or the performance of a defense service, for end-use by a U.S. Government Agency in a foreign country under the following circumstances:

(1) The export or temporary import is pursuant to a contract with, or written direction by, an agency of the U.S. Government; and

(2) The end-user in the foreign country is a U.S. Government agency or facility, and the defense articles or technical data will not be transferred to any foreign person; and

(3) The urgency of the U.S. Government requirement is such that the appropriate export license or U.S. Government Bill of Lading could not have been obtained in a timely manner.

(d) A Shipper's Export Declaration (SED), required under § 123.22(c) of this subchapter, and a written statement by the exporter certifying that these requirements have been met must be presented at the time of export to the appropriate District Director of Customs or Department of Defense transmittal authority. A copy of the SED and the written certification statement shall be provided to the Office of Defense Trade Controls immediately following the export.

§ 126.5 Canadian exemptions.

(a) *Temporary import of defense articles.* District Director of Customs and postmasters shall permit the temporary import and return to Canada without a license of any unclassified defense articles (see § 120.6 of this subchapter) that originate in Canada for temporary use in the United States and return to Canada. All other temporary imports shall be in accordance with §§ 123.3 and 123.4 of this subchapter.

(b) *Permanent and temporary export of defense articles.* Except for the defense

articles and related technical data, and defense services identified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(20) of this section, for exports that transit third countries, and provided the requirements of this subchapter are met, (to include 22 CFR 120.1 (c) and (d), parts 122 and 123 (except insofar as exemption from licensing requirements is herein authorized) and §126.1, and the requirement to obtain non-transfer and use assurances for all significant military equipment), District Director of Customs and postmasters shall permit, when for end-use in Canada by Canadian Federal or Provincial governmental authorities acting in an official capacity or by a Canadian-registered person or return to the United States, the permanent and temporary export to Canada without a license of defense articles and related technical data identified in 22 CFR 121.1, except as described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (20) of this section, and the defense services and technical data described in paragraph (c) of this section. For purposes of this section, ''Canadian-registered person'' is any Canadian national (including Canadian business entities organized under the laws of Canada), dual national, and permanent resident registered in Canada in accordance with the Canadian Defense Production Act, and such other Canadian Crown Corporations identified by the Department of State in a list of such persons publicly available through the Internet Website of the Office of Defense Trade Controls and by other means. The defense articles, related technical data, and defense services identified in 22 CFR 121.1 continuing to require a license are:

(1) All classified articles, technical data and defense services covered by §121.1 of this subchapter.

(2) All Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Annex Items.

(3) Defense services covered by part 124 of this subchapter, except for those in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Any transaction involving the export of defense articles and defense services for which congressional notification is required in accordance with §123.15 and §124.11 of this subchapter.

(5) All technical data and defense services for gas turbine engine hot sections covered by Categories VI(f) and VIII(b). (This does not include hardware).

(6) Firearms listed in Category I.

(7) Ammunition listed in Category III for the firearms in Category I.

(8) Nuclear weapons strategic delivery systems and all components, parts, accessories and attachments specifically designed for such systems and associated equipment.

(9) Naval nuclear propulsion equipment listed in Category VI(e).

(10) Aircraft listed in Category VIII(a) and developmental aircraft, engines and components identified in Category VIII(f).

(11) All Category XII(c), except any 1st- and 2nd-generation image intensification tube and 1st- and 2nd-generation image intensification night sighting equipment. End items (see §121.8 of this subchapter) in Category XII(c) and related technical data limited to basic operations, maintenance and training information as authorized under the exemption in §125.4(b)(5) of this subchapter may be exported directly to a Canadian Government entity (*i.e.* federal, provincial, territorial, or municipal) without a license.

(12) Chemical agents listed in Category XIV(a), biological agents in Category XIV(b), and equipment listed in Category XIV(c) for dissemination of the chemical agents and biological agents listed in Category XIV(a) and (b).

(13) Nuclear radiation measuring devices manufactured to military specifications listed in Category XIV(d).

(14) All spacecraft in Category XV(a), except commercial communications satellites.

(15) Category XV(c), except end items (see §121.8 of this subchapter) for end use by the Federal Government of Canada exported directly or indirectly through a Canadian-registered person.

(16) Category XV(d).

(17) The following systems, components and parts included within the coverage of Category XV(e):

(i) Anti-jam systems with the ability to respond to incoming interference by adaptively reducing antenna gain (nulling) in the direction of the interference.

(ii) Antennas:

(A) With aperture (overall dimension of the radiating portions of the antenna) greater than 30 feet; or

(B) With all sidelobes less than or equal to −35dB, relative to the peak of the main beam; or

(C) Designed, modified, or configured to provide coverage area on the surface of the earth less than 200 nautical miles in diameter, where ''coverage area'' is defined as that area on the surface of the earth that is illuminated by the main beam width of the antenna (which is the angular distance between half power points of the beam).

(iii) Optical intersatellite data links (cross links) and optical ground satellite terminals.

(iv) Spaceborne regenerative baseband processing (direct up and down conversion to and from baseband) equipment.

(v) Propulsion systems which permit acceleration of the satellite on-orbit (*i.e.*, after mission orbit injection) at rates greater than 0.1g.

(vi) Attitude control and determination systems designed to provide spacecraft pointing determination and control or payload pointing system control better than 0.02 degrees per axis.

(vii) All specifically designed or modified systems, components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment for all Category XV(a) items, except when specifically designed or modified for use in commercial communications satellites.

(18) Nuclear weapons design and test equipment listed in Category XVI.

(19) Submersible and oceanographic vessels and related articles listed in Category XX(a) through (d).

(20) Miscellaneous articles covered by Category XXI.

(c) *Defense service exemption*. A defense service is exempt from the licensing requirements of part 124 of this subchapter, when the following criteria can be met.

(1) The item, technical data, defense service and transaction is not identified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (20) of this section; and

(2) The transfer of technical data and provision of defense service is limited to the following activities:

(i) Canadian-registered person or a registered and eligible U.S. company (in accordance with part 122 of this subchapter) preparing a quote or bid proposal in response to a written request from a Department or Agency of the United States Federal Government or from a Canadian Federal, Provincial, or Territorial Government; or

(ii) Produce, design, assemble, maintain or service a defense article (*i.e.*, hardware, technical data) for use by a registered U.S. company; or, a U.S. Federal Government Program; or for end use in a Canadian Federal, Provincial, or Territorial Government Program; and

(iii) The defense services and technical data are limited to that defined in paragraph (c)(6) of this section; and

(3) The Canadian contractor and subcontractor certify, in writing, to the U.S. exporter that the technical data and defense service being exported will be used only for an activity identified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section; and

(4) A written arrangement between the U.S. exporter and the Canadian recipient (such as a consummated Non-Disclosure or other multi-party agreement, Technology Transfer Control Plan, contract or purchase order) must:

(i) Limit delivery of the defense articles being produced directly to an identified manufacturer in the United States registered in accordance with part 122 of this subchapter; a Department or Agency of the United States Federal Government; a Canadian-registered person authorized in writing to manufacture defense articles by and for the Government of Canada; a Canadian Federal, Provincial, or Territorial Government; and

(ii) Prohibit the disclosure of the technical data to any other contractor or subcontractor who is not a Canadian-registered person; and

(iii) Provide that any subcontract contain all the limitations of this section; and

(iv) Require that the Canadian contractor, including subcontractors, destroy or return to the U.S. exporter in the United States all of the technical data exported pursuant to the contract or purchase order upon fulfillment of

the contract, unless for use by a Canadian or United States Government entity that requires in writing the technical data be maintained. The U.S. exporter must be provided written certification that the technical data is being retained or destroyed; and

(v) Include a clause requiring that all documentation created from U.S. technical data contain the statement ''This document contains technical data, the use of which is restricted by the U.S. Arms Export Control Act. This data has been provided in accordance with, and subject to, the limitations specified in ¶126.5 of the International Traffic In Arms Regulations (ITAR). By accepting this data, the consignee agrees to honor the requirements of the ITAR''; and

(5) The U.S. exporter must provide the Office of Defense Trade Controls a semi-annual report of all their ongoing activities authorized under this section. The report shall include the article(s) being produced; the end user(s) (*i.e.*, name of U.S. or Canadian company); the end item into which the product is to be incorporated; the intended end use of the product (e.g., United States or Canadian Defense contract number and identification of program); the name and address of all the Canadian contractors and subcontractors; and

(6) The defense services and technical data are limited to those in paragraphs (c)(6)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), and do not include paragraphs *(c)(6)(v), (vi) and (vii)* of this section:

(i) *Build-to-Print*. Build-to-Print means that a foreign consignee can produce a defense article from engineering drawings without any technical assistance from a U.S. exporter. This transaction is based strictly on a ''hand-off'' approach because the foreign consignee is understood to have the inherent capability to produce the defense article and only lacks the necessary drawings. Supporting documentation such as acceptance criteria, and specifications, may be released on an as-required basis (*i.e.* ''must have'') such that the foreign consignee would not be able to produce an acceptable defense article without this additional supporting documentation. Documentation which is not absolutely necessary to permit manufacture of an acceptable defense article (*i.e.* ''nice to have'') is not considered within the boundaries of a ''Build-to Print'' data package; and/or

(ii) *Build/Design-to-Specification*. ''Build/Design-to-Specification'' means that a foreign consignee can design and produce a defense article from requirement specifications without any technical assistance from the U.S. exporter. This transaction is based strictly on a ''hands-off'' approach since the foreign consignee is understood to have the inherent capability to both design and produce the defense article and only lacks the necessary requirement information; and/or

(iii) *Basic Research*. ''Basic Research''—means a systemic study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and observable facts without specific applications towards processes or products in mind. It does not include ''Applied Research'' (*i.e.* a systemic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. It is a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.); and

(iv) *Maintenance* (*i.e.*, inspection, testing, calibration or repair, including overhaul, reconditioning and one-to-one replacement of any defective items, parts or components, but excluding any modification, enhancement, upgrade or other form of alteration or improvement that changes the basic performance of the item); and does not include

(v) *Design Methodology*, such as: The underlying engineering methods and design philosophy utilized (*i.e.*, the ''why'' or information that explains the rationale for particular design decision, engineering feature, or performance requirement); engineering experience (e.g., lessons learned); and the rationale and associated databases (e.g., design allowables, factors of safety, component life predictions, failure analysis criteria) that establish the

operational requirements (e.g., performance, mechanical, electrical, electronic, reliability and maintainability) of a defense article. (Final analytical results and the initial conditions and parameters may be provided.)

(vi) *Engineering Analysis*, such as: Analytical methods and tools used to design or evaluate a defense article's performance against the operational requirements. Analytical methods and tools include the development and/or use of mockups, computer models and simulations, and test facilities. (Final analytical results and the initial conditions and parameters may be provided.)

(vii) *Manufacturing Know-how,* such as: Information that provides detailed manufacturing processes and techniques needed to translate a detailed design into a qualified, finished defense article. (Information may be provided in a build-to-print package identified in paragraph (c)(6)(i) of this section that is necessary in order to produce an acceptable defense article.).

(d) *Reexports/retransfer*. Rexport/retransfer in Canada to another end user or end use or from Canada to another destination, except the United States, must in all instances have the prior approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Unless otherwise exempt in this subchapter, the original exporter is responsible, upon request from a Canadian-registered person for obtaining or providing reexport/retransfer approval. In any instance when the U.S. exporter is no longer available to the Canadian end user the request for reexport/retransfer may be made directly to Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls. All requests must include the information in §123.9(c) of this subchapter. Reexport/retransfer approval is acquired by:

(1) If the reexport/retransfer being requested could be made pursuant to this section (*i.e.*, a retransfer within Canada to another eligible Canadian recipient under this section) if exported directly from the U.S., upon receipt by the U.S. company of a request by a Canadian end user, the original U.S. exporter is authorized to grant on behalf of the U.S. Government by confirming in writing to the Canadian requester that the reexport/retransfer is authorized subject to the conditions of this section; or

(2) If the reexport/retransfer is to an end use or end user that, if directly exported from the U.S. requires a license, retransfer must be handled in accordance with §123.9 of this subchapter.

NOTES TO §126.5: 1. In any instance when the exporter has knowledge that the defense article exempt from licensing is being exported for use other than by a qualified Canadian-registered person or for export to another foreign destination, other than the United States, in its original form or incorporated into another item, an export license must be obtained prior to the transfer to Canada.

2.

Additional exemptions exist in other sections of this subchapter that are applicable to Canada, for example §§123.9, 125.4 and 124.2 which allows for the performance of defense services related to training in basic operations and maintenance, without a license, for defense articles lawfully exported, including those identified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (20) of this section.

[66 FR 10576, Feb. 16, 2001; 66 FR 36834, July 13, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 78686, Dec. 26, 2002]

§126.6 Foreign-owned military aircraft and naval vessels, and the Foreign Military Sales program.

(a) A license from the Office of Defense Trade Controls is not required if:

(1) The article or technical data to be exported was sold, leased, or loaned by the Department of Defense to a foreign country or international organization pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and

(2) The article or technical data is delivered to representatives of such a country or organization in the United States; and

(3) The article or technical data is to be exported from the United States on a military aircraft or naval vessel of that government or organization or via the Defense Transportation Service (DTS).

(b) *Foreign military aircraft and naval vessels*. A license is not required for the entry into the United States of military aircraft or naval vessels of any foreign state if no overhaul, repair, or modification of the aircraft or naval

vessel is to be performed. However, Department of State approval for overflight (pursuant to the 49 U.S.C. 1508) and naval visits must be obtained from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of International Security Operations.

(c) *Foreign Military Sales Program.* A license from the Office of Defense Trade Controls is not required if the defense article or technical data or a defense service to be transferred was sold, leased or loaned by the Department of Defense to a foreign country or international organization under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program of the Arms Export Control Act pursuant to an Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) authorizing such transfer which meets the criteria stated below:

(1) Transfers of the defense articles, technical data or defense services using this exemption may take place only during the period which the FMS Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) and implementing USG FMS contracts and subcontracts are in effect and serve as authorization for the transfers hereunder in lieu of a license. After the USG FMS contracts and subcontracts have expired and the LOA no longer serves as such authorization, any further provision of defense articles, technical data or defense services shall not be covered by this section and shall instead be subject to other authorization requirements of this subchapter; and

(2) The defense article, technical data or defense service to be transferred are specifically identified in an executed LOA, in furtherance of the Foreign Military Sales Program signed by an authorized Department of Defense Representative and an authorized representative of the foreign government, and

(3) The transfer of the defense article and related technical data is effected during the duration of the relevant Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA), similarly a defense service is to be provided only during the duration of the USG FMS contract or subcontract and not to exceed the specified duration of the LOA, and

(4) The transfer is not to a country identified in § 126.1 of this subchapter, and

(5) The U.S. person responsible for the transfer maintains records of all transfers in accordance with Part 122 of this subchapter, and

(6) For transfers of defense articles and technical data,

(i) The transfer is made by the relevant foreign diplomatic mission of the purchasing country or its authorized freight forwarder, provided that the freight forwarder is registered with the Office of Defense Trade Controls pursuant to Part 122 of this subchapter, and

(ii) At the time of shipment, the District Director of Customs is provided an original and properly executed DSP–94 accompanied by a copy of the LOA and any other documents required by U.S. Customs in carrying out their responsibilities. The Shippers Export Declaration or, if authorized, the outbound manifest, must be annotated ''This shipment is being exported under the authority of Department of State Form DSP–94. It covers FMS Case [insert case identification], expiration [insert date]. 22 CFR 126.6 applicable. The U.S. Government point of contact is _____, telephone number _____,'' and

(iii) If, classified hardware and related technical data are involved the transfer must have the requisite USG security clearance and transportation plan and be shipped in accordance with the Department of Defense National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual, or

(7) For transfers of defense services:

(i) A contract or subcontract between the U.S. person(s) responsible for providing the defense service and the USG exists that:

(A) Specifically defines the scope of the defense service to be transferred;

(B) Identifies the FMS case identifier,

(C) Identifies the foreign recipients of the defense service

(D) Identifies any other U.S. or foreign parties that may be involved and their roles/responsibilities, to the extent known when the contract is executed,

(E) Provides a specified period of duration in which the defense service may be performed, and

(ii) The U.S. person(s) identified in the contract maintain a registration

with the Office of Defense Trade Controls for the entire time that the defense service is being provided. In any instance when the U.S. registered person(s) identified in the contract employs a subcontractor, the subcontractor may only use this exemption when registered with DTC, and when such subcontract meets the above stated requirements, and

(iii) In instances when the defense service involves the transfer of classified technical data, the U.S. person transferring the defense service must have the appropriate USG security clearance and a transportation plan, if appropriate, in compliance with the Department of Defense National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual, and

(iv) The U.S. person responsible for the transfer reports the initial transfer, citing this section of the ITAR, the FMS case identifier, contract and subcontract number, the foreign country, and the duration of the service being provided to the Office of Defense Trade Controls using DTC's Direct Shipment Verification Program.

[65 FR 45287, July 21, 2000]

§ 126.7 Denial, revocation, suspension or amendment of licenses and other approvals.

(a) *Policy*. Licenses or approvals shall be denied or revoked whenever required by any statute of the United States (see §§ 127.6 and 127.10 of this subchapter). Any application for an export license or other approval under this subchapter may be disapproved, and any license or other approval or exemption granted under this subchapter may be revoked, suspended, or amended without prior notice whenever:

(1) The Department of State deems such action to be in furtherance of world peace, the national security or the foreign policy of the United States, or is otherwise advisable; or

(2) The Department of State believes that 22 U.S.C. 2778, any regulation contained in this subchapter, or the terms of any U.S. Government export authorization (including the terms of a manufacturing license or technical assistance agreement, or export authorization granted pursuant to the Export Administration Act, as amended) has been violated by any party to the export or other person having significant interest in the transaction; or

(3) An applicant is the subject of an indictment for a violation of any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter; or

(4) An applicant or any party to the export or the agreement has been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter; or

(5) An applicant is ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other authorization to import defense articles or defense services from, any agency of the U.S. Government; or

(6) An applicant, any party to the export or agreement, any source or manufacturer of the defense article or defense service or any person who has a significant interest in the transaction has been debarred, suspended, or otherwise is ineligible to receive an export license or other authorization from any agency of the U.S. government (e.g., pursuant to debarment by the Department of Commerce under 15 CFR part 388 or by the Department of State under part 127 or 128 of this subchapter); or

(7) An applicant has failed to include any of the information or documentation expressly required to support a license application or other request for approval under this subchapter or as required in the instructions in the applicable Department of State form; or

(8) An applicant is subject to sanctions under other relevant U.S. laws (e.g., the Missile Technology Controls title of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991 (Pub. L. 101–510); the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102–182); or the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–484)).

(b) *Notification*. The Office of Defense Trade Controls will notify applicants or licensees or other appropriate United States persons of actions taken pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. The reasons for the action will be stated as specifically as security and foreign policy considerations permit.

(c) *Reconsideration*. If a written request for reconsideration of an adverse decision is made within 30 days after a

person has been informed of the decision, the U.S. person will be accorded an opportunity to present additional information. The case will then be reviewed by the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(d) *Reconsideration of certain applications.* Applications for licenses or other requests for approval denied for repeated failure to provide information or documentation expressly required will normally not be reconsidered during the thirty day period following denial. They will be reconsidered after this period only after a final decision is made on whether the applicant will be subject to an administrative penalty imposed pursuant to this subchapter. Any request for reconsideration shall be accompanied by a letter explaining the steps that have been taken to correct the failure and to ensure compliance with the requirements of this subchapter.

(e) *Special definition.* For purposes of this section, the term *party to the export* means:

(1) The chief executive officer, president, vice-presidents, other senior officers and officials (e.g., comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) and any member of the board of directors of the applicant;

(2) The freight forwarders or designated exporting agent of the applicant; and

(3) Any consignee or end-user of any item to be exported.

§ 126.8 Proposals to foreign persons relating to significant military equipment.

(a) Certain proposals to foreign persons for the sale or manufacture abroad of significant military equipment require either the prior approval of, or prior notification to, the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(1) Sale of significant military equipment: Prior approval requirement. The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required before a U.S. person may make a proposal or presentation designed to constitute a basis for a decision on the part of any foreign person to purchase significant military equipment on the U.S. Munitions List whenever all the following conditions are met:

(i) The value of the significant military equipment to be sold is $14,000,000 or more; and

(ii) The equipment is intended for use by the armed forces of any foreign country other than a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, New Zealand, or Japan; and

(iii) The sale would involve the export from the United States of any defense article or the furnishing abroad of any defense service including technical data; and

(iv) The identical significant military equipment has not been previously licensed for permanent export or approved for sale under the Foreign Military Sales Program of the Department of Defense, to any foreign country.

(2) Sale of significant military equipment: Prior notification requirement. The Office Defense Trade Controls must be notified in writing at least thirty days in advance of any proposal or presentation concerning the sale of significant military equipment whenever the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) through (iii) of this section are met and the identical equipment has been previously licensed for permanent export or approved for sale under the FMS Program to any foreign country.

(3) Manufacture abroad of significant military equipment: Prior approval requirement. The approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required before a U.S. person may make a proposal or presentation designed to constitute a basis for a decision on the part of any foreign person to enter into any manufacturing license agreement or technical assistance agreement for the production or assembly of significant military equipment, regardless of dollar value, in any foreign country, whenever:

(i) The equipment is intended for use by the armed forces of any foreign country; and

(ii) The agreement would involve the export from the United States of any defense article or the furnishing abroad of any defense service including technical data.

(b) *Definition of proposal or presentation.* The terms proposal or presentation (designed to constitute a basis

for a decision to purchase and to enter into any agreement) mean the communication of information in sufficient detail that the person communicating that information knows or should know that it would permit an intended purchaser to decide either to acquire the particular equipment in question or to enter into the manufacturing license agreement or technical assistance agreement. For example, a presentation which describes the equipment's performance characteristics, price, and probable availability for delivery would require prior notification or approval, as appropriate, where the conditions specified in paragraph (a) of this section are met. By contrast, the following would not require prior notification or approval: Advertising or other reporting in a publication of general circulation; preliminary discussions to ascertain market potential; or merely calling attention to the fact that a company manufactures a particular item of significant military equipment.

(c) *Satisfaction of requirements.* (1) The requirement of this section for prior approval is met by any of the following:

(i) A written statement from the Office of Defense Trade Controls approving the proposed sale or agreement or approving the making of a proposal or presentation.

(ii) A license issued under § 125.2 or § 125.3 of this subchapter for the export of technical data relating to the proposed sale or agreement to the country concerned.

(iii) A temporary export license issued under § 123.5 of this subchapter relating to the proposed sale or agreement for a demonstration to the armed forces of the country of export.

(iv) With respect to manufacturing license agreements or technical assistance agreements, the application for export licenses pursuant to the two preceding subparagraphs must state that they are related to possible agreements of this kind.

(2) The requirement of this section for prior notification is met by informing the Office of Defense Trade Controls by letter at least 30 days before making the proposal or presentation. The letter must comply with the procedures set forth in paragraph (d) of this section and must identify the relevant license, approval, or FMS case by which the identical equipment had previously been authorized for permanent export or sale. The Office of Defense Trade Controls will provide written acknowledgement of such prior notification to confirm compliance with this requirement and the commencement of the 30-day notification period.

(d) *Procedures.* Unless a license has been obtained pursuant to § 126.8(c)(1)(ii) or (iii), a request for prior approval to make a proposal or presentation with respect to significant military equipment, or a 30-day prior notification regarding the sale of such equipment, must be made by letter to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. The letter must outline in detail the intended transaction, including usage of the equipment involved and the country (or countries) involved. Seven copies of the letter should be provided as well as seven copies of suitable descriptive information concerning the equipment.

(e) *Statement to accompany licensing requests.* (1) Every application for an export license or other approval to implement a sale or agreement which meets the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant which either:

(i) Refers to a specific notification made or approval previously granted with respect to the transaction; or

(ii) Certifies that no proposal or presentation requiring prior notification or approval has been made.

(2) The Department of State may require a similar statement from the Foreign Military Sales contractor concerned in any case where the United States Government receives a request for a letter of offer for a sale which meets the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) *Penalties.* In addition to other remedies and penalties prescribed by law or this subchapter, a failure to satisfy the prior approval or prior notification requirements of this section may be considered to be a reason for disapproval of a license, agreement or sale under the FMS program.

(g) *License for technical data.* Nothing in this section constitutes or is to be construed as an exemption from the licensing requirement for the export of technical data that is embodied in any proposal or presentation made to any foreign persons.

§ 126.9 Advisory opinions and related authorizations.

(a) Any person desiring information as to whether the Office of Defense Trade controls would be likely to grant a license or other approval for the export or approval of a particular defense article or defense service to a particular country may request an advisory opinion from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. These opinions are not binding on the Department of State and are revocable. A request for an advisory opinion must be made in writing and must outline in detail the equipment, its usage, the security classification (if any) of the articles or related technical data, and the country or countries involved. An original and seven copies of the letter must be provided along with seven copies of suitable descriptive information concerning the defense article or defense service

(b) *Related authorizations.* The Office of Defense Trade Controls may, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, provide export authorization, subject to all other relevant requirements of this subchapter, both for transactions that have been the subject of advisory opinions requested by prospective U.S. exporters, or for the Office's own initiatives. Such initiatives may cover pilot programs, or specifically anticipated circumstances for which the Office considers special authorizations appropriate.

[65 FR 45285, July 21, 2000]

§ 126.10 Disclosure of information.

(a) *Freedom of Information.* Subchapter R of this title contains regulations on the availability to the public of information and records of the Department of State. The provisions of subchapter R apply to such disclosures by the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(b) *Determinations required by law.* Section 38(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) provides by reference to certain procedures of the Export Administrative Act that certain information required by the Department of State in connection with the licensing process may generally not be disclosed to the public unless certain determinations relating to the national interest are made in accordance with the procedures specified in that provision, except that the names of the countries and the types and quantities of defense articles for which licenses are issued under this section shall not be withheld from public disclosure unless the President determines that release of such information would be contrary to the national interest. Determinations required by section 38(e) shall be made by the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs.

(c) *Information required under part 130.* Part 130 of this subchapter contains specific provisions on the disclosure of information described in that part.

(d) *National Interest Determinations.* In accordance with section 38(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(e)), the Secretary of State has determined that the following disclosures are in the national interest of the United States:

(1) Furnishing information to foreign governments for law enforcement or regulatory purposes; and

(2) Furnishing information to foreign governments and other agencies of the U.S. Government in the context of multilateral or bilateral export regimes (e.g., the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, and CoCoM).

[58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 126.11 Relations to other provisions of law.

The provisions in this subchapter are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, any other provisions of law or regulations. The sale of firearms in the United States, for example, remains subject to the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 and regulations administered by the Department of the Treasury. The performance of defense

services on behalf of foreign governments by retired military personnel continues to require consent pursuant to Part 3a of this title. Persons who intend to export defense articles or furnish defense services should consequently not assume that satisfying the requirements of this subchapter relieves one of other requirements of law.

§ 126.12 Continuation in force.

All determinations, authorizations, licenses, approvals of contracts and agreements and other action issued, authorized, undertaken, or entered into by the Department of State pursuant to section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, or under the previous provisions of this subchapter, continue in full force and effect until or unless modified, revoked or superseded by the Department of State.

§ 126.13 Required information.

(a) All applications for licenses (DSP–5, DSP–61, DSP–73, and DSP–85), all requests for approval of agreements and amendments thereto under part 124 of this subchapter, all requests for other written authorizations, and all 30-day prior notifications of sales of significant military equipment under § 126.8(c) must include a letter signed by a responsible official empowered by the applicant and addressed to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, stating whether:

(1) The applicant or the chief executive officer, president, vice-presidents, other senior officers or officials (e.g., comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) or any member of the board of directors is the subject of an indictment for or has been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter since the effective date of the Arms Export Control Act, Public Law 94–329, 90 Stat. 729 (June 30, 1976);

(2) The applicant or the chief executive officer, president, vice-presidents, other senior officers or officials (e.g., comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) or any member of the board of directors is ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to import defense articles or defense services from, or to receive an export license or other approval from, any agency of the U.S. Government;

(3) To the best of the applicant's knowledge, any party to the export as defined in § 126.7(e) has been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter since the effective date of the Arms Export Control Act, Public Law 94–329, 90 Stat. 729 (June 30, 1976), or is ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to import defense articles or defense services from, or to receive an export license or other approval from any agency of the U.S. government; and

(4) The natural person signing the application, notification or other request for approval (including the statement required by this subsection) is a citizen or national of the United States, has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence (and maintains such a residence) under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101(a), section 101(a)20, 60 Stat. 163), or is an official of a foreign government entity in the United States.

(b) In addition, all applications for licenses must include, on the application or an addendum sheet, the complete names and addresses of all U.S. consignors and freight forwarders, and all foreign consignees and foreign intermediate consignees involved in the transaction. If there are multiple consignors, consignees or freight forwarders, and all the required information cannot be included on the application form, an addendum sheet and seven copies containing this information must be provided. The addendum sheet must be marked at the top as follows: ''Attachment to Department of State License From (insert DSP–5, 61, 73, or 85, as appropriate) for Export of (insert commodity) valued at (insert U.S. dollar amount) to (insert country of ultimate destination).'' The Office of Defense Trade Controls will impress one copy of the addendum sheet with the Department of State seal and return it to the applicant with each license. The sealed addendum sheet must remain attached to the license as an

integral part thereof. District Directors of Customs and Department of Defense transmittal authorities will permit only those U.S. consignors or freight forwarders listed on the license or sealed addendum sheet to make shipments under the license, and only to those foreign consignees named on the documents. Applicants should list all freight forwarders who may be involved with shipments under the license to ensure that the list is complete and to avoid the need for amendments to the list after the license has been approved. If there are unusual or extraordinary circumstances that preclude the specific identification of all the U.S. consignors and freight forwarders and all foreign consignees, the applicant must provide a letter of explanation with each application.

(c) In cases when foreign nationals are employed at or assigned to security-cleared facilities, provision by the applicant of a Technology Control Plan (available from the Defense Investigative Service) will facilitate processing.

§ 126.14 Special comprehensive export authorizations for NATO, Australia, and Japan.

(a) With respect to NATO members, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may provide the comprehensive authorizations described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for circumstances where the full parameters of a commercial export endeavor including the needed defense exports can be well anticipated and described in advance, thereby making use of such comprehensive authorizations appropriate.

(1) *Major Project Authorization*. With respect to NATO members, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may provide comprehensive authorizations for well circumscribed commercially developed ''major projects'', where a principal registered U.S. exporter/prime contractor identifies in advance the broad parameters of a commercial project including defense exports needed, other participants (e.g., exporters with whom they have ''teamed up'', subcontractors), and foreign government end users. Projects eligible for such authorization may include a commercial export of a major weapons system for a foreign government involving, for example, multiple U.S. suppliers under a commercial teaming agreement to design, develop and manufacture defense articles to meet a foreign government's requirements. U.S. exporters seeking such authorization must provide detailed information concerning the scope of the project, including other exporters, U.S. subcontractors, and planned exports (including re-exports) of defense articles, defense services, and technical data, and meet the other requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) *Major Program Authorization*. With respect to NATO members, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may provide comprehensive authorizations for well circumscribed commercially developed ''major program''. This variant would be available where a single registered U.S. exporter defines in advance the parameters of a broad commercial program for which the registrant will be providing all phases of the necessary support (including the needed hardware, tech data, defense services, development, manufacturing, and logistic support). U.S. exporters seeking such authorization must provide detailed information concerning the scope of the program, including planned exports (including re-exports) of defense articles, defense services, and technical data, and meet the other requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3)(i) *Global Project Authorization*. With respect to NATO members, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may provide a comprehensive ''Global Project Authorization'' to registered U.S. exporters for exports of defense articles, technical data or defense services in support of government to government cooperative projects (covering research and development or production) with one of these countries undertaken pursuant to an agreement between the USG and the government of such country, or a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Defense and the country's Ministry of Defense.

(ii) A set of standard terms and conditions derived from and corresponding to the breadth of the activities and phases covered in such a cooperative MOU will provide the basis for this comprehensive authorization for all U.S. exporters (and foreign end users) identified by DoD as participating in such cooperative project. Such authorizations may cover a broad range of defined activities in support of such programs including multiple shipments of defense articles and technical data and performance of defense services for extended periods, and re-exports to approved end users.

(iii) Eligible end users will be limited to ministries of defense of MOU signatory countries and foreign companies serving as contractors of such countries.

(iv) Any requirement for non-transfer and use assurances from a foreign government may be deemed satisfied by the signature by such government of a cooperative agreement or by its ministry of defense of a cooperative MOU where the agreement or MOU contains assurances that are comparable to that required by a DSP–83 with respect to foreign governments and that clarifies that the government is undertaking responsibility for all its participating companies. The authorized non-government participants or end users (e.g., the participating government's contractors) will still be required to execute DSP–83's.

(4) *Technical Data Supporting an Acquisition, Teaming Arrangement, Merger, Joint Venture Authorization.* With respect to NATO member countries, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Office of Defense Trade Controls may provide a registered U.S. defense company a comprehensive authorization to export technical data in support of the U.S. exporter's consideration of entering into a teaming arrangement, joint venture, merger, acquisition, or similar arrangement with prospective foreign partners. Specifically the authorization is designed to permit the export of a broadly defined set of technical data to qualifying well established foreign defense firms in NATO countries, Australia, Japan, or Sweden in order to better facilitate a sufficiently in depth assessment of the benefits, opportunities and other relevant considerations presented by such prospective arrangements. U.S exporters seeking such authorization must provide detailed information concerning the arrangement, joint venture, merger or acquisition, including any planned exports of defense articles, defense services, and technical data, and meet the other requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Provisions and Requirements for Comprehensive Authorizations.* Requests for the special comprehensive authorizations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section should be by letter addressed to the Office of Defense Trade Control. With regard to a commercial major program or project authorization, or technical data supporting a teaming arrangement, merger, joint venture or acquisition, registered U.S. exporters may consult the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls about eligibility for and obtaining available comprehensive authorizations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section or pursuant to §126.9(b).

(1) Requests for consideration of all such authorizations should be formulated to correspond to one of the authorizations set out in paragraph (a) of this section, and should include:

(i) A description of the proposed program or project, including where appropriate a comprehensive description of all phases or stages; and

(ii) Its value; and

(iii) Types of exports needed in support of the program or project; and

(iv) Projected duration of same, within permissible limits; and

(v) Description of the exporter's plan for record keeping and auditing of all phases of the program or project; and

(vi) In the case of authorizations for exports in support of government to government cooperative projects, identification of the cooperative project.

(2) Amendments to the requested authorization may be requested in writing as appropriate, and should include a detailed description of the aspects of the activities being proposed for amendment.

(3) The comprehensive authorizations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section may be made valid for the duration of the major commercial program

or project, or cooperative project, not to exceed 10 years.

(4) Included among the criteria required for such authorizations are those set out in Part 124, e.g., §§124.7, 124.8 and 124.9, as well as §§125.4 (technical data exported in furtherance of an agreement) and 123.16 (hardware being included in an agreement). Provisions required will also take into account the congressional notification requirements in §§123.15 and 124.11 of the ITAR. Specifically, comprehensive congressional notifications corresponding to the comprehensive parameters for the major program or project or cooperative project should be possible, with additional notifications such as those required by law for changes in value or other significant modifications.

(5) All authorizations will be consistent with all other applicable requirements of the ITAR, including requirements for non-transfer and use assurances (see §§123.10 and 124.10), congressional notifications (e.g., §§123.15 and 124.11), and other documentation (e.g., §§123.9 and 126.13).

(6) Special auditing and reporting requirements will also be required for these authorizations. Exporters using special authorizations are required to establish an electronic system for keeping records of all defense articles, defense services and technical data exported and comply with all applicable requirements for submitting shipping or export information within the allotted time.

[65 FR 45285, July 21, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 35900, July 10, 2001]

PART 127—VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, and 42, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2791); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 401; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 2779a; 22 U.S.C. 2780.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39316, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§127.1 Violations.

(a) It is unlawful:

(1) To export or attempt to export from the United States any defense article or technical data or to furnish any defense service for which a license or written approval is required by this subchapter without first obtaining the required license or written approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls;

(2) To import or attempt to import any defense article whenever a license is required by this subchapter without first obtaining the required license or written approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls;

(3) To conspire to export, import, reexport or cause to be exported, imported or reexported, any defense article or to furnish any defense service for which a license or written approval is required by this subchapter without first obtaining the required license or written approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls; or

(4) To violate any of the terms or conditions of licenses or approvals granted pursuant to this subchapter.

(b) Any person who is granted a license or other approval under this subchapter is responsible for the acts of employees, agents, and all authorized persons to whom possession of the licensed defense article or technical data has been entrusted regarding the operation, use, possession, transportation, and handling of such defense article or technical data abroad. All persons abroad subject to U.S. jurisdiction who obtain temporary custody of a defense article exported from the United States or produced under an agreement described in part 124 of this subchapter, and irrespective of the number of intermediate transfers, are bound by the regulations of this subchapter in the

same manner and to the same extent as the original owner or transferer.

(c) A person with knowledge that another person is then ineligible pursuant to §§ 120.1(c) of this subchapter or 126.7 of this chapter, is then subject to an order of debarment, or interim suspension, may not, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, without prior disclosure of the facts to, and written authorization from, the Office of Defense Trade Controls:

(1) Apply for, obtain, or use any export control document as defined in § 127.2(b) for such debarred, suspended, or ineligible person; or

(2) Order, buy, receive, use, sell, deliver, store, dispose of, forward, transport, finance, or otherwise service or participate in any transaction which may involve any defense article or the furnishing of any defense service for which a license or approval is required by this subchapter for export, where such debarred, suspended, or ineligible person may obtain any benefit therefrom or have any direct or indirect interest therein.

(d) No person may willfully cause, or aid, abet, counsel, demand, induce, procure or permit the commission of any act prohibited by, or the omission of any act required by 22 U.S.C. 2778, 22 U.S.C. 2779, or any regulation, license, approval, or order issued thereunder.

§ 127.2 Misrepresentation and omission of facts.

(a) It is unlawful to use any export or temporary import control document containing a false statement or misrepresenting or omitting a material fact for the purpose of exporting any defense article or technical data or the furnishing of any defense service for which a license or approval is required by this subchapter. Any false statement, misrepresentation, or omission of material fact in an export or temporary import control document will be considered as made in a matter within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. 1001, 22 U.S.C. 2778 and 22 U.S.C. 2779.

(b) For the purpose of this section, *export or temporary import control documents* include the following:

(1) An application for a permanent export or a temporary import license and supporting documents.

(2) Shipper's Export Declaration.

(3) Invoice.

(4) Declaration of destination.

(5) Delivery verification.

(6) Application for temporary export.

(7) Application for registration.

(8) Purchase order.

(9) Foreign import certificate.

(10) Bill-of-lading.

(11) Airway bill.

(12) Nontransfer and use certificate.

(13) Any other document used in the regulation or control of a defense article, defense service or technical data for which a license or approval is required by this subchapter.

§ 127.3 Penalties for violations.

Any person who willfully:

(a) Violates any provision of section 38 or section 39 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778 and 2779), or any undertaking specifically required by part 124 of this subchapter; or

(b) In a registration, license application or report required by section 38 or section 39 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2278 and 2779) or by any rule or regulation issued under either section, makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, as prescribed by 22 U.S.C. 2778(c).

§ 127.4 Authority of U.S. Customs Service officers.

(a) U.S. Customs Service officers may take appropriate action to ensure observance of this subchapter as to the export or the attempted export of any defense article or technical data, including the inspection of loading or unloading of any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft. This applies whether the export is authorized by license or by written approval issued under this subchapter.

(b) U.S. Customs Service officers have the authority to investigate, detain or seize any export or attempted export of defense articles or technical data contrary to this subchapter.

(c) Upon the presentation to a Customs Officer of a license or written approval authorizing the export of any defense article, the customs officer may require the production of other relevant documents and information relating to the proposed export. This includes an invoice, order, packing list, shipping document, correspondence, instructions, and the documents otherwise required by the U.S. Customs Service.

§ 127.5 Authority of the Defense Investigative Service.

In the case of exports involving classified technical data or defense articles, the Defense Investigative Service may take appropriate action to ensure compliance with the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual. Upon a request to the Defense Investigative Service regarding the export of any classified defense article or technical data, the Defense Investigative Service official or a designated government transmittal authority may require the production of other relevant documents and information relating to the proposed export.

§ 127.6 Seizure and forfeiture in attempts at illegal exports.

(a) An attempt to export from the United States any defense articles in violation of the provisions of this subchapter constitutes an offense punishable under section 401 of title 22 of the United States Code. Whenever it is known or there is probable cause to believe that any defense article is intended to be or is being or has been exported or removed from the United States in violation of law, such article and any vessel, vehicle or aircraft involved in such attempt is subject to seizure, forfeiture and disposition as provided in section 401 of title 22 of the United States Code.

(b) Similarly, an attempt to violate any of the conditions under which a temporary export or temporary import license was issued pursuant to this subchapter or to violate the requirements of § 123.2 of this subchapter also constitutes an offense punishable under section 401 of title 22 of the United States Code, and such article, together with any vessel, vehicle or aircraft involved in any such attempt is subject to seizure, forfeiture, and disposition as provided in section 401 of title 22 of the United States Code.

§ 127.7 Debarment.

(a) In implementing section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, the Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs may prohibit any person from participating directly or indirectly in the export of defense articles, including technical data or in the furnishing of defense services for which a license or approval is required by this subchapter for any of the reasons listed below. Any such prohibition is referred to as a debarment for purposes of this subchapter. The Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs shall determine the appropriate period of time for debarment, which shall generally be for a period of three years.

(b) Grounds. (1) The basis for a statutory debarment, as described in paragraph (c) of this section, is any conviction for violating the Arms Export Control Act (see § 127.3 of this subchapter) or any conspiracy to violate the Arms Export Control Act.

(2) The basis for administrative debarment, described in part 128 of this subchapter, is any violation of 22 U.S.C. 2778 or any rule or regulation issued thereunder when such a violation is of such a character as to provide a reasonable basis for the Office of Defense Trade Controls to believe that the violator cannot be relied upon to comply with the statute or these rules or regulations in the future, and when such violation is established in accordance with part 128 of this subchapter.

(c) *Statutory Debarment.* Section 38(g)(4) of the Arms Export Control Act prohibits the issuance of licenses to persons who have been convicted of violating the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter. Discretionary authority to issue licenses is provided, but only if certain statutory requirements are met. It is the policy of the Department of State not to consider applications for licenses or requests for approvals involving any person who has been convicted of violating the Arms Export Control Act or convicted of conspiracy

to violate that Act for a three year period following conviction. Such individuals shall be notified in writing that they are debarred pursuant to this policy. A list of persons who have been convicted of such offenses and debarred for this reason shall be published periodically in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Debarment in such cases is based solely upon the outcome of a criminal proceeding, conducted by a court of the United States, that established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in accordance with due process. The procedures of part 128 of this subchapter are not applicable in such cases.

(d) *Appeals*. Any person who is ineligible pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section may appeal to the Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs for reconsideration of the ineligibility determination. The procedures specified in § 128.13 of this subchapter are applicable in such appeals.

§ 127.8 Interim suspension.

(a) The Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls is authorized to order the interim suspension of any person when the Director believes that grounds for debarment (as defined in § 127.6 of this part) exist and where and to the extent the Director finds that interim suspension is reasonably necessary to protect world peace or the security or foreign policy of the United States. The interim suspension orders prohibit that person from participating directly or indirectly in the export of any defense article or defense service for which a license or approval is required by this subchapter. The suspended person shall be notified in writing as provided in § 127.6(c) of this part (statutory debarment) or § 128.3 of this subchapter (administrative debarment), whichever is appropriate. In both cases, a copy of the interim suspension order will be served upon that person in the same manner as provided in § 128.3 of this subchapter. The interim suspension order may be made immediately effective, without prior notice. The order will state the relevant facts, the grounds for issuance of the order, and describe the nature and duration of the interim suspension. No person may be suspended for a period exceeding 60 days unless proceedings under § 127.6(c) of this part or under part 128 of this subchapter, or criminal proceedings, are initiated before the expiration of that period.

(b) A motion or petition to vacate or modify an interim suspension order may be filed at any time with the Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs. After a final decision is reached, the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls will issue an appropriate order disposing of the motion or petition and will promptly inform the respondent accordingly.

§ 127.9 Applicability of orders.

For the purpose of preventing evasion, orders of the Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs, debarring a person under § 127.6 and orders of the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, suspending a person under § 127.7 may be made applicable to any other person who may then or thereafter (during the term of the order) be related to the debarred person by affiliation, ownership, control, position of responsibility, or other commercial connection. Appropriate notice and opportunity to respond to charges will be given.

§ 127.10 Civil penalty.

(a) The Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, is authorized to impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed that authorized by 22 U.S.C. 2778, 2779a and 2780 for each violation of 22 U.S.C. 2778, 2779a and 2780, or any regulation, order, license or approval issued thereunder. This civil penalty may be either in addition to, or in lieu of, any other liability or penalty which may be imposed.

(b) The Office of Defense Trade Controls may make:

(1) The payment of a civil penalty under this section or

(2) The completion of any administrative action pursuant to this part 127 or 128 of this subchapter a prior condition for the issuance, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license or other approval.

[58 FR 39316, July 22, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997]

§ 127.11 Past violations.

(a) Pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, licenses or other approvals may not be granted to persons who have been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter or who are ineligible to receive any export licenses from any agency of the U.S. government, subject to a narrowly defined statutory exception. This provision establishes a presumption of denial for licenses or other approvals involving such persons. This presumption is applied by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to all persons convicted or deemed ineligible in this manner since the effective date of the Arms Export Control Act (Pub. L. 94–329; 90 Stat. 729) (June 30, 1976).

(b) *Policy*. An exception to the policy of the Department of State to deny applications for licenses or other approvals that involve persons described in paragraph (a) of this section shall not be considered unless there are extraordinary circumstances surrounding the conviction or ineligibility to export, and only if the applicant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, that the applicant has taken appropriate steps to mitigate any law enforcement and other legitimate concerns, and to deal with the causes that resulted in the conviction, ineligibility, or debarment. Any person described in paragraph (a) of this section who wishes to request consideration of any application must explain, in a letter to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, the reasons why the application should be considered. If the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs concludes that the application and written explanation have sufficient merit, it shall consult with the Office of the Legal Adviser and the Department of the Treasury regarding law enforcement concerns, and may also request the views of other departments, including the Department of Justice. If the Office of Defense Trade Controls does grant the license or other approval, subsequent applications from the same person need not repeat the information previously provided but should instead refer to the favorable decision.

(c) *Debarred persons*. Persons debarred pursuant to § 127.6(c) (statutory debarment) may not utilize the procedures provided by this section while the debarment is in force. Such persons may utilize only the procedures provided by § 127.7(d) of this part.

§ 127.12 Voluntary disclosures.

(a) *General policy*. The Department strongly encourages the disclosure of information to the Office of Defense Trade Controls by persons, firms or any organization that believe they may have violated any export control provision of the Arms Export Control Act, or any regulations, order, license, or other authorization issued under the Arms Export Control Act. Voluntary self-disclosure may be considered a mitigating factor in determining the administrative penalties, if any, that should be imposed by the Department. Failure to report such violation(s) may result in circumstances detrimental to U.S. national security and foreign policy interests.

(b) *Limitations*. (1) The provisions of this section apply only when information is provided to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for its review in determining whether to take administrative action under part 128 of this subchapter concerning violation(s) of the export control provisions of the Arms Export Control Act and these regulations.

(2) The provisions of this section apply only when information is received by the Office of Defense Trade Controls for review prior to such time that either the Department of State or any other agency, bureau or department of the United States Government obtains knowledge of either the same or substantially similar information from another source and commenced an investigation or inquiry that involves that information, and that is intended to determine whether the Arms Export Control Act or these regulations, or any other license, order or other authorization issued under the Arms Export Control Act has been violated.

(3) It is possible that the activity in question—despite voluntary disclosure—might merit penalties, administrative actions, sanctions, or referrals

to the Department of Justice for consideration as to whether criminal prosecution is warranted. In the latter case, the Office of Defense Trade Controls will notify the Department of Justice of the voluntary nature of the disclosure although the Department of Justice is not required to give that fact any weight. The Office of Defense Trade Controls has the sole discretion to consider whether ''voluntary disclosure,'' in context with other relevant information in a particular case, should be a mitigating factor in determining what, if any, administrative action will be imposed. Some of the mitigating factors the Office of Defense Trade Controls may consider are:

(i) Whether the transaction would have been authorized had proper application been made;

(ii) Why the violation(s) occurred;

(iii) The degree of cooperation with the ensuing investigation;

(iv) Whether the person or firm has instituted or improved an internal compliance program to reduce the likelihood of future violation(s);

(v) Whether the person making the disclosure did so with the full knowledge and authorization of the firm's senior management. (If not, then a firm will not be deemed to have made a disclosure as covered in this section.)

(4) The provisions of this section do not, nor should they be relied on, to create, confer, or grant any rights, benefits, privileges, or protection enforceable at law or in equity by any person, business, or entity in any civil, criminal, administrative, or other matter.

(c) *Notification.* (1) Any person or firm wanting to disclose information that constitutes a voluntary self-disclosure should, in the manner outlined below, initially notify the Office of Defense Trade Controls as soon as possible after violation(s) are discovered and then conduct a thorough review of all export-related transactions where violation(s) are suspected.

(2) Notification of violation(s) must be in writing and should include the following information:

(i) A precise description of the nature and extent of the violation(s) (e.g., an unauthorized shipment, doing business with a party denied U.S. export privileges, etc.);

(ii) The exact circumstances surrounding the violation(s) (a thorough explanation of why, when, where, and how the violation(s) occurred);

(iii) The complete identities and addresses of all individuals and organizations, whether foreign or domestic, involved in the activities giving rise to the violation(s);

(iv) Export license numbers, if applicable;

(v) U.S. Munitions List category and subcategory, product descriptions, quantities, and characteristics of the commodities or technical data involved;

(vi) A description of any corrective actions already undertaken;

(vii) The name and address of the person(s) making the disclosure and a point of contact, if different, should further information be needed.

(3) Factors to be considered include, for example, whether the violation(s) were intentional or inadvertent; the degree to which the person or firm responsible for the violation(s) making the disclosure was familiar with the laws and regulations; and whether the violator was the subject of prior administrative or criminal action under the AECA. In addition to immediately providing written notification, persons, firms, companies and organizations are strongly urged to conduct a thorough review of all export-related transactions where possible violation(s) are suspected.

(d) *Documentation.* (1) The written disclosure should be accompanied by copies of those documents that substantiate it. Where appropriate, the documentation should include, but is not limited to:

(i) Licensing documents (e.g., license applications, export licenses and end-user statements);

(ii) Shipping documents (e.g., shipper's export declarations, airway bills and bills of lading);

(iii) Any other relevant documents must be retained by the person making the disclosure until the Office of Defense Trade Controls requests them or until a final decision on the disclosed information has been made.

(e) *Certification.* A certification must be submitted stating that all of the representations made in connection

with the voluntary self-disclosure are true and correct to the best of that person's knowledge and belief. Certifications made by a firm, corporation or any other organization should be executed by someone with the authority to do so.

(f) *Oral presentations.* It is generally not necessary to augment the written presentation with an oral presentation. However, if the person making the disclosure believes a meeting is desirable, a request for one should be included with the written presentation.

(g) Voluntary disclosures should be sent to:

Compliance Analysis Division, PM/DTC, SA–6, room 200, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0602.

PART 128—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Arms Export Control Act. 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311: 22 U.S.C. 2658; E.O. 12291, 46 FR 1981.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39320, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 128.1 Exclusion of functions from the Administrative Procedure Act.

The Arms Export Control Act authorizes the President to control the import and export of defense articles and services in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States. It authorizes the Secretary of State to make decisions on whether license applications or other written requests for approval shall be granted, or whether exemptions may be used. It also authorizes the Secretary of State to revoke, suspend or amend licenses or other written approvals whenever the Secretary deems such action to be advisable. The administration of the Arms Export Control Act is a foreign affairs function encompassed within the meaning of the military and foreign affairs exclusion of the Administrative Procedure Act and is thereby expressly exempt from various provisions of that Act. Because the exercising of the foreign affairs function, including the decisions required to implement the Arms Export Control Act, is highly discretionary, it is excluded from review under the Administrative Procedure Act.

[61 FR 48831, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.2 Administrative Law Judge.

The Administrative Law Judge referred to in this part is an Administrative Law Judge appointed by the Department of State or of the Department of Commerce, as provided in 15 CFR 788.2. The Administrative Law Judge is authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties provided for in §§ 127.7, 127.8, and 128.3 through 128.16 of this subchapter.

[61 FR 48831, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.3 Institution of Administrative Proceedings.

(a) *Charging letters.* The Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, with the concurrence of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, may initiate proceedings to impose debarment or civil penalties in accordance with § 127.7 or § 127.10 of this subchapter respectively. Administrative proceedings shall be initiated by means of a charging letter. The charging letter will state the essential facts constituting the alleged violation and refer to the regulatory or other provisions involved. It will give notice to the respondent to answer the charges within 30 days, as provided in § 128.5(a), and indicate that a failure to answer will be

taken as an admission of the truth of the charges. It will inform the respondent that he or she is entitled to an oral hearing if a written demand for one is filed with the answer or within seven (7) days after service of the answer. The respondent will also be informed that he or she may, if so desired, be represented by counsel of his or her choosing. Charging letters may be amended from time to time, upon reasonable notice.

(b) *Service*. A charging letter is served upon a respondent:

(1) If the respondent is a resident of the United States, when it is mailed postage prepaid in a wrapper addressed to the respondent at that person's last known address; or when left with the respondent or the agent or employee of the respondent; or when left at the respondent's dwelling with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing herein; or

(2) If the respondent is a non-resident of the United States, when served upon the respondent by any of the foregoing means. If such methods of service are not practicable or appropriate, the charging letter may be tendered for service on the respondent to an official of the government of the country wherein the respondent resides, provided that there is an agreement or understanding between the United States Government and the government of the country wherein the respondent resident permitting this action.

[61 FR 48831, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.4 Default.

(a) *Failure to answer*. If the respondent fails to answer the charging letter, the respondent may be held in default. The case shall then be referred to the Administrative Law Judge for consideration in a manner as the Administrative Law Judge may consider appropriate. Any order issued shall have the same effect as an order issued following the disposition of contested charges.

(b) *Petition to set aside defaults*. Upon showing good cause, any respondent against whom a default order has been issued may apply to set aside the default and vacate the order entered thereon. The petition shall be submitted to duplicate to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20520. The Director will refer the petition to the Administrative Law Judge for consideration and a recommendation. The Administrative law Judge will consider the application and may order a hearing and require the respondent to submit further evidence in support of his or her petition. The filing of a petition to set aside a default does not in any manner affect an order entered upon default and such order continues in full force and effect unless a further order is made modifying or terminating it.

[61 FR 48832, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.5 Answer and demand for oral hearing.

(a) *When to answer*. The respondent is required to answer the charging letter within 30 days after service.

(b) *Contents of answer*. An answer must be responsive to the charging letter. It must fully set forth the nature of the respondent's defense or defenses. In the answer, the respondent must admit or deny specifically each separate allegation of the charging letter, unless the respondent is without knowledge, in which case the respondent's answer shall so state and the statement shall operate as denial. Failure to deny or controvert any particular allegation will be deemed an admission thereof. The answer may set forth such additional or new matter as the respondent believes support a defense or claim of mitigation. Any defense or partial defense not specifically set forth in an answer shall be deemed waived. Evidence offered thereon by the respondent at a hearing may be refused except upon good cause being shown. If the respondent does not demand an oral hearing, he or she shall transmit, within seven (7) days after the service of his or her answer, original or photocopies of all correspondence, papers, records, affidavits, and other documentary or written evidence having any bearing upon or connection with the matters in issue. If any such materials are in language other than English, translations into English shall be submitted at the same time.

(c) *Submission of answer*. The answer, written demand for oral hearing (if

any) and supporting evidence required by § 128.5(b) shall be in duplicate and mailed or delivered to the Office of Administrative Law Judge, United States Department of Commerce, Room H–6716. 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. A copy shall be simultaneously mailed to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, SA–6, Room 200, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0602, or delivered to the 21st street entrance of the Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, DC addressed to Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, SA–6, Room 200, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0602.

[58 FR 39320, July 22, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 48832, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.6 Discovery.

(a) *Discovery by the respondent.* The respondent, through the Administrative Law Judge, may request from the Office of Defense Trade Controls any relevant information, not privileged, that may be necessary or helpful in preparing a defense. The Office of Defense Trade Controls may provide any relevant information, not privileged, that may be necessary or helpful in preparing a defense. The Office of Defense Trade Controls may supply summaries in place or original documents and may withhold information from discovery if the interests of national security or foreign policy so require, or if necessary to comply with any statute, executive order or regulation requiring that the information may not be disclosed. The respondent may request the Administrative Law Judge to request any relevant information, books, records, or other evidence, from any other person or government agency so long as the request is reasonable in scope and not unduly burdensome.

(b) *Discovery by the Office of Defense Trade Controls.* The Office of Defense Trade Controls or the Administrative Law Judge may request from the respondent admissions of facts, answers to interrogatories, the production of books, records, or other relevant evidence, so long as the request is relevant and material, reasonable in scope, and not unduly burdensome.

(c) *Subpoenas.* At the request of any party, the Administrative Law Judge may issue subpoenas, returnable before him, requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, and other documentary or physical evidence determined by he Administrative Law Judge to be relevant and material to the proceedings, reasonable in scope, and not unduly burdensome.

(d) *Enforcement of discovery rights.* If the Office of Defense Trade Controls fails to provide the respondent with information in its possession which is not otherwise available and which is necessary to the respondent's defense, the Administrative Law Judge may dismiss the charges on her or his own motion or on a motion of the respondent. If the respondent fails to respond with reasonable diligence to the requests for discovery by the Office of Defense Trade Controls or the Administrative Law Judge, on her or his own motion or motion of the Office of Defense Trade Controls, and upon such notice to the respondent as the Administrative Law Judge may direct, may strike respondent's answer and declare the respondent in default, or make any other ruling which the Administrative Law Judge deems necessary and just under the circumstances. If a third party fails to respond to the request for information, the Administrative Law Judge shall consider whether the evidence sought is necessary to a fair hearing, and if it is so necessary that a fair hearing may not be held without it, the Administrative Law Judge shall dismiss the charges.

[61 FR 48832, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.7 Prehearing conference.

(a)(1) The Administrative Law Judge may, upon his own motion or upon motion of any party, request the parties or their counsel to a prehearing conference to consider:

(i) Simplification of issues;

(ii) The necessity of desirability of amendments to pleadings;

(iii) Obtaining stipulations of fact and of documents to avoid unnecessary proof; or

(iv) Such other matter as may expedite the disposition of the proceeding.

(2) The Administrative Law Judge will prepare a summary of the action

agreed upon or taken at the conference, and will incorporate therein any written stipulations or agreements made by the parties.

(3) The conference proceedings may be recorded magnetically or taken by a reporter and transcribed, and filed with the Administrative Law Judge.

(b) If a conference is impracticable , the Administrative Law Judge may request the parties to correspond with the person to achieve the purposes of a conference. The Administrative Law Judge shall prepare a summary of action taken as in the case of a conference.

[61 FR 48832, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.8 Hearings.

(a) A respondent who had not filed a timely written answer is not entitled to a hearing, and the case may be considered by the Administrative Law Judge as provided in § 128.4(a). If any answer is filed, but no oral hearing demanded, the Administrative Law Judge may proceed to consider the case upon the written pleadings and evidence available. The Administrative Law Judge may provide for the making of the record in such manner as the Administrative Law Judge deems appropriate. If respondent answers and demands an oral hearing, the Administrative Law Judge, upon due notice, shall set the case for hearing, unless a respondent has raised in his answer no issues of material fact to be determined. If respondent fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing nevertheless may proceed in respondent's absence. The respondent's failure to appear will not affect the validity of the hearing or any proceedings or action thereafter.

(b) The Administrative Law Judge may administer oaths and affirmations. Respondent may be represented by counsel. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties and the Administrative Law Judge the proceeding will be taken by a reporter or by magnetic recording, transcribed, and filed with the Administrative Law Judge. Respondent may examine the transcript and may obtain a copy upon payment of proper costs.

[61 FR 48833, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.9 Proceedings before and report of Administrative Law Judge.

(a) The Administrative Law Judge may conform any part of the proceedings before him or her to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The record may be made available in any other administrative or other proceeding involving the same respondent.

(b) The Administrative Law Judge, after considering the record, will prepare a written report. The report will include findings of fact, findings of law, a finding whether a law or regulation has been violated, and the Administrative Law Judge's recommendations. It shall be transmitted to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.

[61 FR 48833, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.10 Disposition of proceedings.

Where the evidence is not sufficient to support the charges, the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls or the Administrative Law Judge will dismiss the charges. Where the Administrative Law Judge finds that a violation has been committed, the Administrative Law Judge's recommendation shall be advisory only. The Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs will review the record, consider the report of the Administrative Law Judge, and make an appropriate disposition of the case. The Director may issue an order debarring the respondent from participating in the export of defense articles or technical data or the furnishing of defense services as provided in § 127.7 of this subchapter, impose a civil penalty as provided in § 127.10 of this subchapter or take such action as the Administrative Law Judge deems appropriate. Any debarment order will be effective for the period of time specified therein and may contain such additional terms and conditions as are deemed appropriate. A copy of the order together with a copy of the Administrative Law Judge's report will be served upon the respondent.

[61 FR 48833, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.11 Consent agreements.

(a) The Office of Defense Trade Controls and the respondent may, by

agreement, submit to the Administrative Law Judge a proposal for the issuance of a consent order. The Administrative Law Judge will review the facts of the case and the proposal and may conduct conferences with the parties and may require the presentation of evidence in the case. If the Administrative Law Judge does not approve the proposal, the Administrative Law Judge will notify the parties and the case will proceed as though no consent proposal had been made. If the proposal is approved, the Administrative Law Judge will report the facts of the case along with recommendations to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs. If the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs does not approve the proposal, the case will proceed as though no consent proposal had been made. If the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs approves the proposal, an appropriate order may be issued.

(b) Cases may also be settled prior to service of a charging letter. In such an event, a proposed charging letter shall be prepared, and a consent agreement and order shall be submitted for the approval and signature of the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, and no action by the Administrative Law Judge shall be required. Cases which are settled may not be reopened or appealed.

[61 FR 48833, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.12 Rehearings.

The Administrative Law Judge may grant a rehearing or reopen a proceeding at any time for the purpose of hearing any relevant and material evidence which was not known or obtainable at the time of the original hearing. A report for rehearing or reopening must contain a summary of such evidence, and must explain the reasons why it could not have been presented at the original hearing. The Administrative Law Judge will inform the parties of any further hearing, and will conduct such hearing and submit a report and recommendations in the same manner as provided for the original proceeding (Described in § 128.10).

[61 FR 48833, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.13 Appeals.

(a) *Filing of appeals.* An appeal must be in writing, and be addressed to and filed with the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. An appeal from a final order denying export privileges or imposing civil penalties must be filed within 30 days after receipt of a copy of the order. If the Under Secretary cannot for any reason act on the appeal, he or she may designate another Department of State official to receive and act on the appeal.

(b) *Grounds and conditions for appeal.* The respondent may appeal from the debarment or from the imposition of a civil penalty (except the imposition of civil penalties pursuant to a consent order pursuant to § 128.11) upon the ground: (1) That the findings of a violation are not supported by any substantial evidence; (2) that a prejudicial error of law was committed: or (3) that the provisions of the order are arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion. The appeal must specify upon which of these grounds the appeal is based and must indicate from which provisions of the order the appeal is taken. An appeal from an order issued upon default will not be entertained if the respondent has failed to seek relief as provided in § 128.4(b).

(c) *Matters considered on appeal.* An appeal will be considered upon the basis of the assembled record. This record consists of (but is not limited to) the charging letter, the respondent's answer, the transcript or magnetic recording of the hearing before the Administrative Law Judge, the report of the Administrative Law Judge, the order of the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, and any other relevant documents involved in the proceedings before the Administrative Law Judge. The Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs may direct a rehearing and reopening before the Administrative Law Judge if he or she finds that the record is insufficient or that new evidence is relevant and material to the issues and was not known and was not available to the respondent at the time of the original hearings.

(d) *Effect of appeals.* The taking of an appeal will not stay the operation of any order.

(e) *Preparation of appeals.*—(1) *General requirements.* An appeal shall be in letter form. The appeal and accompanying material should be filed in duplicate, unless otherwise indicated, and a copy simultaneously mailed to the Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, SA–6, Room 200, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0620 or delivered to the 21st street entrance of the Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, DC addressed to Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, SA–6, Room 200, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522–0602.

(2) *Oral presentation.* The Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs may grant the appellant an opportunity for oral argument and will set the time and place for oral argument and will notify the parties, ordinarily at least 10 days before the date set.

(f) *Decisions.* All appeals will be considered and decided within a reasonable time after they are filed. An appeal may be granted or denied in whole or in part, or dismissed at the request of the appellant. The decision of the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs will be final.

[58 FR 39320, July 22, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 48833, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.14 Confidentiality of proceedings.

Proceedings under this part are confidential. The documents referred to in § 128.17 are not, however, deemed to be confidential. Reports of the Administrative Law Judge and copies of transcripts or recordings of hearings will be available to parties and, to the extent of their own testimony, to witnesses. All records are available to any U.S. Government agency showing a proper interest therein.

[61 FR 48834, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.15 Orders containing probationary periods.

(a) *Revocation of probationary periods.* A debarment or interim suspension order may set a probationary period during which the order may be held in abeyance for all or part of the debarment or suspension period, subject to the conditions stated therein. The Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, may apply without notice to any person to be affected thereby, to the Administrative Law Judge for an order revoking probation when it appears that the conditions of the probation have been breached. The facts in support of the application will be presented to the Administrative Law Judge, who will report thereon and make a recommendation to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs. The latter will make a determination whether to revoke probation and will issue an appropriate order.

(b) *Hearings*—(1) *Objections upon notice.* Any person affected by an application upon notice to revoke probation, within the time specified in the notice, may file objections with the Administrative Law Judge.

(2) *Objections to order without notice.* Any person adversely affected by an order revoking probation, without notice may request that the order be set aside by filing his objections thereto with the Administrative Law Judge. The request will not stay the effective date of the order or revocation.

(3) *Requirements for filing objections.* Objections filed with the Administrative Law Judge must be submitted in writing and in duplicate. A copy must be simultaneously submitted to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. Denials and admissions, as well as any mitigating circumstances, which the person affected intends to present must be set forth in or accompany the letter of objection and must be supported by evidence. A request for an oral hearing may be made at the time of filing objections.

(4) *Determination.* The application and objections thereto will be referred to the Administrative Law Judge. An oral hearing if requested, will be conducted at an early convenient date, unless the objections filed raise no issues of material fact to be determined. The Administrative Law Judge will report the facts and make a recommendation to the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, who will determine whether the application should be

granted or denied and will issue an appropriate order. A copy of the order and of the Administrative Law Judge's report will be furnished to any person affected thereby.

(5) *Effect of revocation on other actions.* The revocation of a probationary period will not preclude any other action concerning a further violation, even where revocation is based on the further violation.

[61 FR 48834, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.16 Extension of time.

The Administrative Law Judge, for good cause shown, may extend the time within which to prepare and submit an answer to a charging letter or to perform any other act required by this part.

[61 FR 48834, Sept. 17, 1996]

§ 128.17 Availability of orders.

All charging letters, debarment orders, orders imposing civil penalties, probationary periods, and interim suspension orders are available for public inspection in the Public Reading Room of the Department of State.

PART 129—REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF BROKERS

Sec.
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AUTHORITY: Sec. 38, Pub. L. 104–164, 110 Stat. 1437, (22 U.S.C. 2778).

SOURCE: 62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 129.1 Purpose.

Section 38(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) provides that persons engaged in the business of brokering activities shall register and pay a registration fee as prescribed in regulations, and that no person may engage in the business of brokering activities without a license issued in accordance with the Act.

§ 129.2 Definitions.

(a) *Broker* means any person who acts as an agent for others in negotiating or arranging contracts, purchases, sales or transfers of defense articles or defense services in return for a fee, commission, or other consideration.

(b) *Brokering activities* means acting as a broker as defined in § 129.2(a), and includes the financing, transportation, freight forwarding, or taking of any other action that facilitates the manufacture, export, or import of a defense article or defense service, irrespective of its origin. For example, this includes, but is not limited to, activities by U.S. persons who are located inside or outside of the United States or foreign persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction involving defense articles or defense services of U.S. or foreign origin which are located inside or outside of the United States. But, this does not include activities by U.S. persons that are limited exclusively to U.S. domestic sales or transfers (e.g., not for export or re-transfer in the United States or a foreign person).

(c) The term ''foreign defense article or defense service'' includes any non-United States defense article or defense service of a nature described on the United States Munitions List regardless of whether such article or service is of United States origin or whether such article or service contains United States origin components.

§ 129.3 Requirement to Register.

(a) Any U.S. person, wherever located, and any foreign person located in the United States or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (notwithstanding § 120.1(c)), who engages in the business of brokering activities (as defined in this part) with respect to the manufacture, export, import, or transfer of any defense article or defense service subject to the controls of this subchapter (see § 121) or any ''foreign defense article or defense service'' (as defined in § 129.2) is required to register with the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(b) *Exemptions.* Registration under this section is not required for:

(1) Employees of the United States Government acting in official capacity.

(2) Employees of foreign governments or international organizations acting in official capacity.

(3) *Persons exclusively in the business of financing, transporting, or freight forwarding, whose business activities do not also include brokering defense articles or defense services.* For example, air carriers and freight forwarders who merely transport or arrange transportation for licensed United States Munitions List items are not required to register, nor are banks or credit companies who merely provide commercially available lines or letters of credit to persons registered in accordance with Part 122 of this subchapter required to register. However, banks, firms, or other persons providing financing for defense articles or defense services would be required to register under certain circumstances, such as where the bank or its employees are directly involved in arranging arms deals as defined in §129.2(a) or hold title to defense articles, even when no physical custody of defense articles is involved.

§129.4 Registration statement and fees.

(a) *General.* The Department of State Form DS–2032 (Statement of Registration) and a transmittal letter meeting the requirements of §122.2(b) of this subchapter must be submitted by an intended registrant with a payment by check or money order payable to the Department of State of one of the fees prescribed in §122.3(a) of this subchapter. The Statement of Registration and transmittal letter must be signed by a senior officer who has been empowered by the intended registrant to sign such documents. The intended registrant also shall submit documentation that demonstrates that it is incorporated or otherwise authorized to do business in the United States.

(b) A person required to register under this part who is already registered as a manufacturer or exporter in accordance with part 122 of this subchapter must also provide notification of this additional activity by submitting to the Office of Defense Trade Controls by registered mail a transmittal letter meeting the requirements of §122.2(b) and citing the existing registration, and must pay an additional fee according to the schedule prescribed in §122.3(a). Any person who registers coincidentally as a broker as defined in §129.2 of this subchapter and as a manufacturer or exporter must submit a Registration Statement that reflects the brokering activities, the §122.2(b) transmittal letter, as well as the additional fee for registration as a broker.

(c) Other provisions of part 122, in particular, §122.4 concerning notification of changes in information furnished by registrants and §122.5 concerning maintenance of records by registrants, apply equally to registration under this part (part 129).

[62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997, as amended at 69 FR 70889, Dec. 8, 2004]

§129.5 Policy on embargoes and other proscriptions.

(a) The policy and procedures set forth in this subparagraph apply to brokering activities defined in §129.2 of this subchapter, regardless of whether the persons involved in such activities have registered or are required to register under §129.3 of this subchapter.

(b) No brokering activities or brokering proposals involving any country referred to in §126.1 of this subchapter may be carried out by any person without first obtaining the written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(c) No brokering activities or proposal to engage in brokering activities may be carried out or pursued by any person without the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls in the case of other countries or persons identified from time to time by the Department of State through notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, with respect to which certain limitations on defense articles or defense services are imposed for reasons of U.S. national security or foreign policy (e.g., Cyprus, Guatemala, Yemen) or law enforcement interests (e.g., an individual subject to debarment pursuant to §127.7 of this subchapter).

(d) No brokering activities or brokering proposal may be carried out with respect to countries which are subject to United Nations Security

Council arms embargo (see also § 121.1(c)).

(e) In cases involving countries or persons subject to paragraph (b), (c), or (d), above, it is the policy of the Department of State to deny requests for approval, and exceptions may be granted only rarely, if ever. Any person who knows or has reason to know of brokering activities involving such countries or persons must immediately inform the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

§ 129.6 Requirement for License/Approval.

(a) No person may engage in the business of brokering activities without the prior written approval (license) of, or prior notification to, the Office of Defense Trade Controls, except as follows:

(b) A license will not be required for:

(1) Brokering activities undertaken by or for an agency of the United States Government—

(i) For use by an agency of the United States Government; or

(ii) For carrying out any foreign assistance or sales program authorized by law and subject to the control of the President by other means.

(2) Brokering activities that are arranged wholly within and destined exclusively for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization, Japan, Australia, or New Zealand, except in the case of the defense articles or defense services specified in § 129.7(a) of this subchapter, for which prior approval is always required.

§ 129.7 Prior Approval (License).

(a) The following brokering activities require the prior written approval of the Office of Defense Trade Controls:

(1) Brokering activities pertaining to certain defense articles (or associated defense services) covered by or of a nature described by Part 121, to or from any country, as follows:

(i) Fully automatic firearms and components and parts therefor;

(ii) Nuclear weapons strategic delivery systems and all components, parts, accessories, attachments specifically designed for such systems and associated equipment;

(iii) Nuclear weapons design and test equipment of a nature described by Category XVI of Part 121;

(iv) Naval nuclear propulsion equipment of a nature described by Category VI(e);

(v) Missile Technology Control Regime Category I items (§ 121.16);

(vi) Classified defense articles, services and technical data;

(vii) Foreign defense articles or defense services (other than those that are arranged wholly within and destined exclusively for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan, Australia, or New Zealand (see §§ 129.6(b)(2) and 129.7(a)).

(2) Brokering activities involving defense articles or defense services covered by, or of a nature described by, Part 121, in addition to those specified in § 129.7(a), that are designated as significant military equipment under this subchapter, for or from any country not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, New Zealand, or Japan whenever any of the following factors are present:

(i) The value of the significant military equipment is $1,000,000 or more;

(ii) The identical significant military equipment has not been previously licensed for export to the armed forces of the country concerned under this subchapter or approved for sale under the Foreign Military Sales Program of the Department of Defense;

(iii) Significant military equipment would be manufactured abroad as a result of the articles or services being brokered; or

(iv) The recipient or end user is not a foreign government or international organization.

(b) The requirements of this section for prior written approval are met by any of the following:

(1) A license or other written approval issued under parts 123, 124, or 125 of this subchapter for the permanent or temporary export or temporary import of the particular defense article, defense service or technical data subject to prior approval under this section, provided the names of all brokers have been identified in an attachment accompanying submission of the initial application; or

(2) A written statement from the Office of Defense Trade Controls approving the proposed activity or the making of a proposal or presentation.

(c) Requests for approval of brokering activities shall be submitted in writing to the Office of Defense Trade Controls by an empowered official of the registered broker; the letter shall also meet the requirements of § 126.13 of this subchapter.

(d) The request shall identify all parties involved in the proposed transaction and their roles, as well as outline in detail the defense article and related technical data (including manufacturer, military designation and model number), quantity and value, the security classification, if any, of the articles and related technical data, the country or countries involved, and the specific end use and end user(s).

(e) The procedures outlined in § 126.8(c) through (g) are equally applicable with respect to this section.

§ 129.8 Prior Notification.

(a) Prior notification to the Office of Defense Trade Controls is required for brokering activities with respect to significant military equipment valued at less than $1,000,000, except for sharing of basic marketing information (e.g., information that does not include performance characteristics, price and probable availability for delivery) by U.S. persons registered as exporters under Part 122.

(b) The requirement of this section for prior notification is met by informing the Office of Defense Trade Controls by letter at least 30 days before making a brokering proposal or presentation. The Office of Defense Trade Controls will provide written acknowledgment of such prior notification to confirm compliance with this requirement and the commencement of the 30-day notification period.

(c) The procedures outlined in § 126.8(c) through (g) are equally applicable with respect to this section.

§ 129.9 Reports.

(a) Any person required to register under this part shall provide annually a report to the Office of Defense Trade Controls enumerating and describing its brokering activities by quantity, type, U.S. dollar value, and purchaser(s) and recipient(s), license(s) numbers for approved activities and any exemptions utilized for other covered activities.

§ 129.10 Guidance.

(a) Any person desiring guidance on issues related to this part, such as whether an activity is a brokering activity within the scope of this Part, or whether a prior approval or notification requirement applies, may seek guidance in writing from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. The procedures and conditions stated in § 126.9 apply equally to requests under this section.

PART 130—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, FEES AND COMMISSIONS

Sec.

130.1 Purpose.
130.2 Applicant.
130.3 Armed forces.
130.4 Defense articles and defense services.
130.5 Fee or commission.
130.6 Political contribution.
130.7 Supplier.
130.8 Vendor.
130.9 Obligation to furnish information to the Office of Defense Trade Controls.
130.10 Information to be furnished by applicant or supplier to the Office of Defense Trade Controls.
130.11 Supplementary reports.
130.12 Information to be furnished by vendor to applicant or supplier.
130.13 Information to be furnished to applicant, supplier or vendor by a recipient of a fee or commission.
130.14 Recordkeeping.
130.15 Confidential business information.
130.16 Other reporting requirements.
130.17 Utilization of and access to reports and records.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 39, Arms Export Control Act, 90 Stat. 767 (22 U.S.C. 2779); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p.79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39323, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 130.1 Purpose.

Section 39(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2779) provides that the Secretary of State shall prescribe regulations with respect to reporting on certain payments relating

to sales of defense articles and defense services. The provisions of this part implement that requirement. Definitions which apply to this part are contained in §§ 130.2 through 130.8.

§ 130.2 Applicant.

Applicant means any person who applies to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for any license or approval required under this subchapter for the export of defense articles or defense services valued in an amount of $500,000 or more which are being sold commercially to or for the use of the armed forces of a foreign country or international organization. This term also includes a person to whom the required license or approval has been given.

§ 130.3 Armed forces.

Armed forces means the army, navy, marine, air force, or coast guard, as well as the national guard and national police, of a foreign country. This term also includes any military unit or military personnel organized under or assigned to an international organization.

§ 130.4 Defense articles and defense services.

Defense articles and defense services have the meaning given those terms in paragraphs (3), (4) and (7) of section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794 (3), (4), and (7)). When used with reference to commercial sales, the definitions in §§ 120.6 and 120.9 of this subchapter apply.

§ 130.5 Fee or commission.

(a) *Fee or commission* means, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any loan, gift, donation or other payment of $1,000 or more made, or offered or agreed to be made directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, and whether or not pursuant to a written contract, which is:

(1) To or at the direction of any person, irrespective of nationality, whether or not employed by or affiliated with an applicant, a supplier or a vendor; and

(2) For the solicitation or promotion or otherwise to secure the conclusion of a sale of defense articles or defense services to or for the use of the armed forces of a foreign country or international organization.

(b) The term fee or commission does not include:

(1) A political contribution or a payment excluded by § 130.6 from the definition of political contribution:

(2) A normal salary (excluding contingent compensation) established at an annual rate and paid to a regular employee of an applicant, supplier or vendor;

(3) General advertising or promotional expenses not directed to any particular sale or purchaser; or

(4) Payments made, or offered or agreed to be made, solely for the purchase by an applicant, supplier or vendor of specific goods or technical, operational or advisory services, which payments are not disproportionate in amount with the value of the specific goods or services actually furnished.

§ 130.6 Political contribution.

Political contribution means any loan, gift, donation or other payment of $1,000 or more made, or offered or agreed to be made, directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, which is:

(a) To or for the benefit of, or at the direction of, any foreign candidate, committee, political party, political faction, or government or governmental subdivision, or any individual elected, appointed or otherwise designated as an employee or officer thereof; and

(b) For the solicitation or promotion or otherwise to secure the conclusion of a sale of defense articles or defense services to or for the use of the armed forces of a foreign country or international organization. Taxes, customs duties, license fees, and other charges required to be paid by applicable law or regulation are not regarded as political contributions.

§ 130.7 Supplier.

Supplier means any person who enters into a contract with the Department of Defense for the sale of defense articles or defense services valued in an amount of $500,000 or more under section 22 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2762).

§ 130.8 Vendor.

(a) *Vendor* means any distributor or manufacturer who, directly or indirectly, furnishes to an applicant or supplier defense articles valued in an amount of $500,000 or more which are end-items or major components as defined in § 121.8 of this subchapter. It also means any person who, directly or indirectly, furnishes to an applicant or supplier defense articles or services valued in an amount of $500,000 or more when such articles or services are to be delivered (or incorporated in defense articles or defense services to be delivered) to or for the use of the armed forces of a foreign country or international organization under:

(1) A sale requiring a license or approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls under this subchapter; or

(2) A sale pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense under section 22 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2762).

(b) [Reserved]

§ 130.9 Obligation to furnish information to the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(a)(1) Each applicant must inform the Office of Defense Trade Controls as to whether applicant or its vendors have paid, or offered or agreed to pay, in respect of any sale for which a license or approval is requested:

(i) Political contributions in an aggregate amount of $5,000 or more, or

(ii) Fees or commissions in an aggregate amount of $100,000 or more.

If so, applicant must furnish to the Office of Defense Trade Controls the information specified in § 130.10. The furnishing of such information or an explanation satisfactory to the Director of the Office of Defense Trade Controls as to why all the information cannot be furnished at that time is a condition precedent to the granting of the relevant license or approval.

(2) The requirements of this paragraph do not apply in the case of an application with respect to a sale for which all the information specified in § 130.10 which is required by this section to be reported shall already have been furnished.

(b) Each supplier must inform the Office of Defense Trade Controls as to whether the supplier or its vendors have paid, or offered or agreed to pay, in respect of any sale:

(1) Political contributions in an aggregate amount of $5,000 or more, or

(2) Fees or commissions in an aggregate amount of $100,000 or more.

If so, supplier must furnish to the Office of Defense Trade Controls the information specified in § 130.10. The information required to be furnished pursuant to this paragraph must be so furnished no later than 30 days after the contract award to such supplier, or such earlier date as may be specified by the Department of Defense. For purposes of this paragraph, a contract award includes a purchase order, exercise of an option, or other procurement action requiring a supplier to furnish defense articles or defense services to the Department of Defense for the purposes of section 22 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2762).

(c) In determining whether an applicant or its vendors, or a supplier or its vendors, as the case may be, have paid, or offered or agreed to pay, political contributions in an aggregate amount of $5,000 or more in respect of any sale so as to require a report under this section, there must be included in the computation of such aggregate amount any political contributions in respect of the sale which are paid by or on behalf of, or at the direction of, any person to whom the applicant, supplier or vendor has paid, or offered or agreed to pay, a fee or commission in respect of the sale. Any such political contributions are deemed for purposes of this part to be political contributions by the applicant, supplier or vendor who paid or offered or agreed to pay the fee or commission.

(d) Any applicant or supplier which has informed the Office of Defense Trade Controls under this section that neither it nor its vendors have paid, or offered or agreed to pay, political contributions or fees or commissions in an aggregate amount requiring the information specified in § 130.10 to be furnished, must subsequently furnish such information within 30 days after learning that it or its vendors had paid, or offered or agreed to pay, political contributions or fees or commissions in respect of a sale in an aggregate amount

which, if known to applicant or supplier at the time of its previous communication with the Office of Defense Trade Controls, would have required the furnishing of information under § 130.10 at that time. Any report furnished under this paragraph must, in addition to the information specified in § 130.10, include a detailed statement of the reasons why applicant or supplier did not furnish the information at the time specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section, as applicable.

§ 130.10 Information to be furnished by applicant or supplier to the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(a) Every person required under § 130.9 to furnish information specified in this section in respect to any sale must furnish to the Office of Defense Trade Controls:

(1) The total contract price of the sale to the foreign purchaser;

(2) The name, nationality, address and principal place of business of the applicant or supplier, as the case may be, and, if applicable, the employer and title;

(3) The name, nationality, address and principal place of business, and if applicable, employer and title of each foreign purchaser, including the ultimate end-user involved in the sale;

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a statement setting forth with respect to such sale:

(i) The amount of each political contribution paid, or offered or agreed to be paid, or the amount of each fee or commission paid, or offered or agreed to be paid;

(ii) The date or dates on which each reported amount was paid, or offered or agreed to be paid;

(iii) The recipient of each such amount paid, or intended recipient if not yet paid;

(iv) The person who paid, or offered or agreed to pay such amount; and

(v) The aggregate amounts of political contributions and of fees or commission, respectively, which shall have been reported.

(b) In responding to paragraph (a)(4) of this section, the statement must:

(1) With respect to each payment reported, state whether such payment was in cash or in kind. If in kind, it must include a description and valuation thereof. Where precise amounts are not available because a payment has not yet been made, an estimate of the amount offered or agreed to be paid must be provided;

(2) With respect to each recipient, state:

(i) Its name;

(ii) Its nationality;

(iii) Its address and principal place of business;

(iv) Its employer and title; and

(v) Its relationship, if any, to applicant, supplier, or vendor, and to any foreign purchaser or end-user.

(c) In submitting a report required by § 130.9, the detailed information specified in paragraph (a)(4) and (b) of this section need not be included if the payments do not exceed:

(1) $2,500 in the case of political contributions; and

(2) $50,000 in the case of fees or commissions.

In lieu of reporting detailed information with respect to such payments, the aggregate amount thereof must be reported, identified as miscellaneous political contributions or miscellaneous fees or commissions, as the case may be.

(d) Every person required to furnish the information specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must respond fully to each subdivision of those paragraphs and, where the correct response is none or not applicable,'' must so state.

§ 130.11 Supplementary reports.

(a) Every applicant or supplier who is required under § 130.9 to furnish the information specified in § 130.10 must submit a supplementary report in connection with each sale in respect of which applicant or supplier has previously been required to furnish information if:

(1) Any political contributions aggregating $2,500 or more or fees or commissions aggregating $50,000 or more not previously reported or paid, or offered or agreed to be paid by applicant or supplier or any vendor;

(2) Subsequent developments cause the information initially reported to be no longer accurate or complete (as in the case where a payment actually made is substantially different in

amount from a previously reported estimate of an amount offered or agreed to be paid); or

(3) Additional details are requested by the Office of Defense Trade Controls with respect to any miscellaneous payments reported under § 130.10(c).

(b) Supplementary reports must be sent to the Office of Defense Trade Controls within 30 days after the payment, offer or agreement reported therein or, when requested by the Office of Defense Trade Controls, within 30 days after such request, and must include:

(1) Any information specified in § 130.10 required or requested to be reported and which was not previously reported; and

(2) The Defense Trade Control license number, if any, and the Department or Defense contract number, if any, related to the sale.

§ 130.12 Information to be furnished by vendor to applicant or supplier.

(a) In order to determine whether it is obliged under § 130.9 to furnish the information specified in § 130.10 with respect to a sale, every applicant or supplier must obtain from each vendor, from or through whom the applicant acquired defense articles or defense services forming the whole or a part of the sale, a full disclosure by the vendor of all political contributions or fees or commission paid, by vendor with respect to such sale. Such disclosure must include responses to all the information pertaining to vendor required to enable applicant or supplier, as the case may be, to comply fully with §§ 130.9 and 130.10. If so required, they must include the information furnished by each vendor in providing the information specified.

(b) Any vendor which has been requested by an applicant or supplier to furnish an initial statement under paragraph (a) of this section must, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, furnish such statement in a timely manner and not later than 20 days after receipt of such request.

(c) If the vendor believes that furnishing information to an applicant or supplier in a requested statement would unreasonably risk injury to the vendor's commercial interests, the vendor may furnish in lieu of the statement an abbreviated statement disclosing only the aggregate amount of all political contributions and the aggregate amount of all fees or commissions which have been paid, or offered or agreed to be paid, or offered or agreed to be paid, by the vendor with respect to the sale. Any abbreviated statement furnished to an applicant or supplier under this paragraph must be accompanied by a certification that the requested information has been reported by the vendor directly to the Office of Defense Trade Controls. The vendor must simultaneously report fully to the Office of Defense Trade Controls all information which the vendor would otherwise have been required to report to the applicant or supplier under this section. Each such report must clearly identify the sale with respect to which the reported information pertains.

(d)(1) If upon the 25th day after the date of its request to vendor, an applicant or supplier has not received from the vendor the initial statement required by paragraph (a) of this section, the applicant or supplier must submit to the Office of Defense Trade Controls a signed statement attesting to:

(i) The manner and extent of applicant's or supplier's attempt to obtain from the vendor the initial statement required under paragraph (a) of this section;

(ii) Vendor's failure to comply with this section; and

(iii) The amount of time which has elapsed between the date of applicant's or supplier's request and the date of the signed statement;

(2) The failure of a vendor to comply with this section does not relieve any applicant or supplier otherwise required by § 130.9 to submit a report to the Office of Defense Trade Controls from submitting such a report.

§ 130.13 Information to be furnished to applicant, supplier or vendor by a recipient of a fee or commission.

(a) Every applicant or supplier, and each vendor thereof;

(1) In order to determine whether it is obliged under § 130.9 or § 130.12 to furnish information specified in § 130.10 with respect to a sale; and

(2) Prior to furnishing such information, must obtain from each person, if any, to whom it has paid, or offered or agreed to pay, a fee or commission in respect of such sale, a timely statement containing a full disclosure by such a person of all political contributions paid, or offered or agreed to be paid, by it or on its behalf, or at its direction, in respect of such sale. Such disclosure must include responses to all the information required to enable the applicant, supplier or vendor, as the case may be, to comply fully with §§ 130.9, 130.10, and 130.12.

(b) In obtaining information under paragraph (a) of this section, the applicant, supplier or vendor, as the case may be, must also require each person to whom a fee or commission is paid, or offered or agreed to be paid, to furnish from time to time such reports of its political contributions as may be necessary to enable the applicant, supplier or vendor, as the case may be, to comply fully with §§ 130.9, 130.10, 130.11, and 130.12.

(c) The applicant supplier or vendor, as the case may be, must include any political contributions paid, or offered or agreed to be paid, by or on behalf of, or at the direction of, any person to whom it has paid, or offered or agreed to pay a fee or commission in determining whether applicant, supplier or vendor is required by §§ 130.9, 130.11, and 130.12 to furnish information specified in § 130.10.

§ 130.14 Recordkeeping.

Each applicant, supplier and vendor must maintain a record of any information it was required to furnish or obtain under this part and all records upon which its reports are based for a period of not less than five years following the date of the report to which they pertain.

§ 130.15 Confidential business information.

(a) Any person who is required to furnish information under this part may identify any information furnished hereunder which the person considers to be confidential business information. No person, including any applicant or supplier, shall publish, divulge, disclose, or make known in any manner, any information so identified by a vendor or other person unless authorized by law or regulation.

(b) For purposes of this section, *confidential business information* means commercial or financial information which by law is entitled to protection from disclosure. (See, e.g., 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (3) and (4); 18 U.S.C. 1905; 22 U.S.C. 2778(e); Rule 26(c)(7), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.)

§ 130.16 Other reporting requirements.

The submission of reports under this part does not relieve any person of any requirements to furnish information to any federal, state, or municipal agency, department or other instrumentality as required by law, regulation or contract.

§ 130.17 Utilization of and access to reports and records.

(a) All information reported and records maintained under this part will be made available, upon request for utilization by standing committees of the Congress and subcommittees thereof, and by United States Government agencies, in accordance with section 39(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2779(d)), and reports based upon such information will be submitted to Congress in accordance with sections 36(a)(8) and 36(b)(1) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2776 (a)(8) and (b)(1)).

(b) All confidential business information provided pursuant to this part shall be protected against disclosure to the extent provided by law.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude the furnishing of information to foreign governments for law enforcement or regulatory purposes under international arrangements between the United States and any foreign government.

SUBCHAPTER N—MISCELLANEOUS

PART 131—CERTIFICATES OF AUTHENTICATION

Sec.
131.1 Certification of documents.
131.2 Refusal of certification for unlawful purpose.

§ 131.1 Certification of documents.

The Authentication Officer, Acting Authentication Officer, or any Assistant Authentication Officer designated by either of the former officers may, and is hereby authorized to, sign and issue certificates of authentication under the seal of the Department of State for and in the name of the Secretary of State or the Acting Secretary of State. The form of authentication shall be as follows:

In testimony whereof, I, _____, Secretary of State have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Authentication Officer, Acting Authentication Officer, or an Assistant Authentication Officer, of the said Department, at_____. in _____, this _____ day of _____ 19_____

(Secretary of State)

By _____

(_____ Authentication Officer, Department of State)

(22 U.S.C. 2651a)

[61 FR 39585, July 30, 1996]

§ 131.2 Refusal of certification for unlawful purpose.

(a) The Department will not certify to a document when it has good reason to believe that the certification is desired for an unlawful or improper purpose. It is therefore the duty of the Authentication Officer to examine not only the document which the Deparment is asked to authenticate, but also the fundamental document to which previous seals or other certifications may have been affixed by other authorities. The Authentication Officer shall request such additional information as may be necessary to establish that the requested authentication will serve the interests of justice and is not contrary to public policy.

(b) In accordance with section 3, paragraph 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 841, Pub. L. 91–184) approved December 30, 1969, documents which have the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against countries friendly to the United States shall be considered contrary to public policy for purposes of these regulations.

(R.S. 203. sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended, sec. 1733, 62 Stat. 946, secs. 104, 332, 66 Stat. 174, 252; 22 U.S.C. 2657, 2658, 28 U.S.C. 1733, 8 U.S.C. 1104, 1443)

[22 FR 10882, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 30 FR 12732, Oct. 6, 1965; Dept. Reg. 108.621, 35 FR 8887, June 9, 1970]

PART 132—BOOKS, MAPS, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

§ 132.1 Purchase.

The purchase by the Department of State of books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, and other publications shall be made without regard to the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1933 (sec. 2, 47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a), since determination has been made by the Secretary, as permitted by the provisions of the act, that such purchase is inconsistent with the public interest.

(80 Stat. 379; 5 U.S.C. 301)

[22 FR 10883, Dec. 27, 1957]

PART 133—GOVERNMENTWIDE REQUIREMENTS FOR DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE)

Subpart A—Purpose and Coverage

Sec.
133.100 What does this part do?
133.105 Does this part apply to me?
133.110 Are any of my Federal assistance awards exempt from this part?
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Subpart B—Requirements for Recipients Other Than Individuals

133.200 What must I do to comply with this part?
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133.670 Suspension.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658; 41 U.S.C. 701, *et seq.*

SOURCE: 68 FR 66557, 66582, Nov. 26, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 133 appear at 68 FR 66582, Nov. 26, 2003.

Subpart A—Purpose and Coverage

§ 133.100 What does this part do?

This part carries out the portion of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*, as amended) that applies to grants. It also applies the provisions of the Act to cooperative agreements and other financial assistance awards, as a matter of Federal Government policy.

§ 133.105 Does this part apply to me?

(a) Portions of this part apply to you if you are either—

(1) A recipient of an assistance award from the Department of State; or

(2) A Department of State awarding official. (See definitions of award and recipient in §§ 133.605 and 133.660, respectively.)

(b) The following table shows the subparts that apply to you:

If you are . . .	see subparts . . .
(1) A recipient who is not an individual	A, B and E.
(2) A recipient who is an individual	A, C and E.
(3) A Department of State awarding official	A, D and E.

§ 133.110 Are any of my Federal assistance awards exempt from this part?

This part does not apply to any award that the Procurement Executive determines that the application of this part would be inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States or the laws or regulations of a foreign government.

§ 133.115 Does this part affect the Federal contracts that I receive?

It will affect future contract awards indirectly if you are debarred or suspended for a violation of the requirements of this part, as described in § 133.510(c). However, this part does not apply directly to procurement contracts. The portion of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 that applies to Federal procurement contracts is carried out through the Federal Acquisition Regulation in chapter 1 of Title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the drug-free workplace coverage currently is in 48 CFR part 23, subpart 23.5).

Subpart B—Requirements for Recipients Other Than Individuals

§ 133.200 What must I do to comply with this part?

There are two general requirements if you are a recipient other than an individual.

(a) First, you must make a good faith effort, on a continuing basis, to maintain a drug-free workplace. You must agree to do so as a condition for receiving any award covered by this part. The specific measures that you must take in this regard are described in more detail in subsequent sections of this subpart. Briefly, those measures are to—

(1) Publish a drug-free workplace statement and establish a drug-free awareness program for your employees (see §§ 133.205 through 133.220); and

(2) Take actions concerning employees who are convicted of violating drug statutes in the workplace (see § 133.225).

(b) Second, you must identify all known workplaces under your Federal awards (see § 133.230).

§ 133.205 What must I include in my drug-free workplace statement?

You must publish a statement that—

(a) Tells your employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in your workplace;

(b) Specifies the actions that you will take against employees for violating that prohibition; and

(c) Lets each employee know that, as a condition of employment under any award, he or she:

(1) Will abide by the terms of the statement; and

(2) Must notify you in writing if he or she is convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace and must do so no more than five calendar days after the conviction.

§ 133.210 To whom must I distribute my drug-free workplace statement?

You must require that a copy of the statement described in § 133.205 be given to each employee who will be engaged in the performance of any Federal award.

§ 133.215 What must I include in my drug-free awareness program?

You must establish an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about—

(a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(b) Your policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(d) The penalties that you may impose upon them for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.

§ 133.220 By when must I publish my drug-free workplace statement and establish my drug-free awareness program?

If you are a new recipient that does not already have a policy statement as described in § 133.205 and an ongoing awareness program as described in § 133.215, you must publish the statement and establish the program by the time given in the following table:

If . . .	then you . . .
(a) The performance period of the award is less than 30 days	must have the policy statement and program in place as soon as possible, but before the date on which performance is expected to be completed.
(b) The performance period of the award is 30 days or more ...	must have the policy statement and program in place within 30 days after award.

If . . .	then you . . .
(c) You believe there are extraordinary circumstances that will require more than 30 days for you to publish the policy statement and establish the awareness program.	may ask the Department of State awarding official to give you more time to do so. The amount of additional time, if any, to be given is at the discretion of the awarding official.

§ 133.225 What actions must I take concerning employees who are convicted of drug violations in the workplace?

There are two actions you must take if an employee is convicted of a drug violation in the workplace:

(a) First, you must notify Federal agencies if an employee who is engaged in the performance of an award informs you about a conviction, as required by § 133.205(c)(2), or you otherwise learn of the conviction. Your notification to the Federal agencies must__

(1) Be in writing;

(2) Include the employee's position title;

(3) Include the identification number(s) of each affected award;

(4) Be sent within ten calendar days after you learn of the conviction; and

(5) Be sent to every Federal agency on whose award the convicted employee was working. It must be sent to every awarding official or his or her official designee, unless the Federal agency has specified a central point for the receipt of the notices.

(b) Second, within 30 calendar days of learning about an employee's conviction, you must either__

(1) Take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as amended; or

(2) Require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for these purposes by a Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

§ 133.230 How and when must I identify workplaces?

(a) You must identify all known workplaces under each Department of State award. A failure to do so is a violation of your drug-free workplace requirements. You may identify the workplaces__

(1) To the Department of State official that is making the award, either at the time of application or upon award; or

(2) In documents that you keep on file in your offices during the performance of the award, in which case you must make the information available for inspection upon request by Department of State officials or their designated representatives.

(b) Your workplace identification for an award must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the award takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio studios).

(c) If you identified workplaces to the Department of State awarding official at the time of application or award, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and any workplace that you identified changes during the performance of the award, you must inform the Department of State awarding official.

Subpart C—Requirements for Recipients Who Are Individuals

§ 133.300 What must I do to comply with this part if I am an individual recipient?

As a condition of receiving a Department of State award, if you are an individual recipient, you must agree that—

(a) You will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity related to the award; and

(b) If you are convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any award activity, you will report the conviction:

(1) In writing.

(2) Within 10 calendar days of the conviction.

(3) To the Department of State awarding official or other designee for each award that you currently have, unless § 133.301 or the award document designates a central point for the receipt of the notices. When notice is made to a central point, it must include the identification number(s) of each affected award.

§ 133.301 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Responsibilities of Department of State Awarding Officials

§ 133.400 What are my responsibilities as a Department of State awarding official?

As a Department of State awarding official, you must obtain each recipient's agreement, as a condition of the award, to comply with the requirements in—

(a) Subpart B of this part, if the recipient is not an individual; or

(b) Subpart C of this part, if the recipient is an individual.

Subpart E—Violations of this Part and Consequences

§ 133.500 How are violations of this part determined for recipients other than individuals?

A recipient other than an individual is in violation of the requirements of this part if the Procurement Executive determines, in writing, that—

(a) The recipient has violated the requirements of subpart B of this part; or

(b) The number of convictions of the recipient's employees for violating criminal drug statutes in the workplace is large enough to indicate that the recipient has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace.

§ 133.505 How are violations of this part determined for recipients who are individuals?

An individual recipient is in violation of the requirements of this part if the Procurement Executive determines, in writing, that—

(a) The recipient has violated the requirements of subpart C of this part; or

(b) The recipient is convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any award activity.

§ 133.510 What actions will the Federal Government take against a recipient determined to have violated this part?

If a recipient is determined to have violated this part, as described in § 133.500 or § 133.505, the Department of State may take one or more of the following actions—

(a) Suspension of payments under the award;

(b) Suspension or termination of the award; and

(c) Suspension or debarment of the recipient under 22 CFR Part 137, for a period not to exceed five years.

§ 133.515 Are there any exceptions to those actions?

The Procurement Executive may waive with respect to a particular award, in writing, a suspension of payments under an award, suspension or termination of an award, or suspension or debarment of a recipient if the Procurement Executive determines that such a waiver would be in the public interest. This exception authority cannot be delegated to any other official.

Subpart F—Definitions

§ 133.605 Award.

Award means an award of financial assistance by the Department of State or other Federal agency directly to a recipient.

(a) The term award includes:

(1) A Federal grant or cooperative agreement, in the form of money or property in lieu of money.

(2) A block grant or a grant in an entitlement program, whether or not the grant is exempted from coverage under the Governmentwide rule 22 CFR Part 135 that implements OMB Circular A–102 (for availability, see 5 CFR 1310.3) and specifies uniform administrative requirements.

(b) The term award does not include:

(1) Technical assistance that provides services instead of money.

(2) Loans.

(3) Loan guarantees.

(4) Interest subsidies.
(5) Insurance.
(6) Direct appropriations.
(7) Veterans' benefits to individuals (*i.e.*, any benefit to veterans, their families, or survivors by virtue of the service of a veteran in the Armed Forces of the United States).

§ 133.610 Controlled substance.

Controlled substance means a controlled substance in schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812), and as further defined by regulation at 21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15.

§ 133.615 Conviction.

Conviction means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes.

§ 133.620 Cooperative agreement.

Cooperative agreement means an award of financial assistance that, consistent with 31 U.S.C. 6305, is used to enter into the same kind of relationship as a grant (see definition of grant in § 133.650), except that substantial involvement is expected between the Federal agency and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated by the award. The term does not include cooperative research and development agreements as defined in 15 U.S.C. 3710a.

§ 133.625 Criminal drug statute.

Criminal drug statute means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance.

§ 133.630 Debarment.

Debarment means an action taken by a Federal agency to prohibit a recipient from participating in Federal Government procurement contracts and covered nonprocurement transactions. A recipient so prohibited is debarred, in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation for procurement contracts (48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4) and the common rule, Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), that implements Executive Order 12549 and Executive Order 12689.

§ 133.635 Drug-free workplace.

Drug-free workplace means a site for the performance of work done in connection with a specific award at which employees of the recipient are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance.

§ 133.640 Employee.

(a) *Employee* means the employee of a recipient directly engaged in the performance of work under the award, including—
(1) All direct charge employees;
(2) All indirect charge employees, unless their impact or involvement in the performance of work under the award is insignificant to the performance of the award; and
(3) Temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the award and who are on the recipient's payroll.
(b) This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the recipient (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

§ 133.645 Federal agency or agency.

Federal agency or agency means any United States executive department, military department, government corporation, government controlled corporation, any other establishment in the executive branch (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency.

§ 133.650 Grant.

Grant means an award of financial assistance that, consistent with 31 U.S.C. 6304, is used to enter into a relationship—
(a) The principal purpose of which is to transfer a thing of value to the recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States, rather than

to acquire property or services for the Federal Government's direct benefit or use; and

(b) In which substantial involvement is not expected between the Federal agency and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated by the award.

§ 133.655 Individual.

Individual means a natural person.

§ 133.660 Recipient.

Recipient means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, unit of government (except a Federal agency) or legal entity, however organized, that receives an award directly from a Federal agency.

§ 133.665 State.

State means any of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.

§ 133.670 Suspension.

Suspension means an action taken by a Federal agency that immediately prohibits a recipient from participating in Federal Government procurement contracts and covered nonprocurement transactions for a temporary period, pending completion of an investigation and any judicial or administrative proceedings that may ensue. A recipient so prohibited is suspended, in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation for procurement contracts (48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4) and the common rule, Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), that implements Executive Order 12549 and Executive Order 12689. Suspension of a recipient is a distinct and separate action from suspension of an award or suspension of payments under an award.

PART 134—EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT; IMPLEMENTATION

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SOURCE: 46 FR 58301, Dec. 1, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 134.1 Purpose of these rules.

The Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. 504 (called ''the Act'' in this part), provides for the award of attorney fees and other expenses to eligible individuals and entities who are parties to certain administrative proceedings (called ''adversary adjudications'') before the Department of State. An eligible party may receive an award when it prevails over the Department of State, unless the Department of State's position in the proceeding was substantially justified or special circumstances make an award unjust. The rules in this part describe the parties eligible for awards and the proceedings that are covered. They also explain how to apply for awards, and the procedures and standards that the Department will observe to make them.

§ 134.2 When the Act applies.

The Act applies to any adversary adjudication pending before the Department of State at any time between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1984. This includes proceedings begun before October 1, 1981 if final agency action has not been taken before that date, and proceedings pending on September 30, 1984, regardless of when they were initiated or when final agency action occurs.

§ 134.3 Proceedings covered.

(a) The Act applies to adversary adjudications conducted by the Department of State. These are adjudications under 5 U.S.C. 554 in which the position of the Department of State is presented by an attorney or other representative who enters an appearance and participates in the proceeding. For the Department of State, the type of proceeding covered are proceedings relative to controlling export of defense articles through administrative sanctions pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778 and 50 U.S.C. App. 2410 (c)(2)(B).

(b) The Department of State may also designate a proceeding not listed in paragraph (a) of this section as an adversary adjudication for purposes of the Act by so stating in an order initiating the proceeding or designating the matter for hearing. The failure to designate a proceeding as an adversary adjudication shall not preclude the filing of an application by a party who believes the proceeding is covered by the Act; whether the proceeding is covered will then be an issue for resolution in proceedings on the application.

(c) If a proceeding includes matters covered by the Act and matters specifically excluded from coverage, any award made will include only fees and expenses related to covered issues.

§ 134.4 Eligibility of applicants.

(a) To be eligible for an award of attorney fees and other expenses under the Act, the applicant must be a party to the adversary adjudication for which it seeks an award. The term ''party'' is defined in 5 U.S.C. 551(3). The applicant must show by clear and convincing evidence that it meets all conditions of eligibility set out in this subpart and in subpart B and must submit additional information to verify its eligibility upon order by the adjudicative officer.

(b) The types of eligible applicants are as follows:

(1) An individual with a net worth of not more than $1 million;

(2) The sole owner of an unincorporated business who has a net worth of not more than $5 million, including both personal and business interests, and not more than 500 employees;

(3) A charitable or other tax-exempt organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) with not more than 500 employees;

(4) A cooperative association as defined in section 15(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 1141j(a)) with not more than 500 employees; and

(5) Any other partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization with a net worth of not more than $5 million and not more than 500 employees.

(c) For the purpose of eligibility, the net worth and number of employees of an applicant shall be determined as of the date the proceeding was initiated.

(d) An applicant who owns an unincorporated business will be considered as an ''individual'' rather than a ''sole owner of an unincorporated business'' if the issues on which the applicant prevails are related primarily to personal interests rather than to business interests.

(e) The employees of an applicant include all persons who regularly perform services for remuneration for the applicant, under the applicant's direction and control. Part-time employees shall be included on a proportional basis.

(f) The net worth and number of employees of the applicant and all of its affiliates shall be aggregated to determine eligibility. Any individual, corporation or other entity that directly or indirectly controls or owns a majority of the voting shares or other interest of the applicant, or any corporation or other entity of which the applicant directly or indirectly owns or controls a majority of the voting shares or other interest, will be considered an affiliate for purposes of this part, unless the adjudicative officer determines

that such treatment would be unjust and contrary to the purposes of the Act in light of the actual relationship between the affiliated entities. In addition, the adjudicative officer may determine that financial relationships of the applicant other than those described in this paragraph constitute special circumstances that would make an award unjust.

(g) An applicant that participates in a proceeding primarily on behalf of one or more other persons or entities that would be ineligible is not itself eligible for an award.

§ 134.5 Standard for awards.

(a) A prevailing applicant may receive an award for fees and expenses incurred in connection with a proceeding, or in a significant and discrete substantive portion of the proceeding, unless the position of the agency over which the applicant has prevailed was substantially justified. The burden of proof that an award should not be made to an eligible prevailing applicant is on the Department of State which may avoid an award by showing that its position was reasonable in law and fact.

(b) An award will be reduced or denied if the applicant has unduly or unreasonably protracted the proceeding or if special circumstances make the award sought unjust.

§ 134.6 Allowable fees and expenses.

(a) Awards will be based on rates customarily charged by persons engaged in the business of acting as attorneys, agents and expert witnesses, even if the services were made available without charge or at a reduced rate to the applicant.

(b) No award for the fee of an attorney or agent under these rules may exceed $75.00 per hour. No award to compensate an expert witness may exceed the highest rate at which the Department of State pays expert witnesses, which is generally $50.00 per hour. However, an award may also include the reasonable expenses of the attorney, agent or witness as a separate item, if the attorney, agent or witness ordinarily charges clients separately for such expenses.

(c) In determining the reasonableness of the fee sought for an attorney, agent or expert witness, the adjudicative officer shall consider the following:

(1) If the attorney, agent or witness is in private practice, his or her customary fee for similar services, or, if an employee of the applicant, the fully allocated cost of the services;

(2) The prevailing rate for similar services in the community in which the attorney, agent or witness ordinarily performs services;

(3) The time actually spent in the representation of the applicant;

(4) the time reasonably spent in light of the difficulty or complexity of the issues in the proceeding; and

(5) Such other factors as may bear on the value of the services provided.

(d) The reasonable cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, project or similar matter prepared on behalf of a party may be awarded, to the extent that the charge for the service does not exceed the prevailing rate for similar services, and the study or other matter was necessary for preparation of applicant's case.

§ 134.7 Rulemaking on maximum rates for attorney fees.

(a) If warranted by an increase in the cost of living or by special circumstances (such as limited availability of attorneys qualified to handle certain types of proceedings), the Department of State may adopt regulations providing that attorney fees may be awarded at a rate higher than $75 per hour in some or all of the types of proceedings covered by this part. The Department of State will conduct any rulemaking proceedings for this purpose under the informal rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Any person may request the Department of State to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to increase the maximum rate for attorney fees. The request should identify the rate the person believes the Department of State should establish and the types of proceedings in which the rate should be used. It should also explain fully the reasons why the higher rate is warranted. The Department of State will respond to the request within 60 days

after it is filed, by determining to initiate a rulemaking proceeding, denying the request, or taking other appropriate action.

§ 134.8 Official authorized to take final action under the Act.

The Department of State official who renders the final agency decision in a covered proceeding is authorized to take final action on matters pertaining to the Equal Access to Justice Act as applied to the proceeding.

Subpart B—Information Required From Applicants

§ 134.11 Contents of application.

(a) An application for an award of fees and expenses under the Act shall identify the applicant and the proceeding for which an award is sought. The application shall show that the applicant has prevailed and identify the position of the Department of State in the proceeding that the applicant alleges was not substantially justified. Unless the applicant is an individual, the application shall also state the number of employees of the applicant and describe briefly the type and purpose of its organization or business.

(b) The application shall also include a statement that the applicant's net worth does not exceed $1 million (if an individual) or $5 million (for all other applicants, including their affiliates). However, an applicant may omit this statement if:

(1) It attaches a copy of a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that it qualifies as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) or, in the case of a tax-exempt organization not required to obtain a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on its exempt status, a statement that describes the basis for the applicant's belief that it qualfies under such section; or

(2) It states on the application that it is a cooperative association as defined in section 15(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 1141j(a)).

(c) The application shall state the amount of fees and expenses for which an award is sought.

(d) The application may also include any other matters that the applicant wishes the Department of State to consider in determining whether and in what amount an award should be made.

(e) The application shall be signed by the applicant or an authorized officer or attorney of the applicant. It shall also contain or be accompanied by a written verification under oath or under penalty of prejury that the information provided in the application is true and correct.

§ 134.12 Net worth exhibit.

(a) Each applicant except a qualifed tax-exempt organization or cooperative association must provide with its application a detailed exhibit showing the net worth of the applicant and any affiliates (as defined in § 960.4(f)) when the proceeding was initiated. The exhibit may be in any form convenient to the applicant that provides full disclosure of the applicant's and its affiliates' assets and liabilities and is sufficient to determine whether the applicant qualifies under the standards in his part. The adjudicative officer may require an applicant to file additional information to determine its eligibility for an award.

(b) Ordinarily, the net worth exhibit will be included in the public record of the proceeding. However, an applicant that objects to public disclosure of information in any portion of the exhibit and believes there are legal grounds for withholding it from disclosure may submit that portion of the exhibit directly to the adjudicative officer in a sealed envelope labeled ''Confidential Financial Information'', accompanied by a motion to withhold the information from public disclosure. The motion shall describe the information sought to be withheld and explain, in detail, why it falls within one or more of the specific exemptions from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 551(b) (1)–(9), why public disclosure of the information would adversely affect the applicant, and why disclosure is not required in the public interest. The material in question shall be served on counsel representing the agency against which the applicant seeks an award, but need not be served on any other party to the proceeding. If the

adjudicative officer finds that the information should not be withheld from disclosure, it shall be placed in the public record of the proceeding. Otherwise, any request to inspect or copy the exhibit shall be disposed of in accordance with the Department of State established procedures under the Freedom of Information Act, part 6 of this title.

§ 134.13 Documentation of fees and expenses.

The application shall be accompanied by full documentation of the fees and expenses, including the cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test project or similar matter, for which an award is sought. A separate itemized statement shall be submitted for each professional firm or individual whose services are covered by the application, showing the hours spent in connection with the proceeding by each individual, a description of the specific services performed, the rate at which each fee has been computed, any expenses for which reimbursement is sought, the total amount claimed, and the total amount paid or payable by the applicant or by any other person or entity for the services provided. The adjudicative officer may require the applicant to provide vouchers, receipts, or other substantiation for any expenses claimed.

§ 134.14 When application may be filed.

(a) An application may be filed whenever the applicant has prevailed in the proceeding or in a significant and discrete substantive portion of the proceeding, but in no case later than 30 days after the Department of State's final disposition of the proceeding.

(b) If review or reconsideration is sought or taken of a decision as to which an applicant believes it has prevailed, proceedings for the award of fees shall be stayed pending final disposition of the underlying controversy.

(c) For purposes of this rule, final disposition means the later of (1) the date on which an initial decision or other recommended disposition of the merits of the proceeding by an adjudicative officer or intermediate review board becomes administratively final; (2) issuance of an order disposing of any petitions for reconsideration of the Department of State's final order in the proceeding; (3) if no petition for reconsideration is filed, the last date on which such a petition could have been filed; or (4) issuance of a final order or any other final resolution of a proceeding, such as a settlement or voluntary dismissal, which is not subject to a petition for reconsideration or to a petition for judicial review; or (5) completion of judicial action on the underlying controversy and any subsequent Department of State action pursuant to judicial mandate.

Subpart C—Procedures for Considering Applications

§ 134.21 Filing and service of documents.

Any application for an award or other pleading or document related to an application shall be filed and served on all parties to the proceeding in the same manner as other pleadings in the proceeding, except as provided in § 134.12(b) for confidential financial information.

§ 134.22 Answer to application.

(a) Within 30 days after service of an application, counsel representing the Department of State may file an answer to the application. Unless the Department of State counsel requests an extension of time for filing or files a statement of intent to negotiate under paragraph (b) of this section, failure to file an answer within the 30 day period may be treated as a consent to the award requested.

(b) If the Department of State counsel and the applicant believe that the issues in the fee application can be settled, they may jointly file a statement of their intent to negotiate a settlement. The filing of this statement shall extend the time for filing an answer for an additional 30 days, and further extensions may be granted by the adjudicative officer upon request by Department of State counsel and the applicant.

(c) The answer shall explain in detail any objections to the award requested

and identify the facts relied on in support of the Department of State position. If the answer is based on any alleged facts not already in the record of the proceeding the Department of State shall include with the answer either supporting affidavits or a request for further proceedings under § 134.26.

§ 134.23 Reply.

Within 15 days after service of an answer, the applicant may file a reply. If the reply is based on any alleged facts not already in the record of the proceeding, the applicant shall include with the reply either supporting affidavits or a request for further proceedings under § 134.26.

§ 134.24 Comments by other parties.

Any party to a proceeding other than the applicant and Department of State may file comments on an application within 30 days after it is served or on an answer within 15 days after it is served. A commenting party may not participate further in proceedings on the application unless the adjudicative officer determines that the public interest requires such participation in order to permit full exploration of matters raised in the comment.

§ 134.25 Settlement.

The applicant and the Department of State may agree on a proposed settlement of the award before final action on the application, either in connection with a settlement of the underlying proceeding, or after the underlying proceeding has been concluded. If a prevailing party and Department of State counsel agree on a proposed settlement of an award before an application has been filed, the application shall be filed with the proposed settlement.

§ 134.26 Further proceedings.

(a) Ordinarily, the determination of an award will be made on the basis of the written record. However, on request of either the applicant or Department of State counsel, or on his or her own initiative, the adjudicative officer may order further proceedings, such as an informal conference, oral argument, additional written submissions, or an evidentiary hearing. Such further proceedings shall be held only when necessary for full and fair resolution of the issues arising from the application, and shall be conducted as promptly as possible.

(b) A request that the adjudicative officer order further proceedings under this section shall specifically identify the information sought or the disputed issues and shall explain why the additional proceedings are necessary to resolve the issues.

§ 134.27 Decision.

The adjudicative officer shall issue an initial decision on the application as promptly as possible after completion of proceedings on the application. The decision shall include written fundings and conclusions on the applicant's eligibility and status as a prevailing party, and an explanation of the reasons for any difference between the amount requested and the amount awarded. The decision shall also include, if at issue, findings on whether the Department of State position was substantially justified, whether the applicant unduly protracted the proceedings, or whether special circumstances make an award unjust. If the applicant has sought an award against the Department of State and another agency, the decision shall allocate responsibility for payment of any award made between the Department of State and the other agency, and shall explain the reasons for the allocation made.

§ 134.28 Further Department of State review.

Either the applicant or Department of State counsel may seek review of the initial decision. If neither the applicant nor the Department of State counsel seeks review, the initial decision shall become a final decision of the Department of State 30 days after it is issued. If review is taken the Judicial Officer will issue a final decision on the application or remand the application to the adjudicative officer for further proceedings.

§ 134.29 Judicial review.

Judicial review of final Department of State decisions on awards as may be sought as provided in 5 U.S.C. 504(c)(2).

§ 134.30 Payment of award.

An applicant seeking payment of an award shall submit to the Comptroller or other disbursing official of the Department of State a copy of the final decision granting the award accompanied by a statement that the applicant will not seek review of the decision in the United States courts. Requests for payment should be sent to: Executive Director, Office of the Comptroller, Room 1328, Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20520. The Department of State will pay the amount awarded to the applicant within 60 days, unless judicial review of the award or of the underlying decision of the adversary adjudication has been sought by the applicant or any other party to the proceeding.

PART 135—UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 53 FR 8049, 8087, Mar. 11, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 135.1 Purpose and scope of this part.

This part establishes uniform administrative rules for Federal grants and cooperative agreements and subawards to State, local and Indian tribal governments.

§ 135.2 Scope of subpart.

This subpart contains general rules pertaining to this part and procedures for control of exceptions from this part.

§ 135.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Accrued expenditures mean the charges incurred by the grantee during a given period requiring the provision of funds for: (1) Goods and other tangible property received; (2) services performed by employees, contractors, subgrantees, subcontractors, and other payees; and (3) other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance is required, such as annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments.

Accrued income means the sum of: (1) Earnings during a given period from services performed by the grantee and goods and other tangible property delivered to purchasers, and (2) amounts

becoming owed to the grantee for which no current services or performance is required by the grantee.

Acquisition cost of an item of purchased equipment means the net invoice unit price of the property including the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the property usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance, shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the grantee's regular accounting practices.

Administrative requirements mean those matters common to grants in general, such as financial management, kinds and frequency of reports, and retention of records. These are distinguished from ''programmatic'' requirements, which concern matters that can be treated only on a program-by-program or grant-by-grant basis, such as kinds of activities that can be supported by grants under a particular program.

Awarding agency means (1) with respect to a grant, the Federal agency, and (2) with respect to a subgrant, the party that awarded the subgrant.

Cash contributions means the grantee's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the grantee or subgrantee by other public agencies and institutions, and private organizations and individuals. When authorized by Federal legislation, Federal funds received from other assistance agreements may be considered as grantee or subgrantee cash contributions.

Contract means (except as used in the definitions for ''grant'' and ''subgrant'' in this section and except where qualified by ''Federal'') a procurement contract under a grant or subgrant, and means a procurement subcontract under a contract.

Cost sharing or matching means the value of the third party in-kind contributions and the portion of the costs of a federally assisted project or program not borne by the Federal Government.

Cost-type contract means a contract or subcontract under a grant in which the contractor or subcontractor is paid on the basis of the costs it incurs, with or without a fee.

Equipment means tangible, nonexpendable, personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more per unit. A grantee may use its own definition of equipment provided that such definition would at least include all equipment defined above.

Expenditure report means: (1) For nonconstruction grants, the SF–269 ''Financial Status Report'' (or other equivalent report); (2) for construction grants, the SF–271 ''Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement'' (or other equivalent report).

Federally recognized Indian tribal government means the governing body or a governmental agency of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community (including any Native village as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat 688) certified by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for the special programs and services provided by him through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Government means a State or local government or a federally recognized Indian tribal government.

Grant means an award of financial assistance, including cooperative agreements, in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible grantee. The term does not include technical assistance which provides services instead of money, or other assistance in the form of revenue sharing, loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, insurance, or direct appropriations. Also, the term does not include assistance, such as a fellowship or other lump sum award, which the grantee is not required to account for.

Grantee means the government to which a grant is awarded and which is accountable for the use of the funds provided. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document.

Local government means a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority (including any public and Indian housing agency under the United States Housing Act of

1937) school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (whether or not incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), any other regional or interstate government entity, or any agency or instrumentality of a local government.

Obligations means the amounts of orders placed, contracts and subgrants awarded, goods and services received, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payment by the grantee during the same or a future period.

OMB means the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Outlays (expenditures) mean charges made to the project or program. They may be reported on a cash or accrual basis. For reports prepared on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of actual cash disbursement for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the amount of cash advances and payments made to contractors and subgrantees. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, outlays are the sum of actual cash disbursements, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of inkind contributions applied, and the new increase (or decrease) in the amounts owed by the grantee for goods and other property received, for services performed by employees, contractors, subgrantees, subcontractors, and other payees, and other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance are required, such as annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments.

Percentage of completion method refers to a system under which payments are made for construction work according to the percentage of completion of the work, rather than to the grantee's cost incurred.

Prior approval means documentation evidencing consent prior to incurring specific cost.

Real property means land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, excluding movable machinery and equipment.

Share, when referring to the awarding agency's portion of real property, equipment or supplies, means the same percentage as the awarding agency's portion of the acquiring party's total costs under the grant to which the acquisition costs under the grant to which the acquisition cost of the property was charged. Only costs are to be counted—not the value of third-party in-kind contributions.

State means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State exclusive of local governments. The term does not include any public and Indian housing agency under United States Housing Act of 1937.

Subgrant means an award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, made under a grant by a grantee to an eligible subgrantee. The term includes financial assistance when provided by contractual legal agreement, but does not include procurement purchases, nor does it include any form of assistance which is excluded from the definition of ''grant'' in this part.

Subgrantee means the government or other legal entity to which a subgrant is awarded and which is accountable to the grantee for the use of the funds provided.

Supplies means all tangible personal property other than ''equipment'' as defined in this part.

Suspension means depending on the context, either (1) temporary withdrawal of the authority to obligate grant funds pending corrective action by the grantee or subgrantee or a decision to terminate the grant, or (2) an action taken by a suspending official in accordance with agency regulations implementing E.O. 12549 to immediately exclude a person from participating in grant transactions for a period, pending completion of an investigation and such legal or debarment proceedings as may ensue.

Termination means permanent withdrawal of the authority to obligate previously-awarded grant funds before that authority would otherwise expire. It also means the voluntary relinquishment of that authority by the grantee or subgrantee. ''Termination'' does not

include: (1) Withdrawal of funds awarded on the basis of the grantee's underestimate of the unobligated balance in a prior period; (2) Withdrawal of the unobligated balance as of the expiration of a grant; (3) Refusal to extend a grant or award additional funds, to make a competing or noncompeting continuation, renewal, extension, or supplemental award; or (4) voiding of a grant upon determination that the award was obtained fraudulently, or was otherwise illegal or invalid from inception.

Terms of a grant or subgrant mean all requirements of the grant or subgrant, whether in statute, regulations, or the award document.

Third party in-kind contributions mean property or services which benefit a federally assisted project or program and which are contributed by non-Federal third parties without charge to the grantee, or a cost-type contractor under the grant agreement.

Unliquidated obligations for reports prepared on a cash basis mean the amount of obligations incurred by the grantee that has not been paid. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, they represent the amount of obligations incurred by the grantee for which an outlay has not been recorded.

Unobligated balance means the portion of the funds authorized by the Federal agency that has not been obligated by the grantee and is determined by deducting the cumulative obligations from the cumulative funds authorized.

§ 135.4 Applicability.

(a) *General.* Subparts A through D of this part apply to all grants and subgrants to governments, except where inconsistent with Federal statutes or with regulations authorized in accordance with the exception provision of §135.6, or:

(1) Grants and subgrants to State and local institutions of higher education or State and local hospitals.

(2) The block grants authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Community Services; Preventive Health and Health Services; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services; Maternal and Child Health Services; Social Services; Low-Income Home Energy Assistance; States' Program of Community Development Block Grants for Small Cities; and Elementary and Secondary Education other than programs administered by the Secretary of Education under title V, subtitle D, chapter 2, section 583—the Secretary's discretionary grant program) and titles I–III of the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 and under the Public Health Services Act (section 1921), Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant and part C of title V, Mental Health Service for the Homeless Block Grant).

(3) Entitlement grants to carry out the following programs of the Social Security Act:

(i) Aid to Needy Families with Dependent Children (title IV-A of the Act, not including the Work Incentive Program (WIN) authorized by section 402(a)19(G); HHS grants for WIN are subject to this part);

(ii) Child Support Enforcement and Establishment of Paternity (title IV-D of the Act);

(iii) Foster Care and Adoption Assistance (title IV-E of the Act);

(iv) Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (titles I, X, XIV, and XVI-AABD of the Act); and

(v) Medical Assistance (Medicaid) (title XIX of the Act) not including the State Medicaid Fraud Control program authorized by section 1903(a)(6)(B).

(4) Entitlement grants under the following programs of The National School Lunch Act:

(i) School Lunch (section 4 of the Act),

(ii) Commodity Assistance (section 6 of the Act),

(iii) Special Meal Assistance (section 11 of the Act),

(iv) Summer Food Service for Children (section 13 of the Act), and

(v) Child Care Food Program (section 17 of the Act).

(5) Entitlement grants under the following programs of The Child Nutrition Act of 1966:

(i) Special Milk (section 3 of the Act), and

(ii) School Breakfast (section 4 of the Act).

(6) Entitlement grants for State Administrative expenses under The Food Stamp Act of 1977 (section 16 of the Act).

(7) A grant for an experimental, pilot, or demonstration project that is also supported by a grant listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section;

(8) Grant funds awarded under subsection 412(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(e)) and subsection 501(a) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–422, 94 Stat. 1809), for cash assistance, medical assistance, and supplemental security income benefits to refugees and entrants and the administrative costs of providing the assistance and benefits;

(9) Grants to local education agencies under 20 U.S.C. 236 through 241–1(a), and 242 through 244 (portions of the Impact Aid program), except for 20 U.S.C. 238(d)(2)(c) and 240(f) (Entitlement Increase for Handicapped Children); and

(10) Payments under the Veterans Administration's State Home Per Diem Program (38 U.S.C. 641(a)).

(b) *Entitlement programs.* Entitlement programs enumerated above in § 135.4(a)(3) through (8) are subject to subpart E.

§ 135.5 Effect on other issuances.

All other grants administration provisions of codified program regulations, program manuals, handbooks and other nonregulatory materials which are inconsistent with this part are superseded, except to the extent they are required by statute, or authorized in accordance with the exception provision in § 135.6.

§ 135.6 Additions and exceptions.

(a) For classes of grants and grantees subject to this part, Federal agencies may not impose additional administrative requirements except in codified regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) Exceptions for classes of grants or grantees may be authorized only by OMB.

(c) Exceptions on a case-by-case basis and for subgrantees may be authorized by the affected Federal agencies.

Subpart B—Pre-Award Requirements

§ 135.10 Forms for applying for grants.

(a) *Scope.* (1) This section prescribes forms and instructions to be used by governmental organizations (except hospitals and institutions of higher education operated by a government) in applying for grants. This section is not applicable, however, to formula grant programs which do not require applicants to apply for funds on a project basis.

(2) This section applies only to applications to Federal agencies for grants, and is not required to be applied by grantees in dealing with applicants for subgrants. However, grantees are encouraged to avoid more detailed or burdensome application requirements for subgrants.

(b) *Authorized forms and instructions for governmental organizations.* (1) In applying for grants, applicants shall only use standard application forms or those prescribed by the granting agency with the approval of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

(2) Applicants are not required to submit more than the original and two copies of preapplications or applications.

(3) Applicants must follow all applicable instructions that bear OMB clearance numbers. Federal agencies may specify and describe the programs, functions, or activities that will be used to plan, budget, and evaluate the work under a grant. Other supplementary instructions may be issued only with the approval of OMB to the extent required under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. For any standard form, except the SF–424 facesheet, Federal agencies may shade out or instruct the applicant to disregard any line item that is not needed.

(4) When a grantee applies for additional funding (such as a continuation or supplemental award) or amends a previously submitted application, only the affected pages need be submitted. Previously submitted pages with information that is still current need not be resubmitted.

§ 135.11 State plans.

(a) *Scope*. The statutes for some programs require States to submit plans before receiving grants. Under regulations implementing Executive Order 12372, ''Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs,'' States are allowed to simplify, consolidate and substitute plans. This section contains additional provisions for plans that are subject to regulations implementing the Executive order.

(b) *Requirements*. A State need meet only Federal administrative or programmatic requirements for a plan that are in statutes or codified regulations.

(c) *Assurances*. In each plan the State will include an assurance that the State shall comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding. For this assurance and other assurances required in the plan, the State may:

(1) Cite by number the statutory or regulatory provisions requiring the assurances and affirm that it gives the assurances required by those provisions,

(2) Repeat the assurance language in the statutes or regulations, or

(3) Develop its own language to the extent permitted by law.

(d) *Amendments*. A State will amend a plan whenever necessary to reflect:

(1) New or revised Federal statutes or regulations or;

(2) A material change in any State law, organization, policy, or State agency operation. The State will obtain approval for the amendment and its effective date but need submit for approval only the amended portions of the plan.

§ 135.12 Special grant or subgrant conditions for "high-risk" grantees.

(a) A grantee or subgrantee may be considered ''high risk'' if an awarding agency determines that a grantee or subgrantee:

(1) Has a history of unsatisfactory performance, or

(2) Is not financially stable, or

(3) Has a management system which does not meet the management standards set forth in this part, or

(4) Has not conformed to terms and conditions of previous awards, or

(5) Is otherwise not responsible; and if the awarding agency determines that an award will be made, special conditions and/or restrictions shall correspond to the high risk condition and shall be included in the award.

(b) Special conditions or restrictions may include:

(1) Payment on a reimbursement basis;

(2) Withholding authority to proceed to the next phase until receipt of evidence of acceptable performance within a given funding period;

(3) Requiring additional, more detailed financial reports;

(4) Additional project monitoring;

(5) Requiring the grante or subgrantee to obtain technical or management assistance; or

(6) Establishing additional prior approvals.

(c) If an awarding agency decides to impose such conditions, the awarding official will notify the grantee or subgrantee as early as possible, in writing, of:

(1) The nature of the special conditions/restrictions;

(2) The reason(s) for imposing them;

(3) The corrective actions which must be taken before they will be removed and the time allowed for completing the corrective actions and

(4) The method of requesting reconsideration of the conditions/restrictions imposed.

Subpart C—Post-Award Requirements

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

§ 135.20 Standards for financial management systems.

(a) A State must expand and account for grant funds in accordance with State laws and procedures for expending and accounting for its own funds. Fiscal control and accounting procedures of the State, as well as its subgrantees and cost-type contractors, must be sufficient to—

(1) Permit preparation of reports required by this part and the statutes authorizing the grant, and

(2) Permit the tracing of funds to a level of expenditures adequate to establish that such funds have not been used in violation of the restrictions and prohibitions of applicable statutes.

(b) The financial management systems of other grantees and subgrantees must meet the following standards:

(1) *Financial reporting.* Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant.

(2) *Accounting records.* Grantees and subgrantees must maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially-assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income.

(3) *Internal control.* Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets. Grantees and subgrantees must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.

(4) *Budget control.* Actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each grant or subgrant. Financial information must be related to performance or productivity data, including the development of unit cost information whenever appropriate or specifically required in the grant or subgrant agreement. If unit cost data are required, estimates based on available documentation will be accepted whenever possible.

(5) *Allowable cost.* Applicable OMB cost principles, agency program regulations, and the terms of grant and subgrant agreements will be followed in determining the reasonableness, allowability, and allocability of costs.

(6) *Source documentation.* Accounting records must be supported by such source documentation as cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, time and attendance records, contract and subgrant award documents, etc.

(7) *Cash management.* Procedures for minimizing the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury and disbursement by grantees and subgrantees must be followed whenever advance payment procedures are used. Grantees must establish reasonable procedures to ensure the receipt of reports on subgrantees' cash balances and cash disbursements in sufficient time to enable them to prepare complete and accurate cash transactions reports to the awarding agency. When advances are made by letter-of-credit or electronic transfer of funds methods, the grantee must make drawdowns as close as possible to the time of making disbursements. Grantees must monitor cash drawdowns by their subgrantees to assure that they conform substantially to the same standards of timing and amount as apply to advances to the grantees.

(c) An awarding agency may review the adequacy of the financial management system of any applicant for financial assistance as part of a preaward review or at any time subsequent to award.

§ 135.21 Payment.

(a) *Scope.* This section prescribes the basic standard and the methods under which a Federal agency will make payments to grantees, and grantees will make payments to subgrantees and contractors.

(b) *Basic standard.* Methods and procedures for payment shall minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the grantee or subgrantee, in accordance with Treasury regulations at 31 CFR part 205.

(c) *Advances.* Grantees and subgrantees shall be paid in advance, provided they maintain or demonstrate the willingness and ability to maintain procedures to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of the funds and their disbursement by the grantee or subgrantee.

(d) *Reimbursement.* Reimbursement shall be the preferred method when the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section are not met. Grantees and subgrantees may also be paid by reimbursement for any construction grant. Except as otherwise specified in regulation, Federal agencies shall not use the percentage of completion method to

pay construction grants. The grantee or subgrantee may use that method to pay its construction contractor, and if it does, the awarding agency's payments to the grantee or subgrantee will be based on the grantee's or subgrantee's actual rate of disbursement.

(e) *Working capital advances.* If a grantee cannot meet the criteria for advance payments described in paragraph (c) of this section, and the Federal agency has determined that reimbursement is not feasible because the grantee lacks sufficient working capital, the awarding agency may provide cash or a working capital advance basis. Under this procedure the awarding agency shall advance cash to the grantee to cover its estimated disbursement needs for an initial period generally geared to the grantee's disbursing cycle. Thereafter, the awarding agency shall reimburse the grantee for its actual cash disbursements. The working capital advance method of payment shall not be used by grantees or subgrantees if the reason for using such method is the unwillingness or inability of the grantee to provide timely advances to the subgrantee to meet the subgrantee's actual cash disbursements.

(f) *Effect of program income, refunds, and audit recoveries on payment.* (1) Grantees and subgrantees shall disburse repayments to and interest earned on a revolving fund before requesting additional cash payments for the same activity.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, grantees and subgrantees shall disburse program income, rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries and interest earned on such funds before requesting additional cash payments.

(g) *Withholding payments.* (1) Unless otherwise required by Federal statute, awarding agencies shall not withhold payments for proper charges incurred by grantees or subgrantees unless—

(i) The grantee or subgrantee has failed to comply with grant award conditions or

(ii) The grantee or subgrantee is indebted to the United States.

(2) Cash withheld for failure to comply with grant award condition, but without suspension of the grant, shall be released to the grantee upon subsequent compliance. When a grant is suspended, payment adjustments will be made in accordance with § 135.43(c).

(3) A Federal agency shall not make payment to grantees for amounts that are withheld by grantees or subgrantees from payment to contractors to assure satisfactory completion of work. Payments shall be made by the Federal agency when the grantees or subgrantees actually disburse the withheld funds to the contractors or to escrow accounts established to assure satisfactory completion of work.

(h) *Cash depositories.* (1) Consistent with the national goal of expanding the opportunities for minority business enterprises, grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to use minority banks (a bank which is owned at least 50 percent by minority group members). A list of minority owned banks can be obtained from the Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

(2) A grantee or subgrantee shall maintain a separate bank account only when required by Federal-State agreement.

(i) *Interest earned on advances.* Except for interest earned on advances of funds exempt under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (31 U.S.C. 6501 *et seq.*) and the Indian Self-Determination Act (23 U.S.C. 450), grantees and subgrantees shall promptly, but at least quarterly, remit interest earned on advances to the Federal agency. The grantee or subgrantee may keep interest amounts up to $100 per year for administrative expenses.

§ 135.22 Allowable costs.

(a) *Limitation on use of funds.* Grant funds may be used only for:

(1) The allowable costs of the grantees, subgrantees and cost-type contractors, including allowable costs in the form of payments to fixed-price contractors; and

(2) Reasonable fees or profit to cost-type contractors but not any fee or profit (or other increment above allowable costs) to the grantee or subgrantee.

(b) *Applicable cost principles.* For each kind of organization, there is a set of

Federal principles for determining allowable costs. Allowable costs will be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the organization incurring the costs. The following chart lists the kinds of organizations and the applicable cost principles.

For the costs of a—	Use the principles in—
State, local or Indian tribal government.	OMB Circular A–87.
Private nonprofit organization other than an (1) institution of higher education, (2) hospital, or (3) organization named in OMB Circular A–122 as not subject to that circular.	OMB Circular A–122.
Educational institutions	OMB Circular A–21.
For-profit organization other than a hospital and an organization named in OBM Circular A–122 as not subject to that circular.	48 CFR Part 31. Contract Cost Principles and Procedures, or uniform cost accounting standards that comply with cost principles acceptable to the Federal agency.

§ 135.23 Period of availability of funds.

(a) *General*. Where a funding period is specified, a grantee may charge to the award only costs resulting from obligations of the funding period unless carryover of unobligated balances is permitted, in which case the carryover balances may be charged for costs resulting from obligations of the subsequent funding period.

(b) *Liquidation of obligations*. A grantee must liquidate all obligations incurred under the award not later than 90 days after the end of the funding period (or as specified in a program regulation) to coincide with the submission of the annual Financial Status Report (SF–269). The Federal agency may extend this deadline at the request of the grantee.

§ 135.24 Matching or cost sharing.

(a) *Basic rule: Costs and contributions acceptable*. With the qualifications and exceptions listed in paragraph (b) of this section, a matching or cost sharing requirement may be satisfied by either or both of the following:

(1) Allowable costs incurred by the grantee, subgrantee or a cost-type contractor under the assistance agreement. This includes allowable costs borne by non-Federal grants or by others cash donations from non-Federal third parties.

(2) The value of third party in-kind contributions applicable to the period to which the cost sharing or matching requirements applies.

(b) *Qualifications and exceptions*—(1) *Costs borne by other Federal grant agreements*. Except as provided by Federal statute, a cost sharing or matching requirement may not be met by costs borne by another Federal grant. This prohibition does not apply to income earned by a grantee or subgrantee from a contract awarded under another Federal grant.

(2) *General revenue sharing*. For the purpose of this section, general revenue sharing funds distributed under 31 U.S.C. 6702 are not considered Federal grant funds.

(3) *Cost or contributions counted towards other Federal costs-sharing requirements*. Neither costs nor the values of third party in-kind contributions may count towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement of a grant agreement if they have been or will be counted towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement of another Federal grant agreement, a Federal procurement contract, or any other award of Federal funds.

(4) *Costs financed by program income*. Costs financed by program income, as defined in § 135.25, shall not count towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement unless they are expressly permitted in the terms of the assistance agreement. (This use of general program income is described in § 135.25(g).)

(5) *Services or property financed by income earned by contractors*. Contractors under a grant may earn income from the activities carried out under the contract in addition to the amounts earned from the party awarding the contract. No costs of services or property supported by this income may count toward satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement unless other provisions of the grant agreement expressly permit this kind of income to be used to meet the requirement.

(6) *Records*. Costs and third party in-kind contributions counting towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement must be verifiable from the records of grantees and subgrantee or cost-type contractors. These records

must show how the value placed on third party in-kind contributions was derived. To the extent feasible, volunteer services will be supported by the same methods that the organization uses to support the allocability of regular personnel costs.

(7) *Special standards for third party in-kind contributions.* (i) Third party in-kind contributions count towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement only where, if the party receiving the contributions were to pay for them, the payments would be allowable costs.

(ii) Some third party in-kind contributions are goods and services that, if the grantee, subgrantee, or contractor receiving the contribution had to pay for them, the payments would have been an indirect costs. Costs sharing or matching credit for such contributions shall be given only if the grantee, subgrantee, or contractor has established, along with its regular indirect cost rate, a special rate for allocating to individual projects or programs the value of the contributions.

(iii) A third party in-kind contribution to a fixed-price contract may count towards satisfying a cost sharing or matching requirement only if it results in:

(A) An increase in the services or property provided under the contract (without additional cost to the grantee or subgrantee) or

(B) A cost savings to the grantee or subgrantee.

(iv) The values placed on third party in-kind contributions for cost sharing or matching purposes will conform to the rules in the succeeding sections of this part. If a third party in-kind contribution is a type not treated in those sections, the value placed upon it shall be fair and reasonable.

(c) *Valuation of donated services*—(1) *Volunteer services.* Unpaid services provided to a grantee or subgrantee by individuals will be valued at rates consistent with those ordinarily paid for similar work in the grantee's or subgrantee's organization. If the grantee or subgrantee does not have employees performing similar work, the rates will be consistent with those ordinarily paid by other employers for similar work in the same labor market. In either case, a reasonable amount for fringe benefits may be included in the valuation.

(2) *Employees of other organizations.* When an employer other than a grantee, subgrantee, or cost-type contractor furnishes free of charge the services of an employee in the employee's normal line of work, the services will be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay exclusive of the employee's fringe benefits and overhead costs. If the services are in a different line of work, paragraph (c)(1) of this section applies.

(d) *Valuation of third party donated supplies and loaned equipment or space.* (1) If a third party donates supplies, the contribution will be valued at the market value of the supplies at the time of donation.

(2) If a third party donates the use of equipment or space in a building but retains title, the contribution will be valued at the fair rental rate of the equipment or space.

(e) *Valuation of third party donated equipment, buildings, and land.* If a third party donates equipment, buildings, or land, and title passes to a grantee or subgrantee, the treatment of the donated property will depend upon the purpose of the grant or subgrant, as follows:

(1) *Awards for capital expenditures.* If the purpose of the grant or subgrant is to assist the grantee or subgrantee in the acquisition of property, the market value of that property at the time of donation may be counted as cost sharing or matching,

(2) *Other awards.* If assisting in the acquisition of property is not the purpose of the grant or subgrant, paragraphs (e)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section apply:

(i) If approval is obtained from the awarding agency, the market value at the time of donation of the donated equipment or buildings and the fair rental rate of the donated land may be counted as cost sharing or matching. In the case of a subgrant, the terms of the grant agreement may require that the approval be obtained from the Federal agency as well as the grantee. In all cases, the approval may be given only if a purchase of the equipment or rental of the land would be approved as an allowable direct cost. If any part of

the donated property was acquired with Federal funds, only the non-federal share of the property may be counted as cost-sharing or matching.

(ii) If approval is not obtained under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, no amount may be counted for donated land, and only depreciation or use allowances may be counted for donated equipment and buildings. The depreciation or use allowances for this property are not treated as third party in-kind contributions. Instead, they are treated as costs incurred by the grantee or subgrantee. They are computed and allocated (usually as indirect costs) in accordance with the cost principles specified in § 135.22, in the same way as depreciation or use allowances for purchased equipment and buildings. The amount of depreciation or use allowances for donated equipment and buildings is based on the property's market value at the time it was donated.

(f) *Valuation of grantee or subgrantee donated real property for construction/acquisition*. If a grantee or subgrantee donates real property for a construction or facilities acquisition project, the current market value of that property may be counted as cost sharing or matching. If any part of the donated property was acquired with Federal funds, only the non-federal share of the property may be counted as cost sharing or matching.

(g) *Appraisal of real property*. In some cases under paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of this section, it will be necessary to establish the market value of land or a building or the fair rental rate of land or of space in a building. In these cases, the Federal agency may require the market value or fair rental value be set by an independent appraiser, and that the value or rate be certified by the grantee. This requirement will also be imposed by the grantee on subgrantees.

§ 135.25 Program income.

(a) *General*. Grantees are encouraged to earn income to defray program costs. Program income includes income from fees for services performed, from the use or rental of real or personal property acquired with grant funds, from the sale of commodities or items fabricated under a grant agreement, and from payments of principal and interest on loans made with grant funds. Except as otherwise provided in regulations of the Federal agency, program income does not include interest on grant funds, rebates, credits, discounts, refunds, etc. and interest earned on any of them.

(b) *Definition of program income*. Program income means gross income received by the grantee or subgrantee directly generated by a grant supported activity, or earned only as a result of the grant agreement during the grant period. ''During the grant period'' is the time between the effective date of the award and the ending date of the award reflected in the final financial report.

(c) *Cost of generating program income*. If authorized by Federal regulations or the grant agreement, costs incident to the generation of program income may be deducted from gross income to determine program income.

(d) *Governmental revenues*. Taxes, special assessments, levies, fines, and other such revenues raised by a grantee or subgrantee are not program income unless the revenues are specifically identified in the grant agreement or Federal agency regulations as program income.

(e) *Royalties*. Income from royalties and license fees for copyrighted material, patents, and inventions developed by a grantee or subgrantee is program income only if the revenues are specifically identified in the grant agreement or Federal agency regulations as program income. (See § 135.34.)

(f) *Property*. Proceeds from the sale of real property or equipment will be handled in accordance with the requirements of §§ 135.31 and 135.32.

(g) *Use of program income*. Program income shall be deducted from outlays which may be both Federal and non-Federal as described below, unless the Federal agency regulations or the grant agreement specify another alternative (or a combination of the alternatives). In specifying alternatives, the Federal agency may distinguish between income earned by the grantee and income earned by subgrantees and between the sources, kinds, or amounts of income. When Federal agencies authorize the alternatives in paragraphs (g) (2) and (3) of this section, program

income in excess of any limits stipulated shall also be deducted from outlays.

(1) *Deduction*. Ordinarily program income shall be deducted from total allowable costs to determine the net allowable costs. Program income shall be used for current costs unless the Federal agency authorizes otherwise. Program income which the grantee did not anticipate at the time of the award shall be used to reduce the Federal agency and grantee contributions rather than to increase the funds committed to the project.

(2) *Addition*. When authorized, program income may be added to the funds committed to the grant agreement by the Federal agency and the grantee. The program income shall be used for the purposes and under the conditions of the grant agreement.

(3) *Cost sharing or matching*. When authorized, program income may be used to meet the cost sharing or matching requirement of the grant agreement. The amount of the Federal grant award remains the same.

(h) *Income after the award period*. There are no Federal requirements governing the disposition of program income earned after the end of the award period (*i.e.*, until the ending date of the final financial report, see paragraph (a) of this section), unless the terms of the agreement or the Federal agency regulations provide otherwise.

§ 135.26 Non-Federal audit.

(a) *Basic rule*. Grantees and subgrantees are responsible for obtaining audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507) and revised OMB Circular A–133, ''Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.'' The audits shall be made by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards covering financial audits.

(b) *Subgrantees*. State or local governments, as those terms are defined for purposes of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, that provide Federal awards to a subgrantee, which expends $300,000 or more (or other amount as specified by OMB) in Federal awards in a fiscal year, shall:

(1) Determine whether State or local subgrantees have met the audit requirements of the Act and whether subgrantees covered by OMB Circular A–110, ''Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations,'' have met the audit requirements of the Act. Commercial contractors (private for-profit and private and governmental organizations) providing goods and services to State and local governments are not required to have a single audit performed. State and local governments should use their own procedures to ensure that the contractor has complied with laws and regulations affecting the expenditure of Federal funds;

(2) Determine whether the subgrantee spent Federal assistance funds provided in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This may be accomplished by reviewing an audit of the subgrantee made in accordance with the Act, Circular A–110, or through other means (e.g., program reviews) if the subgrantee has not had such an audit;

(3) Ensure that appropriate corrective action is taken within six months after receipt of the audit report in instance of noncompliance with Federal laws and regulations;

(4) Consider whether subgrantee audits necessitate adjustment of the grantee's own records; and

(5) Require each subgrantee to permit independent auditors to have access to the records and financial statements.

(c) *Auditor selection*. In arranging for audit services, § 135.36 shall be followed.

[53 FR 8049, 8087, Mar. 11, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 45939, 45941, Aug. 29, 1997]

CHANGES, PROPERTY, AND SUBAWARDS

§ 135.30 Changes.

(a) *General*. Grantees and subgrantees are permitted to rebudget within the approved direct cost budget to meet unanticipated requirements and may make limited program changes to the approved project. However, unless waived by the awarding agency, certain types of post-award changes in budgets and projects shall require the prior

written approval of the awarding agency.

(b) *Relation to cost principles.* The applicable cost principles (see § 135.22) contain requirements for prior approval of certain types of costs. Except where waived, those requirements apply to all grants and subgrants even if paragraphs (c) through (f) of this section do not.

(c) *Budget changes*—(1) *Nonconstruction projects.* Except as stated in other regulations or an award document, grantees or subgrantees shall obtain the prior approval of the awarding agency whenever any of the following changes is anticipated under a nonconstruction award:

(i) Any revision which would result in the need for additional funding.

(ii) Unless waived by the awarding agency, cumulative transfers among direct cost categories, or, if applicable, among separately budgeted programs, projects, functions, or activities which exceed or are expected to exceed ten percent of the current total approved budget, whenever the awarding agency's share exceeds $100,000.

(iii) Transfer of funds allotted for training allowances (*i.e.*, from direct payments to trainees to other expense categories).

(2) *Construction projects.* Grantees and subgrantees shall obtain prior written approval for any budget revision which would result in the need for additional funds.

(3) *Combined construction and nonconstruction projects.* When a grant or subgrant provides funding for both construction and nonconstruction activities, the grantee or subgrantee must obtain prior written approval from the awarding agency before making any fund or budget transfer from nonconstruction to construction or vice versa.

(d) *Programmatic changes.* Grantees or subgrantees must obtain the prior approval of the awarding agency whenever any of the following actions is anticipated:

(1) Any revision of the scope or objectives of the project (regardless of whether there is an associated budget revision requiring prior approval).

(2) Need to extend the period of availability of funds.

(3) Changes in key persons in cases where specified in an application or a grant award. In research projects, a change in the project director or principal investigator shall always require approval unless waived by the awarding agency.

(4) Under nonconstruction projects, contracting out, subgranting (if authorized by law) or otherwise obtaining the services of a third party to perform activities which are central to the purposes of the award. This approval requirement is in addition to the approval requirements of § 135.36 but does not apply to the procurement of equipment, supplies, and general support services.

(e) *Additional prior approval requirements.* The awarding agency may not require prior approval for any budget revision which is not described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) *Requesting prior approval.* (1) A request for prior approval of any budget revision will be in the same budget formal the grantee used in its application and shall be accompanied by a narrative justification for the proposed revision.

(2) A request for a prior approval under the applicable Federal cost principles (see § 135.22) may be made by letter.

(3) A request by a subgrantee for prior approval will be addressed in writing to the grantee. The grantee will promptly review such request and shall approve or disapprove the request in writing. A grantee will not approve any budget or project revision which is inconsistent with the purpose or terms and conditions of the Federal grant to the grantee. If the revision, requested by the subgrantee would result in a change to the grantee's approved project which requires Federal prior approval, the grantee will obtain the Federal agency's approval before approving the subgrantee's request.

§ 135.31 Real property.

(a) *Title.* Subject to the obligations and conditions set forth in this section, title to real property acquired under a grant or subgrant will vest upon acquisition in the grantee or subgrantee respectively.

(b) *Use*. Except as otherwise provided by Federal statutes, real property will be used for the originally authorized purposes as long as needed for that purposes, and the grantee or subgrantee shall not dispose of or encumber its title or other interests.

(c) *Disposition*. When real property is no longer needed for the originally authorized purpose, the grantee or subgrantee will request disposition instructions from the awarding agency. The instructions will provide for one of the following alternatives:

(1) *Retention of title*. Retain title after compensating the awarding agency. The amount paid to the awarding agency will be computed by applying the awarding agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase to the fair market value of the property. However, in those situations where a grantee or subgrantee is disposing of real property acquired with grant funds and acquiring replacement real property under the same program, the net proceeds from the disposition may be used as an offset to the cost of the replacement property.

(2) *Sale of property*. Sell the property and compensate the awarding agency. The amount due to the awarding agency will be calculated by applying the awarding agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase to the proceeds of the sale after deduction of any actual and reasonable selling and fixing-up expenses. If the grant is still active, the net proceeds from sale may be offset against the original cost of the property. When a grantee or subgrantee is directed to sell property, sales procedures shall be followed that provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(3) *Transfer of title*. Transfer title to the awarding agency or to a third-party designated/approved by the awarding agency. The grantee or subgrantee shall be paid an amount calculated by applying the grantee or subgrantee's percentage of participation in the purchase of the real property to the current fair market value of the property.

§ 135.32 Equipment.

(a) *Title*. Subject to the obligations and conditions set forth in this section, title to equipment acquired under a grant or subgrant will vest upon acquisition in the grantee or subgrantee respectively.

(b) *States*. A State will use, manage, and dispose of equipment acquired under a grant by the State in accordance with State laws and procedures. Other grantees and subgrantees will follow paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section.

(c) *Use*. (1) Equipment shall be used by the grantee or subgrantee in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by Federal funds. When no longer needed for the original program or project, the equipment may be used in other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal agency.

(2) The grantee or subgrantee shall also make equipment available for use on other projects or programs currently or previously supported by the Federal Government, providing such use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired. First preference for other use shall be given to other programs or projects supported by the awarding agency. User fees should be considered if appropriate.

(3) Notwithstanding the encouragement in § 135.25(a) to earn program income, the grantee or subgrantee must not use equipment acquired with grant funds to provide services for a fee to compete unfairly with private companies that provide equivalent services, unless specifically permitted or contemplated by Federal statute.

(4) When acquiring replacement equipment, the grantee or subgrantee may use the equipment to be replaced as a trade-in or sell the property and use the proceeds to offset the cost of the replacement property, subject to the approval of the awarding agency.

(d) *Management requirements*. Procedures for managing equipment (including replacement equipment), whether acquired in whole or in part with grant funds, until disposition takes place

will, as a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(1) Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of property, who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property.

(2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years.

(3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft shall be investigated.

(4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

(5) If the grantee or subgrantee is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

(e) *Disposition*. When original or replacement equipment acquired under a grant or subgrant is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal agency, disposition of the equipment will be made as follows:

(1) Items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value of less than $5,000 may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to the awarding agency.

(2) Items of equipment with a current per unit fair market value in excess of $5,000 may be retained or sold and the awarding agency shall have a right to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the awarding agency's share of the equipment.

(3) In cases where a grantee or subgrantee fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the awarding agency may direct the grantee or subgrantee to take excess and disposition actions.

(f) *Federal equipment*. In the event a grantee or subgrantee is provided federally-owned equipment:

(1) Title will remain vested in the Federal Government.

(2) Grantees or subgrantees will manage the equipment in accordance with Federal agency rules and procedures, and submit an annual inventory listing.

(3) When the equipment is no longer needed, the grantee or subgrantee will request disposition instructions from the Federal agency.

(g) *Right to transfer title*. The Federal awarding agency may reserve the right to transfer title to the Federal Government or a third part named by the awarding agency when such a third party is otherwise eligible under existing statutes. Such transfers shall be subject to the following standards:

(1) The property shall be identified in the grant or otherwise made known to the grantee in writing.

(2) The Federal awarding agency shall issue disposition instruction within 120 calendar days after the end of the Federal support of the project for which it was acquired. If the Federal awarding agency fails to issue disposition instructions within the 120 calendar-day period the grantee shall follow§ 135.32(e).

(3) When title to equipment is transferred, the grantee shall be paid an amount calculated by applying the percentage of participation in the purchase to the current fair market value of the property.

§ 135.33 Supplies.

(a) *Title*. Title to supplies acquired under a grant or subgrant will vest, upon acquisition, in the grantee or subgrantee respectively.

(b) *Disposition*. If there is a residual inventory of unused supplies exceeding $5,000 in total aggregate fair market value upon termination or completion of the award, and if the supplies are not needed for any other federally sponsored programs or projects, the grantee or subgrantee shall compensate the awarding agency for its share.

§ 135.34 Copyrights.

The Federal awarding agency reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, for Federal Government purposes:

(a) The copyright in any work developed under a grant, subgrant, or contract under a grant or subgrant; and

(b) Any rights of copyright to which a grantee, subgrantee or a contractor purchases ownership with grant support.

§ 135.35 Subawards to debarred and suspended parties.

Grantees and subgrantees must not make any award or permit any award (subgrant or contract) at any tier to any party which is debarred or suspended or is otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs under Executive Order 12549, ''Debarment and Suspension.''

§ 135.36 Procurement.

(a) *States.* When procuring property and services under a grant, a State will follow the same policies and procedures it uses for procurements from its non-Federal funds. The State will ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes any clauses required by Federal statutes and executive orders and their implementing regulations. Other grantees and subgrantees will follow paragraphs (b) through (i) in this section.

(b) *Procurement standards.* (1) Grantees and subgrantees will use their own procurement procedures which reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in this section.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees will maintain a contract administration system which ensures that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.

(3) Grantees and subgrantees will maintain a written code of standards of conduct governing the performance of their employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer or agent of the grantee or subgrantee shall participate in selection, or in the award or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a conflict of interest, real or apparent, would be involved. Such a conflict would arise when:

(i) The employee, officer or agent,

(ii) Any member of his immediate family,

(iii) His or her partner, or

(iv) An organization which employs, or is about to employ, any of the above, has a financial or other interest in the firm selected for award. The grantee's or subgrantee's officers, employees or agents will neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from contractors, potential contractors, or parties to subagreements. Grantee and subgrantees may set minimum rules where the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal intrinsic value. To the extent permitted by State or local law or regulations, such standards or conduct will provide for penalties, sanctions, or other disciplinary actions for violations of such standards by the grantee's and subgrantee's officers, employees, or agents, or by contractors or their agents. The awarding agency may in regulation provide additional prohibitions relative to real, apparent, or potential conflicts of interest.

(4) Grantee and subgrantee procedures will provide for a review of proposed procurements to avoid purchase of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives, and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach.

(5) To foster greater economy and efficiency, grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to enter into State and local intergovernmental agreements for procurement or use of common goods and services.

(6) Grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to use Federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such

use is feasible and reduces project costs.

(7) Grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to use value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects of sufficient size to offer reasonable opportunities for cost reductions. Value engineering is a systematic and creative anaylsis of each contract item or task to ensure that its essential function is provided at the overall lower cost.

(8) Grantees and subgrantees will make awards only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

(9) Grantees and subgrantees will maintain records sufficient to detail the significant history of a procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price.

(10) Grantees and subgrantees will use time and material type contracts only—

(i) After a determination that no other contract is suitable, and

(ii) If the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk.

(11) Grantees and subgrantees alone will be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the grantee or subgrantee of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. Federal agencies will not substitute their judgment for that of the grantee or subgrantee unless the matter is primarily a Federal concern. Violations of law will be referred to the local, State, or Federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

(12) Grantees and subgrantees will have protest procedures to handle and resolve disputes relating to their procurements and shall in all instances disclose information regarding the protest to the awarding agency. A protestor must exhaust all administrative remedies with the grantee and subgrantee before pursuing a protest with the Federal agency. Reviews of protests by the Federal agency will be limited to:

(i) Violations of Federal law or regulations and the standards of this section (violations of State or local law will be under the jurisdiction of State or local authorities) and

(ii) Violations of the grantee's or subgrantee's protest procedures for failure to review a complaint or protest. Protests received by the Federal agency other than those specified above will be referred to the grantee or subgrantee.

(c) *Competition*. (1) All procurement transactions will be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of §135.36. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include but are not limited to:

(i) Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business,

(ii) Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding,

(iii) Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies,

(iv) Noncompetitive awards to consultants that are on retainer contracts,

(v) Organizational conflicts of interest,

(vi) Specifying only a ''brand name'' product instead of allowing ''an equal'' product to be offered and describing the performance of other relevant requirements of the procurement, and

(vii) Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees will conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed in-State or local geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts State licensing laws. When contracting for architectural and engineering (A/E) services,

geographic location may be a selection criteria provided its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.

(3) Grantees will have written selection procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures will ensure that all solicitations:

(i) Incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description shall not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured, and when necessary, shall set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When it is impractical or uneconomical to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements, a ''brand name or equal'' description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of a procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offerors shall be clearly stated; and

(ii) Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(4) Grantees and subgrantees will ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, grantees and subgrantees will not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.

(d) *Methods of procurement to be followed*—(1) *Procurement by small purchase procedures*. Small purchase procedures are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than the simplified acquisition threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11) (currently set at $100,000). If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations shall be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.

(2) *Procurement by sealed bids* (formal advertising). Bids are publicly solicited and a firm-fixed-price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction, if the conditions in §135.36(d)(2)(i) apply.

(i) In order for sealed bidding to be feasible, the following conditions should be present:

(A) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;

(B) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively and for the business; and

(C) The procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price.

(ii) If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

(A) The invitation for bids will be publicly advertised and bids shall be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient time prior to the date set for opening the bids;

(B) The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, shall define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;

(C) All bids will be publicly opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids;

(D) A firm fixed-price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs shall be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are usually taken advantage of; and

(E) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

(3) *Procurement by competitive proposals*. The technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with

more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed-price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. It is generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

(i) Requests for proposals will be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals shall be honored to the maximum extent practical;

(ii) Proposals will be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;

(iii) Grantees and subgrantees will have a method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting awardees;

(iv) Awards will be made to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and

(v) Grantees and subgrantees may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method, where price is not used as a selection factor, can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of services though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

(4) *Procurement by noncompetitive proposals* is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source, or after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

(i) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals may be used only when the award of a contract is infeasible under small purchase procedures, sealed bids or competitive proposals and one of the following circumstances applies:

(A) The item is available only from a single source;

(B) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;

(C) The awarding agency authorizes noncompetitive proposals; or

(D) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

(ii) Cost analysis, *i.e.*, verifying the proposed cost data, the projections of the data, and the evaluation of the specific elements of costs and profits, is required.

(iii) Grantees and subgrantees may be required to submit the proposed procurement to the awarding agency for pre-award review in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) *Contracting with small and minority firms, women's business enterprise and labor surplus area firms.* (1) The grantee and subgrantee will take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority firms, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.

(2) Affirmative steps shall include:

(i) Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists;

(ii) Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources;

(iii) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority business, and women's business enterprises;

(iv) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority business, and women's business enterprises;

(v) Using the services and assistance of the Small Business Administration, and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce; and

(vi) Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (e)(2) (i) through (v) of this section.

(f) *Contract cost and price.* (1) Grantees and subgrantees must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action including contract modifications. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular

procurement situation, but as a starting point, grantees must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals. A cost analysis must be performed when the offeror is required to submit the elements of his estimated cost, e.g., under professional, consulting, and architectural engineering services contracts. A cost analysis will be necessary when adequate price competition is lacking, and for sole source procurements, including contract modifications or change orders, unless price resonableness can be established on the basis of a catalog or market price of a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public or based on prices set by law or regulation. A price analysis will be used in all other instances to determine the reasonableness of the proposed contract price.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees will negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration will be given to the complexity of the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work.

(3) Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under grants will be allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices are consistent with Federal cost principles (see §135.22). Grantees may reference their own cost principles that comply with the applicable Federal cost principles.

(4) The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting shall not be used.

(g) *Awarding agency review.* (1) Grantees and subgrantees must make available, upon request of the awarding agency, technical specifications on proposed procurements where the awarding agency believes such review is needed to ensure that the item and/or service specified is the one being proposed for purchase. This review generally will take place prior to the time the specification is incorporated into a solicitation document. However, if the grantee or subgrantee desires to have the review accomplished after a solicitation has been developed, the awarding agency may still review the specifications, with such review usually limited to the technical aspects of the proposed purchase.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees must on request make available for awarding agency pre-award review procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc. when:

(i) A grantee's or subgrantee's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in this section; or

(ii) The procurement is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation; or

(iii) The procurement, which is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, specifies a ''brand name'' product; or

(iv) The proposed award is more than the simplified acquisition threshold and is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement; or

(v) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the simplified acquisition threshold.

(3) A grantee or subgrantee will be exempt from the pre-award review in paragraph (g)(2) of this section if the awarding agency determines that its procurement systems comply with the standards of this section.

(i) A grantee or subgrantee may request that its procurement system be reviewed by the awarding agency to determine whether its system meets these standards in order for its system to be certified. Generally, these reviews shall occur where there is a continuous high-dollar funding, and third-party contracts are awarded on a regular basis.

(ii) A grantee or subgrantee may self-certify its procurement system. Such self-certification shall not limit the

awarding agency's right to survey the system. Under a self-certification procedure, awarding agencies may wish to rely on written assurances from the grantee or subgrantee that it is complying with these standards. A grantee or subgrantee will cite specific procedures, regulations, standards, etc., as being in compliance with these requirements and have its system available for review.

(h) *Bonding requirements.* For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, the awarding agency may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the grantee or subgrantee provided the awarding agency has made a determination that the awarding agency's interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements shall be as follows:

(1) *A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price.* The ''bid guarantee'' shall consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder will, upon acceptance of his bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

(2) *A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price.* A ''performance bond'' is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor's obligations under such contract.

(3) *A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price.* A ''payment bond'' is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

(i) *Contract provisions.* A grantee's and subgrantee's contracts must contain provisions in paragraph (i) of this section. Federal agencies are permitted to require changes, remedies, changed conditions, access and records retention, suspension of work, and other clauses approved by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

(1) Administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as may be appropriate. (Contracts more than the simplified acquisition threshold)

(2) Termination for cause and for convenience by the grantee or subgrantee including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement. (All contracts in excess of $10,000)

(3) Compliance with Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, entitled ''Equal Employment Opportunity,'' as amended by Executive Order 11375 of October 13, 1967, and as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (41 CFR chapter 60). (All construction contracts awarded in excess of $10,000 by grantees and their contractors or subgrantees)

(4) Compliance with the Copeland ''Anti-Kickback'' Act (18 U.S.C. 874) as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3). (All contracts and subgrants for construction or repair)

(5) Compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to 276a–7) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). (Construction contracts in excess of $2000 awarded by grantees and subgrantees when required by Federal grant program legislation)

(6) Compliance with Sections 103 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327–330) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). (Construction contracts awarded by grantees and subgrantees in excess of $2000, and in excess of $2500 for other contracts which involve the employment of mechanics or laborers)

(7) Notice of awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to reporting.

(8) Notice of awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to patent rights with respect to any discovery or invention which arises or is developed in the course of or under such contract.

(9) Awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to copyrights and rights in data.

(10) Access by the grantee, the subgrantee, the Federal grantor agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives to any books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to that specific contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions.

(11) Retention of all required records for three years after grantees or subgrantees make final payments and all other pending matters are closed.

(12) Compliance with all applicable standards, orders, or requirements issued under section 306 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857(h)), section 508 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368), Executive Order 11738, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR part 15). (Contracts, subcontracts, and subgrants of amounts in excess of $100,000).

(13) Mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Pub. L. 94–163, 89 Stat. 871).

[53 FR 8049, 8087, Mar. 11, 1988, as amended at 60 FR 19639, 19642, Apr. 19, 1995]

§ 135.37 Subgrants.

(a) *States*. States shall follow state law and procedures when awarding and administering subgrants (whether on a cost reimbursement or fixed amount basis) of financial assistance to local and Indian tribal governments. States shall:

(1) Ensure that every subgrant includes any clauses required by Federal statute and executive orders and their implementing regulations;

(2) Ensure that subgrantees are aware of requirements imposed upon them by Federal statute and regulation;

(3) Ensure that a provision for compliance with § 135.42 is placed in every cost reimbursement subgrant; and

(4) Conform any advances of grant funds to subgrantees substantially to the same standards of timing and amount that apply to cash advances by Federal agencies.

(b) *All other grantees*. All other grantees shall follow the provisions of this part which are applicable to awarding agencies when awarding and administering subgrants (whether on a cost reimbursement or fixed amount basis) of financial assistance to local and Indian tribal governments. Grantees shall:

(1) Ensure that every subgrant includes a provision for compliance with this part;

(2) Ensure that every subgrant includes any clauses required by Federal statute and executive orders and their implementing regulations; and

(3) Ensure that subgrantees are aware of requirements imposed upon them by Federal statutes and regulations.

(c) *Exceptions*. By their own terms, certain provisions of this part do not apply to the award and administration of subgrants:

(1) Section 135.10;

(2) Section 135.11;

(3) The letter-of-credit procedures specified in Treasury Regulations at 31 CFR part 205, cited in § 135.21; and

(4) Section 135.50.

REPORTS, RECORDS, RETENTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 135.40 Monitoring and reporting program performance.

(a) *Monitoring by grantees*. Grantees are responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of grant and subgrant supported activities. Grantees must monitor grant and subgrant supported activities to assure compliance with applicable Federal requirements and that performance goals are being achieved. Grantee monitoring must cover each program, function or activity.

(b) *Nonconstruction performance reports*. The Federal agency may, if it decides that performance information available from subsequent applications contains sufficient information to meet its programmatic needs, require the grantee to submit a performance report only upon expiration or termination of grant support. Unless waived by the Federal agency this report will be due on the same date as the final Financial Status Report.

(1) Grantees shall submit annual performance reports unless the awarding

agency requires quarterly or semi-annual reports. However, performance reports will not be required more frequently than quarterly. Annual reports shall be due 90 days after the grant year, quarterly or semi-annual reports shall be due 30 days after the reporting period. The final performance report will be due 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support. If a justified request is submitted by a grantee, the Federal agency may extend the due date for any performance report. Additionally, requirements for unnecessary performance reports may be waived by the Federal agency.

(2) Performance reports will contain, for each grant, brief information on the following:

(i) A comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives established for the period. Where the output of the project can be quantified, a computation of the cost per unit of output may be required if that information will be useful.

(ii) The reasons for slippage if established objectives were not met.

(iii) Additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(3) Grantees will not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of performance reports.

(4) Grantees will adhere to the standards in this section in prescribing performance reporting requirements for subgrantees.

(c) *Construction performance reports.* For the most part, on-site technical inspections and certified percentage-of-completion data are relied on heavily by Federal agencies to monitor progress under construction grants and subgrants. The Federal agency will require additional formal performance reports only when considered necessary, and never more frequently than quarterly.

(d) *Significant developments.* Events may occur between the scheduled performance reporting dates which have significant impact upon the grant or subgrant supported activity. In such cases, the grantee must inform the Federal agency as soon as the following types of conditions become known:

(1) Problems, delays, or adverse conditions which will materially impair the ability to meet the objective of the award. This disclosure must include a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

(2) Favorable developments which enable meeting time schedules and objectives sooner or at less cost than anticipated or producing more beneficial results than originally planned.

(e) Federal agencies may make site visits as warranted by program needs.

(f) *Waivers, extensions.* (1) Federal agencies may waive any performance report required by this part if not needed.

(2) The grantee may waive any performance report from a subgrantee when not needed. The grantee may extend the due date for any performance report from a subgrantee if the grantee will still be able to meet its performance reporting obligations to the Federal agency.

§ 135.41 Financial reporting.

(a) *General.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a) (2) and (5) of this section, grantees will use only the forms specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, and such supplementary or other forms as may from time to time be authorized by OMB, for:

(i) Submitting financial reports to Federal agencies, or

(ii) Requesting advances or reimbursements when letters of credit are not used.

(2) Grantees need not apply the forms prescribed in this section in dealing with their subgrantees. However, grantees shall not impose more burdensome requirements on subgrantees.

(3) Grantees shall follow all applicable standard and supplemental Federal agency instructions approved by OMB to the extend required under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 for use in connection with forms specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. Federal agencies may issue substantive supplementary instructions only with the approval of OMB. Federal agencies may shade out or instruct the grantee to disregard any line item that

the Federal agency finds unnecessary for its decisionmaking purposes.

(4) Grantees will not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of forms required under this part.

(5) Federal agencies may provide computer outputs to grantees to expedite or contribute to the accuracy of reporting. Federal agencies may accept the required information from grantees in machine usable format or computer printouts instead of prescribed forms.

(6) Federal agencies may waive any report required by this section if not needed.

(7) Federal agencies may extend the due date of any financial report upon receiving a justified request from a grantee.

(b) *Financial Status Report*—(1) *Form.* Grantees will use Standard Form 269 or 269A, Financial Status Report, to report the status of funds for all nonconstruction grants and for construction grants when required in accordance with §135.41(e)(2)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Accounting basis.* Each grantee will report program outlays and program income on a cash or accrual basis as prescribed by the awarding agency. If the Federal agency requires accrual information and the grantee's accounting records are not normally kept on the accural basis, the grantee shall not be required to convert its accounting system but shall develop such accrual information through and analysis of the documentation on hand.

(3) *Frequency.* The Federal agency may prescribe the frequency of the report for each project or program. However, the report will not be required more frequently than quarterly. If the Federal agency does not specify the frequency of the report, it will be submitted annually. A final report will be required upon expiration or termination of grant support.

(4) *Due date.* When reports are required on a quarterly or semiannual basis, they will be due 30 days after the reporting period. When required on an annual basis, they will be due 90 days after the grant year. Final reports will be due 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support.

(c) *Federal Cash Transactions Report*—(1) *Form.* (i) For grants paid by letter or credit, Treasury check advances or electronic transfer of funds, the grantee will submit the Standard Form 272, Federal Cash Transactions Report, and when necessary, its continuation sheet, Standard Form 272a, unless the terms of the award exempt the grantee from this requirement.

(ii) These reports will be used by the Federal agency to monitor cash advanced to grantees and to obtain disbursement or outlay information for each grant from grantees. The format of the report may be adapted as appropriate when reporting is to be accomplished with the assistance of automatic data processing equipment provided that the information to be submitted is not changed in substance.

(2) *Forecasts of Federal cash requirements.* Forecasts of Federal cash requirements may be required in the ''Remarks'' section of the report.

(3) *Cash in hands of subgrantees.* When considered necessary and feasible by the Federal agency, grantees may be required to report the amount of cash advances in excess of three days' needs in the hands of their subgrantees or contractors and to provide short narrative explanations of actions taken by the grantee to reduce the excess balances.

(4) *Frequency and due date.* Grantees must submit the report no later than 15 working days following the end of each quarter. However, where an advance either by letter of credit or electronic transfer of funds is authorized at an annualized rate of one million dollars or more, the Federal agency may require the report to be submitted within 15 working days following the end of each month.

(d) *Request for advance or reimbursement*—(1) *Advance payments.* Requests for Treasury check advance payments will be submitted on Standard Form 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement. (This form will not be used for drawdowns under a letter of credit, electronic funds transfer or when Treasury check advance payments are made to the grantee automatically on a predetermined basis.)

(2) *Reimbursements.* Requests for reimbursement under nonconstruction

grants will also be submitted on Standard Form 270. (For reimbursement requests under construction grants, see paragraph (e)(1) of this section.)

(3) The frequency for submitting payment requests is treated in §135.41(b)(3).

(e) *Outlay report and request for reimbursement for construction programs*—(1) *Grants that support construction activities paid by reimbursement method.* (i) Requesters for reimbursement under construction grants will be submitted on Standard Form 271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs. Federal agencies may, however, prescribe the Request for Advance or Reimbursement form, specified in §135.41(d), instead of this form.

(ii) The frequency for submitting reimbursement requests is treated in §135.41(b)(3).

(2) *Grants that support construction activities paid by letter of credit, electronic funds transfer or Treasury check advance.* (i) When a construction grant is paid by letter of credit, electronic funds transfer or Treasury check advances, the grantee will report its outlays to the Federal agency using Standard Form 271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs. The Federal agency will provide any necessary special instruction. However, frequency and due date shall be governed by §135.41(b)(3) and (4).

(ii) When a construction grant is paid by Treasury check advances based on periodic requests from the grantee, the advances will be requested on the form specified in §135.41(d).

(iii) The Federal agency may substitute the Financial Status Report specified in §135.41(b) for the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.

(3) *Accounting basis.* The accounting basis for the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs shall be governed by §135.41(b)(2).

§135.42 Retention and access requirements for records.

(a) *Applicability.* (1) This section applies to all financial and programmatic records, supporting documents, statistical records, and other records of grantees or subgrantees which are:

(i) Required to be maintained by the terms of this part, program regulations or the grant agreement, or

(ii) Otherwise reasonably considered as pertinent to program regulations or the grant agreement.

(2) This section does not apply to records maintained by contractors or subcontractors. For a requirement to place a provision concerning records in certain kinds of contracts, see §135.36(i)(10).

(b) *Length of retention period.* (1) Except as otherwise provided, records must be retained for three years from the starting date specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records must be retained until completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it, or until the end of the regular 3-year period, whichever is later.

(3) To avoid duplicate recordkeeping, awarding agencies may make special arrangements with grantees and subgrantees to retain any records which are continuously needed for joint use. The awarding agency will request transfer of records to its custody when it determines that the records possess long-term retention value. When the records are transferred to or maintained by the Federal agency, the 3-year retention requirement is not applicable to the grantee or subgrantee.

(c) *Starting date of retention period*—(1) *General.* When grant support is continued or renewed at annual or other intervals, the retention period for the records of each funding period starts on the day the grantee or subgrantee submits to the awarding agency its single or last expenditure report for that period. However, if grant support is continued or renewed quarterly, the retention period for each year's records starts on the day the grantee submits its expenditure report for the last quarter of the Federal fiscal year. In all other cases, the retention period starts on the day the grantee submits its

final expenditure report. If an expenditure report has been waived, the retention period starts on the day the report would have been due.

(2) *Real property and equipment records.* The retention period for real property and equipment records starts from the date of the disposition or replacement or transfer at the direction of the awarding agency.

(3) *Records for income transactions after grant or subgrant support.* In some cases grantees must report income after the period of grant support. Where there is such a requirement, the retention period for the records pertaining to the earning of the income starts from the end of the grantee's fiscal year in which the income is earned.

(4) *Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocations plans, etc.* This paragraph applies to the following types of documents, and their supporting records: Indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).

(i) *If submitted for negotiation.* If the proposal, plan, or other computation is required to be submitted to the Federal Government (or to the grantee) to form the basis for negotiation of the rate, then the 3-year retention period for its supporting records starts from the date of such submission.

(ii) *If not submitted for negotiation.* If the proposal, plan, or other computation is not required to be submitted to the Federal Government (or to the grantee) for negotiation purposes, then the 3-year retention period for the proposal plan, or computation and its supporting records starts from end of the fiscal year (or other accounting period) covered by the proposal, plan, or other computation.

(d) *Substitution of microfilm.* Copies made by microfilming, photocopying, or similar methods may be substituted for the original records.

(e) *Access to records*—(1) *Records of grantees and subgrantees.* The awarding agency and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to any pertinent books, documents, papers, or other records of grantees and subgrantees which are pertinent to the grant, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts.

(2) *Expiration of right of access.* The rights of access in this section must not be limited to the required retention period but shall last as long as the records are retained.

(f) *Restrictions on public access.* The Federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) does not apply to records Unless required by Federal, State, or local law, grantees and subgrantees are not required to permit public access to their records.

§ 135.43 Enforcement.

(a) *Remedies for noncompliance.* If a grantee or subgrantee materially fails to comply with any term of an award, whether stated in a Federal statute or regulation, an assurance, in a State plan or application, a notice of award, or elsewhere, the awarding agency may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances:

(1) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the grantee or subgrantee or more severe enforcement action by the awarding agency,

(2) Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance,

(3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current award for the grantee's or subgrantee's program,

(4) Withhold further awards for the program, or

(5) Take other remedies that may be legally available.

(b) *Hearings, appeals.* In taking an enforcement action, the awarding agency will provide the grantee or subgrantee an opportunity for such hearing, appeal, or other administrative proceeding to which the grantee or subgrantee is entitled under any statute or regulation applicable to the action involved.

(c) *Effects of suspension and termination.* Costs of grantee or subgrantee resulting from obligations incurred by the grantee or subgrantee during a suspension or after termination of an

award are not allowable unless the awarding agency expressly authorizes them in the notice of suspension or termination or subsequently. Other grantee or subgrantee costs during suspension or after termination which are necessary and not reasonably avoidable are allowable if:

(1) The costs result from obligations which were properly incurred by the grantee or subgrantee before the effective date of suspension or termination, are not in anticipation of it, and, in the case of a termination, are noncancellable, and,

(2) The costs would be allowable if the award were not suspended or expired normally at the end of the funding period in which the termination takes effect.

(d) *Relationship to debarment and suspension.* The enforcement remedies identified in this section, including suspension and termination, do not preclude grantee or subgrantee from being subject to ''Debarment and Suspension'' under E.O. 12549 (see § 135.35).

§ 135.44 Termination for convenience.

Except as provided in § 135.43 awards may be terminated in whole or in part only as follows:

(a) By the awarding agency with the consent of the grantee or subgrantee in which case the two parties shall agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated, or

(b) By the grantee or subgrantee upon written notification to the awarding agency, setting forth the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if, in the case of a partial termination, the awarding agency determines that the remaining portion of the award will not accomplish the purposes for which the award was made, the awarding agency may terminate the award in its entirety under either § 135.43 or paragraph (a) of this section.

Subpart D—After-The-Grant Requirements

§ 135.50 Closeout.

(a) *General.* The Federal agency will close out the award when it determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the grant has been completed.

(b) *Reports.* Within 90 days after the expiration or termination of the grant, the grantee must submit all financial, performance, and other reports required as a condition of the grant. Upon request by the grantee, Federal agencies may extend this timeframe. These may include but are not limited to:

(1) Final performance or progress report.

(2) Financial Status Report (SF 269) or Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs (SF–271) (as applicable).

(3) Final request for payment (SF–270) (if applicable).

(4) Invention disclosure (if applicable).

(5) Federally-owned property report. In accordance with § 135.32(f), a grantee must submit an inventory of all federally owned property (as distinct from property acquired with grant funds) for which it is accountable and request disposition instructions from the Federal agency of property no longer needed.

(c) *Cost adjustment.* The Federal agency will, within 90 days after receipt of reports in paragraph (b) of this section, make upward or downward adjustments to the allowable costs.

(d) *Cash adjustments.* (1) The Federal agency will make prompt payment to the grantee for allowable reimbursable costs.

(2) The grantee must immediately refund to the Federal agency any balance of unobligated (unencumbered) cash advanced that is not authorized to be retained for use on other grants.

§ 135.51 Later disallowances and adjustments.

The closeout of a grant does not affect:

(a) The Federal agency's right to disallow costs and recover funds on the basis of a later audit or other review;

(b) The grantee's obligation to return any funds due as a result of later refunds, corrections, or other transactions;

(c) Records retention as required in § 135.42;

(d) Property management requirements in §§ 135.31 and 135.32; and

(e) Audit requirements in § 135.26.

§ 135.52 Collection of amounts due.

(a) Any funds paid to a grantee in excess of the amount to which the grantee is finally determined to be entitled under the terms of the award constitute a debt to the Federal Government. If not paid within a reasonable period after demand, the Federal agency may reduce the debt by:

(1) Making an adminstrative offset against other requests for reimbursements,

(2) Withholding advance payments otherwise due to the grantee, or

(3) Other action permitted by law.

(b) Except where otherwise provided by statutes or regulations, the Federal agency will charge interest on an overdue debt in accordance with the Federal Claims Collection Standards (4 CFR Ch. II). The date from which interest is computed is not extended by litigation or the filing of any form of appeal.

Subpart E—Entitlements [Reserved]

PART 136—PERSONAL PROPERTY DISPOSITION AT POSTS ABROAD

Sec.
136.1 Purpose.
136.2 Authority.
136.3 Definitions.
136.4 Restrictions on dispositions of personal property.
136.5 Chief of mission policies, rules or procedures.
136.6 Contractors.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 4341.

SOURCE: 53 FR 23188, June 20, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 136.1 Purpose.

The primary purpose of these regulations is to ensure that employees and members of their families do not profit personally from sales or other transactions with persons who are not themselves entitled to exemption from import restrictions, duties, or taxes.

§ 136.2 Authority.

Section 303(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 authorizes the Secretary of State to issue regulations to carry out the purposes of title III of that Act.

§ 136.3 Definitions.

(a) *Basis* of an item shall include the initial price paid (or retail value at the time of acquisition if acquired by gift), inland and overseas transportation costs (if not reimbursed by the United States Government), shipping insurance, taxes, customs fees, duties or other charges, and capital improvements, but shall not include insurance on an item while in use or storage, maintenance, repair or related costs, or financing charges.

(b) *Charitable contribution* means a contribution or gift as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, or other similar contribution or gift to a bona fide charitable foreign entity as determined pursuant to policies, rules or procedures issued by the chief of mission pursuant to § 136.5(b).

(c) *Chief of mission* has the meaning given such term by section 102(e) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 2902(3).

(d) *Contractor* means: (1) An individual employed by personal services contract pursuant to section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(c)), pursuant to section 636(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(a)(3)), or pursuant to any other similar authority including, in the case of an organization performing services under such authority, an individual involved in the performance of such service; and (2) any other individual or firm that enjoys exemptions from import limitations, customs duties or taxes on personal property from a foreign country in connection with performance of a contract for goods or services when such contract is with the United States

Government or an agency or instrumentality thereof or when such contract is directly financed by grant assistance from the United States Government or an agency or instrumentality thereof and the individual or firm is a party to the contract, a subcontractor, or an employee of a contractor or subcontractor.

(e) *Employee* means an individual who is under the jurisdiction of a chief of mission to a foreign country as provided under section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. (22 U.S.C. 3927) and who is—

(1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) An officer or employee of the United States Postal Service or of the Postal Rate Commission;

(3) A member of a uniformed service who is not under the command of an area military commander, or

(4) An expert or consultant as authorized pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, with the United States or any agency, department, or establishment thereof; but is not a national or permanent resident of the foreign country in which employed.

(f) *Family member* means any member of the family of an employee who is entitled to exemption from import limitation, customs duties, or taxes which would otherwise apply by virtue of his or her status as a dependent or member of the household of the employee.

(g) *Foreign country* means any country or territory, excluding the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and other territories and possessions of the United States.

(h) Except as otherwise provided by a chief of mission in policies, rules or procedures issued pursuant to § 136.5(b), an item shall be deemed of ''minimal value'' if its acquisition cost in U.S. dollars (or retail value if received as a gift) is within the limit determined by the Administrator of General Services for ''minimal value'' of foreign gifts under 5 U.S.C. 7342, currently $180. For purposes of determining ''minimal value,'' all constitutent parts of components of an audio or visual system, automobile, boat, computer system, or other integrated machine, system or item of equipment must be valued as a single item even if acquired separately, except that spare or superseded parts (e.g., an old set of tires that has been replaced on vehicle) may be valued as separate items.

(i) *Personal property* means any item of personal property, including automobiles, computers, boats, audio and video equipment and any other items acquired for personal use, except that items properly determined to be of ''minimal value'' shall not be subject to limitations on disposition except for purposes of § 136.4(d) or as prescribed in policies, rules or procedures issued by a chief of mission.

(j) *Profit* means any proceeds (including cash and other valuable consideration but not including amounts of such proceeds given as charitable contributions) for the sale, disposition or assignment of personal property in excess of the basis for such property.

§ 136.4 Restrictions on dispositions of personal property.

(a) An employee or family member shall not sell, assign or otherwise dispose of personal property within a foreign country except with the prior written approval of the chief of mission or designee, except where the category of dispositions has been authorized to be undertaken without prior written approval in policies, rules or procedures issued by the chief of mission (cf. § 136.5(b)(1)).

(b) An employee or family member shall not retain any profit from the sale, assignment or other disposition within a foreign country of personal property that was imported into or purchased in that foreign country and that, by virtue of the official status of the employee, was exempt from import restrictions, customs duties, or taxes which would otherwise apply, when such sale, assignment or other disposition is made to persons not entitled to exemptions from import restrictions, duties, or taxes. An employee or family member shall not profit from an indirect disposition to persons not entitled to such exemptions, such as sale

through a third country diplomat acting as a middleman, where the employee or family member knows or should know that the property is being acquired by the third party for resale to persons not entitled to exemptions, except that this restriction shall not apply to sales of personal property to official agencies of the foreign country in accordance with the laws or regulations of that country.

(c) Profits obtained from dispositions of personal property by an employee or family member that cannot be retained under paragraph (b) of this section including any interest earned by the employee or family member on such profits, shall be disposed of within 90 days of receipt by contribution or gift as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code or by other similar contribution or gift to a bona fide charitable foreign entity as designated by the chief of mission pursuant to § 136.5(b)(11) of this part.

(d) Except as authorized in advance by the chief of mission on a case-by-case basis, no employee or family member shall sell, assign or otherwise dispose of personal property within a foreign country that was not acquired for bona fide personal use. There shall be a presumption that property that is new, unused or held by the employer or family member in unusual or commercial quantities was not acquired for bona fide personal use. For purposes of this subsection, there is no exemption for items of minimal value § 136.3(h)).

(e) No employee or family member shall import, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of personal property within a foreign country in a manner that violates the law or regulations of that country or governing international law.

(f) Violations of the restrictions or requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section shall be grounds for disciplinary actions against the employee in accordance with the employing agency's procedures and regulations. Employees shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with these regulations by family members.

(g) For purposes of computing profits on personal property dispositions subject to these regulations, where acquisition and disposition of the property were transacted in different currencies, proceeds received and costs incurred in a foreign currency shall be valued in United States dollars at the time of receipt or payment at the rate of exchange that was in effect for reverse accommodation exchanges at U.S. missions at the time of such receipt or payment. Where property was acquired and sold in the same currency, no conversion is required.

§ 136.5 Chief of mission policies, rules or procedures.

(a) Each chief of mission shall establish a procedure under which employees may request approval for the sale of personal property and for conversion of proceeds of such sale from local currency into U.S. dollars, if applicable. This procedure may be modified to meet local conditions, but must produce a documentary record to be held by the post of the following:

(1) The employee's signed request for permission to sell personal property, and, if applicable, to convert local currency proceeds to U.S. dollars;

(2) A description of each item of personal property having more than minimal value, and the cost basis and actual sales price for each item;

(3) All profits received and whether profit is retainable;

(4) Donation to charities or other authorized recipients of non-retainable profits;

(5) Approvals to sell and, if applicable, to exchange proceeds, with any restrictions or refusals of the employee's request noted, signed by the chief of mission or designee; and

(6) For privately owned vehicle transactions, data on purchaser and statement that customs requirements have been met and title has been transferred or arranged with an agent identified on document.

(b) In order to ensure that due account is taken of local conditions, including applicable laws, markets, exchange rate factors, and accommodation exchange facilities, the chief of mission to each foreign country is authorized to establish policies, rules, and procedures governing the disposition of personal property by employees and family members in that country

under the chief of mission's jurisdiction. Policies, rules and procedures issued by the chief of mission shall be consistent with the general restrictions set forth in §136.4 and may include at least the following:

(1) Identification of categories of dispositions (e.g., sales of minimal value items) that may be made without prior written approval;

(2) Identification of categories of individuals or entities to whom sales of personal property can be made without restrictions on profits (e.g., other employees, third country diplomats), individuals or entities to whom sales can be made but profits not retained, and individuals or entities to whom sales may not be made;

(3) Requirements to report the total estimated and actual proceeds for all minimal value items, even if such items are otherwise exempted from limitations on profits of sale;

(4) Categories of items of personal property excluded from restrictions on disposition because generally exempt from taxation and import duties under local law;

(5) More restrictive definition of ''minimal value'' (see §136.3(h) of this part);

(6) Limitations on manner of disposition (e.g., restrictions on advertising or yard sales);

(7) Limitations on total proceeds that may be generated by dispositions of personal property, including limitations on proceeds from disposition of ''minimal value'' items;

(8) Limitations on total profits that may be generated by dispositions of personal property, including limitations on profits from dispositions of ''minimal value'' items;

(9) Limitations on total proceeds from dispositions of personal property that may be converted into dollars by reverse accommodation exchange;

(10) Limitations on the timing and number of reverse accommodation exchanges permitted for proceeds of dispositions of personal property (e.g., only in last six months of tour and no more than two exchange conversions);

(11) Designation of bona fide charitable foreign entities to whom an employee or family member may donate profits that cannot be retained under these regulations.

(12) Designation of post officials authorized to approve on behalf of chief of mission employee requests for permission to sell personal property and requests to convert local currency proceeds of sale to U.S. dollars by reverse accommodation exchange.

(c) All policies, rules, and procedures that are issued by the chief of mission pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be announced by notice circulated to all affected mission employees and copies of all such policies, rules and procedures shall be made readily accessible to all affected employees and family members.

(d) Violations of restrictions or requirements established by a chief of mission in policies, rules, or procedures issued by a chief of mission pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be grounds for disciplinary actions against the employee in accordance with the employing agency's procedures and regulations. Employees shall ensure compliance by family members with policies, rules or procedures issued by the chief of mission.

§136.6 Contractors.

To the extent that contractors enjoy importation or tax privileges in a foreign country because of their contractual relationship to the United States Government, contracting agencies shall include provisions in their contracts that require the contractors to observe the requirements of these regulations and all policies, rules, and procedures issued by the chief of mission in that foreign country.

PART 137—GOVERNMENTWIDE DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION (NONPROCUREMENT)

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APPENDIX TO PART 137—COVERED TRANSACTIONS

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658; sec. 2455, Pub. L. 103–355, 108 Stat. 3327 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note); E.O. 12549, 3 CFR 1986 Comp., p.189; E.O. 12689, 3 CFR 1989 Comp., p. 235.

SOURCE: 68 FR 66544, 66582, Nov. 26, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 137 appear at 68 FR 66584, Nov. 24, 2003.

§ 137.25 How is this part organized?

(a) This part is subdivided into ten subparts. Each subpart contains information related to a broad topic or specific audience with special responsibilities, as shown in the following table:

In subpart . . .	You will find provisions related to . . .
A	general information about this rule.
B	the types of Department of State transactions that are covered by the Governmentwide nonprocurement suspension and debarment system.
C	the responsibilities of persons who participate in covered transactions.
D	the responsibilities of Department of State officials who are authorized to enter into covered transactions.
E	the responsibilities of Federal agencies for the *Excluded Parties List System* (Disseminated by the General Services Administration).
F	the general principles governing suspension, debarment, voluntary exclusion and settlement.
G	suspension actions.
H	debarment actions.
I	definitions of terms used in this part.
J	[Reserved]

(b) The following table shows which subparts may be of special interest to you, depending on who you are:

If you are . . .	See subpart(s) . . .
(1) a participant or principal in a nonprocurement transaction.	A, B, C, and I.
(2) a respondent in a suspension action	A, B, F, G and I.
(3) a respondent in a debarment action	A, B, F, H and I.
(4) a suspending official	A, B, D, E, F, G and I.
(5) a debarring official	A, B, D, E, F, H and I.
(6) a Department of State official authorized to enter into a covered transaction.	A, B, D, E and I.
(7) Reserved	J.

§ 137.50 How is this part written?

(a) This part uses a ''plain language'' format to make it easier for the general public and business community to use. The section headings and text, often in the form of questions and answers, must be read together.

(b) Pronouns used within this part, such as ''I'' and ''you,'' change from subpart to subpart depending on the audience being addressed. The pronoun ''we'' always is the Department of State.

(c) The ''Covered Transactions'' diagram in the appendix to this part shows the levels or ''tiers'' at which the Department of State enforces an exclusion under this part.

§ 137.75 Do terms in this part have special meanings?

This part uses terms throughout the text that have special meaning. Those terms are defined in Subpart I of this part. For example, three important terms are—

(a) *Exclusion or excluded*, which refers only to discretionary actions taken by a suspending or debarring official under this part or the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4);

(b) *Disqualification or disqualified*, which refers to prohibitions under specific statutes, executive orders (other than Executive Order 12549 and Executive Order 12689), or other authorities. Disqualifications frequently are not subject to the discretion of an agency official, may have a different scope than exclusions, or have special conditions that apply to the disqualification; and

(c) *Ineligibility or ineligible*, which generally refers to a person who is either excluded or disqualified.

Subpart A—General

§ 137.100 What does this part do?

This part adopts a governmentwide system of debarment and suspension for Department of State nonprocurement activities. It also provides for reciprocal exclusion of persons who have been excluded under the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and provides for the consolidated listing of all persons who are excluded, or disqualified by statute, executive order, or other legal authority. This part satisfies the requirements in section 3 of Executive Order 12549, ''Debarment and Suspension'' (3 CFR 1986 Comp., p. 189), Executive Order 12689, ''Debarment and Suspension'' (3 CFR 1989 Comp., p. 235) and 31 U.S.C. 6101 note (Section 2455, Public Law 103–355, 108 Stat. 3327).

§ 137.105 Does this part apply to me?

Portions of this part (see table at § 137.25(b)) apply to you if you are a—

(a) Person who has been, is, or may reasonably be expected to be, a participant or principal in a covered transaction;

(b) Respondent (a person against whom the Department of State has initiated a debarment or suspension action);

(c) Department of State debarring or suspending official; or

(d) Department of State official who is authorized to enter into covered transactions with non-Federal parties.

§ 137.110 What is the purpose of the nonprocurement debarment and suspension system?

(a) To protect the public interest, the Federal Government ensures the integrity of Federal programs by conducting business only with responsible persons.

(b) A Federal agency uses the nonprocurement debarment and suspension system to exclude from Federal programs persons who are not presently responsible.

(c) An exclusion is a serious action that a Federal agency may take only to protect the public interest. A Federal agency may not exclude a person or commodity for the purposes of punishment.

§ 137.115 How does an exclusion restrict a person's involvement in covered transactions?

With the exceptions stated in §§ 137.120, 137.315, and 137.420, a person who is excluded by the Department of State or any other Federal agency may not:

(a) Be a participant in a Department of State transaction that is a covered transaction under subpart B of this part;

(b) Be a participant in a transaction of any other Federal agency that is a covered transaction under that agency's regulation for debarment and suspension; or

(c) Act as a principal of a person participating in one of those covered transactions.

§ 137.120 May we grant an exception to let an excluded person participate in a covered transaction?

(a) The Procurement Executive may grant an exception permitting an excluded person to participate in a particular covered transaction. If the Procurement Executive grants an exception, the exception must be in writing and state the reason(s) for deviating from the governmentwide policy in Executive Order 12549.

(b) An exception granted by one agency for an excluded person does not extend to the covered transactions of another agency.

§ 137.125 Does an exclusion under the nonprocurement system affect a person's eligibility for Federal procurement contracts?

If any Federal agency excludes a person under its nonprocurement common rule on or after August 25, 1995, the excluded person is also ineligible to participate in Federal procurement transactions under the FAR. Therefore, an exclusion under this part has reciprocal effect in Federal procurement transactions.

§ 137.130 Does exclusion under the Federal procurement system affect a person's eligibility to participate in nonprocurement transactions?

If any Federal agency excludes a person under the FAR on or after August

25, 1995, the excluded person is also ineligible to participate in nonprocurement covered transactions under this part. Therefore, an exclusion under the FAR has reciprocal effect in Federal nonprocurement transactions.

§ 137.135 May the Department of State exclude a person who is not currently participating in a nonprocurement transaction?

Given a cause that justifies an exclusion under this part, we may exclude any person who has been involved, is currently involved, or may reasonably be expected to be involved in a covered transaction.

§ 137.140 How do I know if a person is excluded?

Check the *Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)* to determine whether a person is excluded. The General Services Administration (GSA) maintains the *EPLS* and makes it available, as detailed in subpart E of this part. When a Federal agency takes an action to exclude a person under the nonprocurement or procurement debarment and suspension system, the agency enters the information about the excluded person into the *EPLS*.

§ 137.145 Does this part address persons who are disqualified, as well as those who are excluded from nonprocurement transactions?

Except if provided for in Subpart J of this part, this part—

(a) Addresses disqualified persons only to—

(1) Provide for their inclusion in the *EPLS;* and

(2) State responsibilities of Federal agencies and participants to check for disqualified persons before entering into covered transactions.

(b) Does not specify the—

(1) Department of State transactions for which a disqualified person is ineligible. Those transactions vary on a case-by-case basis, because they depend on the language of the specific statute, Executive order, or regulation that caused the disqualification;

(2) Entities to which the disqualification applies; or

(3) Process that the agency uses to disqualify a person. Unlike exclusion, disqualification is frequently not a discretionary action that a Federal agency takes.

Subpart B—Covered Transactions

§ 137.200 What is a covered transaction?

A covered transaction is a nonprocurement or procurement transaction that is subject to the prohibitions of this part. It may be a transaction at—

(a) The primary tier, between a Federal agency and a person (see appendix to this part); or

(b) A lower tier, between a participant in a covered transaction and another person.

§ 137.205 Why is it important to know if a particular transaction is a covered transaction?

The importance of a covered transaction depends upon who you are.

(a) As a participant in the transaction, you have the responsibilities laid out in Subpart C of this part. Those include responsibilities to the person or Federal agency at the next higher tier from whom you received the transaction, if any. They also include responsibilities if you subsequently enter into other covered transactions with persons at the next lower tier.

(b) As a Federal official who enters into a primary tier transaction, you have the responsibilities laid out in subpart D of this part.

(c) As an excluded person, you may not be a participant or principal in the transaction unless—

(1) The person who entered into the transaction with you allows you to continue your involvement in a transaction that predates your exclusion, as permitted under § 137.310 or § 137.415; or

(2) A Department of State official obtains an exception from the Procurement Executive to allow you to be involved in the transaction, as permitted under § 137.120.

§ 137.210 Which nonprocurement transactions are covered transactions?

All nonprocurement transactions, as defined in § 137.970, are covered transactions unless listed in § 137.215. (See appendix to this part.)

§ 137.215 Which nonprocurement transactions are not covered transactions?

The following types of nonprocurement transactions are not covered transactions:

(a) A direct award to—

(1) A foreign government or foreign governmental entity;

(2) A public international organization;

(3) An entity owned (in whole or in part) or controlled by a foreign government; or

(4) Any other entity consisting wholly or partially of one or more foreign governments or foreign governmental entities.

(b) A benefit to an individual as a personal entitlement without regard to the individual's present responsibility (but benefits received in an individual's business capacity are not excepted). For example, if a person receives social security benefits under the Supplemental Security Income provisions of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.*, those benefits are not covered transactions and, therefore, are not affected if the person is excluded.

(c) Federal employment.

(d) A transaction that the Department of State needs to respond to a national or agency-recognized emergency or disaster.

(e) A permit, license, certificate, or similar instrument issued as a means to regulate public health, safety, or the environment, unless the Department of State specifically designates it to be a covered transaction.

(f) An incidental benefit that results from ordinary governmental operations.

(g) Any other transaction if the application of an exclusion to the transaction is prohibited by law.

§ 137.220 Are any procurement contracts included as covered transactions?

(a) Covered transactions under this part—

(1) Do not include any procurement contracts awarded directly by a Federal agency; but

(2) Do include some procurement contracts awarded by non-Federal participants in nonprocurement covered transactions (see appendix to this part).

(b) Specifically, a contract for goods or services is a covered transaction if any of the following applies:

(1) The contract is awarded by a participant in a nonprocurement transaction that is covered under § 137.210, and the amount of the contract is expected to equal or exceed $25,000.

(2) The contract requires the consent of a Department of State official. In that case, the contract, regardless of the amount, always is a covered transaction, and it does not matter who awarded it. For example, it could be a subcontract awarded by a contractor at a tier below a nonprocurement transaction, as shown in the appendix to this part.

(3) The contract is for federally-required audit services.

§ 137.225 How do I know if a transaction in which I may participate is a covered transaction?

As a participant in a transaction, you will know that it is a covered transaction because the agency regulations governing the transaction, the appropriate agency official, or participant at the next higher tier who enters into the transaction with you, will tell you that you must comply with applicable portions of this part.

Subpart C—Responsibilities of Participants Regarding Transactions

DOING BUSINESS WITH OTHER PERSONS

§ 137.300 What must I do before I enter into a covered transaction with another person at the next lower tier?

When you enter into a covered transaction with another person at the next lower tier, you must verify that the

person with whom you intend to do business is not excluded or disqualified. You do this by:

(a) Checking the *EPLS;* or

(b) Collecting a certification from that person if allowed by this rule; or

(c) Adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that person.

§ 137.305 May I enter into a covered transaction with an excluded or disqualified person?

(a) You as a participant may not enter into a covered transaction with an excluded person, unless the Department of State grants an exception under § 137.120.

(b) You may not enter into any transaction with a person who is disqualified from that transaction, unless you have obtained an exception under the disqualifying statute, Executive order, or regulation.

§ 137.310 What must I do if a Federal agency excludes a person with whom I am already doing business in a covered transaction?

(a) You as a participant may continue covered transactions with an excluded person if the transactions were in existence when the agency excluded the person. However, you are not required to continue the transactions, and you may consider termination. You should make a decision about whether to terminate and the type of termination action, if any, only after a thorough review to ensure that the action is proper and appropriate.

(b) You may not renew or extend covered transactions (other than no-cost time extensions) with any excluded person, unless the Department of State grants an exception under § 137.120.

§ 137.315 May I use the services of an excluded person as a principal under a covered transaction?

(a) You as a participant may continue to use the services of an excluded person as a principal under a covered transaction if you were using the services of that person in the transaction before the person was excluded. However, you are not required to continue using that person's services as a principal. You should make a decision about whether to discontinue that person's services only after a thorough review to ensure that the action is proper and appropriate.

(b) You may not begin to use the services of an excluded person as a principal under a covered transaction unless the Department of State grants an exception under § 137.120.

§ 137.320 Must I verify that principals of my covered transactions are eligible to participate?

Yes, you as a participant are responsible for determining whether any of your principals of your covered transactions is excluded or disqualified from participating in the transaction. You may decide the method and frequency by which you do so. You may, but you are not required to, check the *EPLS*.

§ 137.325 What happens if I do business with an excluded person in a covered transaction?

If as a participant you knowingly do business with an excluded person, we may disallow costs, annul or terminate the transaction, issue a stop work order, debar or suspend you, or take other remedies as appropriate.

§ 137.330 What requirements must I pass down to persons at lower tiers with whom I intend to do business?

Before entering into a covered transaction with a participant at the next lower tier, you must require that participant to—

(a) Comply with this subpart as a condition of participation in the transaction. You may do so using any method(s), unless § 137.440 requires you to use specific methods.

(b) Pass the requirement to comply with this subpart to each person with whom the participant enters into a covered transaction at the next lower tier.

DISCLOSING INFORMATION—PRIMARY TIER PARTICIPANTS

§ 137.335 What information must I provide before entering into a covered transaction with the Department of State?

Before you enter into a covered transaction at the primary tier, you as

the participant must notify the Department of State office that is entering into the transaction with you, if you know that you or any of the principals for that covered transaction:

(a) Are presently excluded or disqualified;

(b) Have been convicted within the preceding three years of any of the offenses listed in § 137.800(a) or had a civil judgment rendered against you for one of those offenses within that time period;

(c) Are presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses listed in § 137.800(a); or

(d) Have had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated within the preceding three years for cause or default.

§ 137.340 If I disclose unfavorable information required under § 137.335, will I be prevented from participating in the transaction?

As a primary tier participant, your disclosure of unfavorable information about yourself or a principal under § 137.335 will not necessarily cause us to deny your participation in the covered transaction. We will consider the information when we determine whether to enter into the covered transaction. We also will consider any additional information or explanation that you elect to submit with the disclosed information.

§ 137.345 What happens if I fail to disclose information required under § 137.335?

If we later determine that you failed to disclose information under § 137.335 that you knew at the time you entered into the covered transaction, we may—

(a) Terminate the transaction for material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the transaction; or

(b) Pursue any other available remedies, including suspension and debarment.

§ 137.350 What must I do if I learn of information required under § 137.335 after entering into a covered transaction with the Department of State?

At any time after you enter into a covered transaction, you must give immediate written notice to the Department of State office with which you entered into the transaction if you learn either that—

(a) You failed to disclose information earlier, as required by § 137.335; or

(b) Due to changed circumstances, you or any of the principals for the transaction now meet any of the criteria in § 137.335.

DISCLOSING INFORMATION—LOWER TIER PARTICIPANTS

§ 137.355 What information must I provide to a higher tier participant before entering into a covered transaction with that participant?

Before you enter into a covered transaction with a person at the next higher tier, you as a lower tier participant must notify that person if you know that you or any of the principals are presently excluded or disqualified.

§ 137.360 What happens if I fail to disclose the information required under § 137.355?

If we later determine that you failed to tell the person at the higher tier that you were excluded or disqualified at the time you entered into the covered transaction with that person, we may pursue any available remedies, including suspension and debarment.

§ 137.365 What must I do if I learn of information required under § 137.355 after entering into a covered transaction with a higher tier participant?

At any time after you enter into a lower tier covered transaction with a person at a higher tier, you must provide immediate written notice to that person if you learn either that—

(a) You failed to disclose information earlier, as required by § 137.355; or

(b) Due to changed circumstances, you or any of the principals for the transaction now meet any of the criteria in § 137.355.

Subpart D—Responsibilities of Department of State Officials Regarding Transactions

§ 137.400 May I enter into a transaction with an excluded or disqualified person?

(a) You as an agency official may not enter into a covered transaction with an excluded person unless you obtain an exception under § 137.120.

(b) You may not enter into any transaction with a person who is disqualified from that transaction, unless you obtain a waiver or exception under the statute, Executive order, or regulation that is the basis for the person's disqualification.

§ 137.405 May I enter into a covered transaction with a participant if a principal of the transaction is excluded?

As an agency official, you may not enter into a covered transaction with a participant if you know that a principal of the transaction is excluded, unless you obtain an exception under § 137.120.

§ 137.410 May I approve a participant's use of the services of an excluded person?

After entering into a covered transaction with a participant, you as an agency official may not approve a participant's use of an excluded person as a principal under that transaction, unless you obtain an exception under § 137.120.

§ 137.415 What must I do if a Federal agency excludes the participant or a principal after I enter into a covered transaction?

(a) You as an agency official may continue covered transactions with an excluded person, or under which an excluded person is a principal, if the transactions were in existence when the person was excluded. You are not required to continue the transactions, however, and you may consider termination. You should make a decision about whether to terminate and the type of termination action, if any, only after a thorough review to ensure that the action is proper.

(b) You may not renew or extend covered transactions (other than no-cost time extensions) with any excluded person, or under which an excluded person is a principal, unless you obtain an exception under § 137.120.

§ 137.420 May I approve a transaction with an excluded or disqualified person at a lower tier?

If a transaction at a lower tier is subject to your approval, you as an agency official may not approve—

(a) A covered transaction with a person who is currently excluded, unless you obtain an exception under § 137.120; or

(b) A transaction with a person who is disqualified from that transaction, unless you obtain a waiver or exception under the statute, Executive order, or regulation that is the basis for the person's disqualification.

§ 137.425 When do I check to see if a person is excluded or disqualified?

As an agency official, you must check to see if a person is excluded or disqualified before you—

(a) Enter into a primary tier covered transaction;

(b) Approve a principal in a primary tier covered transaction;

(c) Approve a lower tier participant if agency approval of the lower tier participant is required; or

(d) Approve a principal in connection with a lower tier transaction if agency approval of the principal is required.

§ 137.430 How do I check to see if a person is excluded or disqualified?

You check to see if a person is excluded or disqualified in two ways:

(a) You as an agency official must check the *EPLS* when you take any action listed in § 137.425.

(b) You must review information that a participant gives you, as required by § 137.335, about its status or the status of the principals of a transaction.

§ 137.435 What must I require of a primary tier participant?

You as an agency official must require each participant in a primary tier covered transaction to—

(a) Comply with subpart C of this part as a condition of participation in the transaction; and

(b) Communicate the requirement to comply with Subpart C of this part to persons at the next lower tier with whom the primary tier participant enters into covered transactions.

§ 137.440 What method do I use to communicate those requirements to participants?

To communicate the requirement to participants, you must include a term or condition in the transaction requiring the participant's compliance with subpart C of this part and requiring them to include a similar term or condition in lower tier covered transactions.

[68 FR 66584, Nov. 26, 2003]

§ 137.445 What action may I take if a primary tier participant knowingly does business with an excluded or disqualified person?

If a participant knowingly does business with an excluded or disqualified person, you as an agency official may refer the matter for suspension and debarment consideration. You may also disallow costs, annul or terminate the transaction, issue a stop work order, or take any other appropriate remedy.

§ 137.450 What action may I take if a primary tier participant fails to disclose the information required under § 137.335?

If you as an agency official determine that a participant failed to disclose information, as required by § 137.335, at the time it entered into a covered transaction with you, you may—

(a) Terminate the transaction for material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the transaction; or

(b) Pursue any other available remedies, including suspension and debarment.

§ 137.455 What may I do if a lower tier participant fails to disclose the information required under § 137.355 to the next higher tier?

If you as an agency official determine that a lower tier participant failed to disclose information, as required by § 137.355, at the time it entered into a covered transaction with a participant at the next higher tier, you may pursue any remedies available to you, including the initiation of a suspension or debarment action.

Subpart E—Excluded Parties List System

§ 137.500 What is the purpose of the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)?

The *EPLS* is a widely available source of the most current information about persons who are excluded or disqualified from covered transactions.

§ 137.505 Who uses the EPLS?

(a) Federal agency officials use the *EPLS* to determine whether to enter into a transaction with a person, as required under § 137.430.

(b) Participants also may, but are not required to, use the *EPLS* to determine if—

(1) Principals of their transactions are excluded or disqualified, as required under § 137.320; or

(2) Persons with whom they are entering into covered transactions at the next lower tier are excluded or disqualified.

(c) The *EPLS* is available to the general public.

§ 137.510 Who maintains the EPLS?

In accordance with the OMB guidelines, the General Services Administration (GSA) maintains the *EPLS*. When a Federal agency takes an action to exclude a person under the nonprocurement or procurement debarment and suspension system, the agency enters the information about the excluded person into the *EPLS*.

§ 137.515 What specific information is in the EPLS?

(a) At a minimum, the *EPLS* indicates—

(1) The full name (where available) and address of each excluded or disqualified person, in alphabetical order, with cross references if more than one name is involved in a single action;

(2) The type of action;

(3) The cause for the action;

(4) The scope of the action;

(5) Any termination date for the action;

(6) The agency and name and telephone number of the agency point of contact for the action; and

(7) The Dun and Bradstreet Number (DUNS), or other similar code approved by the GSA, of the excluded or disqualified person, if available.

(b)(1) The database for the *EPLS* includes a field for the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) (the social security number (SSN) for an individual) of an excluded or disqualified person.

(2) Agencies disclose the SSN of an individual to verify the identity of an individual, only if permitted under the Privacy Act of 1974 and, if appropriate, the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988, as codified in 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

§ 137.520 Who places the information into the EPLS?

Federal officials who take actions to exclude persons under this part or officials who are responsible for identifying disqualified persons must enter the following information about those persons into the *EPLS*:

(a) Information required by § 137.515(a);

(b) The Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) of the excluded or disqualified person, including the social security number (SSN) for an individual, if the number is available and may be disclosed under law;

(c) Information about an excluded or disqualified person, generally within five working days, after—

(1) Taking an exclusion action;

(2) Modifying or rescinding an exclusion action;

(3) Finding that a person is disqualified; or

(4) Finding that there has been a change in the status of a person who is listed as disqualified.

§ 137.525 Whom do I ask if I have questions about a person in the EPLS?

If you have questions about a person in the *EPLS*, ask the point of contact for the Federal agency that placed the person's name into the *EPLS*. You may find the agency point of contact from the *EPLS*.

§ 137.530 Where can I find the EPLS?

(a) You may access the *EPLS* through the Internet, currently at *http://epls.arnet.gov*.

(b) As of November 26, 2003, you may also subscribe to a printed version. However, we anticipate discontinuing the printed version. Until it is discontinued, you may obtain the printed version by purchasing a yearly subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or by calling the Government Printing Office Inquiry and Order Desk at (202) 783–3238.

Subpart F—General Principles Relating to Suspension and Debarment Actions

§ 137.600 How do suspension and debarment actions start?

When we receive information from any source concerning a cause for suspension or debarment, we will promptly report and investigate it. We refer the question of whether to suspend or debar you to our suspending or debarring official for consideration, if appropriate.

§ 137.605 How does suspension differ from debarment?

Suspension differs from debarment in that—

A suspending official . . .	A debarring official . . .
(a) Imposes suspension as a temporary status of ineligibility for procurement and nonprocurement transactions, pending completion of an investigation or legal proceedings.	Imposes debarment for a specified period as a final determination that a person is not presently responsible.
(b) Must— ..... (1) Have *adequate evidence* that there may be a cause for debarment of a person; and. (2) Conclude that *immediate action* is necessary to protect the Federal interest.	Must conclude, based on a *preponderance of the evidence,* that the person has engaged in conduct that warrants debarment.

A suspending official . . .	A debarring official . . .
(c) Usually imposes the suspension *first,* and then promptly notifies the suspended person, giving the person an opportunity to contest the suspension and have it lifted.	Imposes debarment *after* giving the respondent notice of the action and an opportunity to contest the proposed debarment.

§ 137.610 What procedures does the Department of State use in suspension and debarment actions?

In deciding whether to suspend or debar you, we handle the actions as informally as practicable, consistent with principles of fundamental fairness.

(a) For suspension actions, we use the procedures in this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(b) For debarment actions, we use the procedures in this subpart and subpart H of this part.

§ 137.615 How does the Department of State notify a person of a suspension or debarment action?

(a) The suspending or debarring official sends a written notice to the last known street address, facsimile number, or e-mail address of—

(1) You or your identified counsel; or

(2) Your agent for service of process, or any of your partners, officers, directors, owners, or joint venturers.

(b) The notice is effective if sent to any of these persons.

§ 137.620 Do Federal agencies coordinate suspension and debarment actions?

Yes, when more than one Federal agency has an interest in a suspension or debarment, the agencies may consider designating one agency as the lead agency for making the decision. Agencies are encouraged to establish methods and procedures for coordinating their suspension and debarment actions.

§ 137.625 What is the scope of a suspension or debarment action?

If you are suspended or debarred, the suspension or debarment is effective as follows:

(a) Your suspension or debarment constitutes suspension or debarment of all of your divisions and other organizational elements from all covered transactions, unless the suspension or debarment decision is limited—

(1) By its terms to one or more specifically identified individuals, divisions, or other organizational elements; or

(2) To specific types of transactions.

(b) Any affiliate of a participant may be included in a suspension or debarment action if the suspending or debarring official—

(1) Officially names the affiliate in the notice; and

(2) Gives the affiliate an opportunity to contest the action.

§ 137.630 May the Department of State impute the conduct of one person to another?

For purposes of actions taken under this rule, we may impute conduct as follows:

(a) *Conduct imputed from an individual to an organization.* We may impute the fraudulent, criminal, or other improper conduct of any officer, director, shareholder, partner, employee, or other individual associated with an organization, to that organization when the improper conduct occurred in connection with the individual's performance of duties for or on behalf of that organization, or with the organization's knowledge, approval or acquiescence. The organization's acceptance of the benefits derived from the conduct is evidence of knowledge, approval or acquiescence.

(b) *Conduct imputed from an organization to an individual, or between individuals.* We may impute the fraudulent, criminal, or other improper conduct of any organization to an individual, or from one individual to another individual, if the individual to whom the improper conduct is imputed either participated in, had knowledge of, or reason to know of the improper conduct.

(c) *Conduct imputed from one organization to another organization.* We may impute the fraudulent, criminal, or other improper conduct of one organization to another organization when

the improper conduct occurred in connection with a partnership, joint venture, joint application, association or similar arrangement, or when the organization to whom the improper conduct is imputed has the power to direct, manage, control or influence the activities of the organization responsible for the improper conduct. Acceptance of the benefits derived from the conduct is evidence of knowledge, approval or acquiescence.

§ 137.635 May the Department of State settle a debarment or suspension action?

Yes, we may settle a debarment or suspension action at any time if it is in the best interest of the Federal Government.

§ 137.640 May a settlement include a voluntary exclusion?

Yes, if we enter into a settlement with you in which you agree to be excluded, it is called a voluntary exclusion and has governmentwide effect.

§ 137.645 Do other Federal agencies know if the Department of State agrees to a voluntary exclusion?

(a) Yes, we enter information regarding a voluntary exclusion into the *EPLS*.

(b) Also, any agency or person may contact us to find out the details of a voluntary exclusion.

Subpart G—Suspension

§ 137.700 When may the suspending official issue a suspension?

Suspension is a serious action. Using the procedures of this subpart and subpart F of this part, the suspending official may impose suspension only when that official determines that—

(a) There exists an indictment for, or other adequate evidence to suspect, an offense listed under § 137.800(a), or

(b) There exists adequate evidence to suspect any other cause for debarment listed under § 137.800(b) through (d); and

(c) Immediate action is necessary to protect the public interest.

§ 137.705 What does the suspending official consider in issuing a suspension?

(a) In determining the adequacy of the evidence to support the suspension, the suspending official considers how much information is available, how credible it is given the circumstances, whether or not important allegations are corroborated, and what inferences can reasonably be drawn as a result. During this assessment, the suspending official may examine the basic documents, including grants, cooperative agreements, loan authorizations, contracts, and other relevant documents.

(b) An indictment, conviction, civil judgment, or other official findings by Federal, State, or local bodies that determine factual and/or legal matters, constitutes adequate evidence for purposes of suspension actions.

(c) In deciding whether immediate action is needed to protect the public interest, the suspending official has wide discretion. For example, the suspending official may infer the necessity for immediate action to protect the public interest either from the nature of the circumstances giving rise to a cause for suspension or from potential business relationships or involvement with a program of the Federal Government.

§ 137.710 When does a suspension take effect?

A suspension is effective when the suspending official signs the decision to suspend.

§ 137.715 What notice does the suspending official give me if I am suspended?

After deciding to suspend you, the suspending official promptly sends you a Notice of Suspension advising you—

(a) That you have been suspended;

(b) That your suspension is based on—

(1) An indictment;

(2) A conviction;

(3) Other adequate evidence that you have committed irregularities which seriously reflect on the propriety of further Federal Government dealings with you; or

(4) Conduct of another person that has been imputed to you, or your affiliation with a suspended or debarred person;

(c) Of any other irregularities in terms sufficient to put you on notice without disclosing the Federal Government's evidence;

(d) Of the cause(s) upon which we relied under § 137.700 for imposing suspension;

(e) That your suspension is for a temporary period pending the completion of an investigation or resulting legal or debarment proceedings;

(f) Of the applicable provisions of this subpart, Subpart F of this part, and any other Department of State procedures governing suspension decision making; and

(g) Of the governmentwide effect of your suspension from procurement and nonprocurement programs and activities.

§ 137.720 How may I contest a suspension?

If you as a respondent wish to contest a suspension, you or your representative must provide the suspending official with information in opposition to the suspension. You may do this orally or in writing, but any information provided orally that you consider important must also be submitted in writing for the official record.

§ 137.725 How much time do I have to contest a suspension?

(a) As a respondent you or your representative must either send, or make rrangements to appear and present, the information and argument to the suspending official within 30 days after you receive the Notice of Suspension.

(b) We consider the notice to be received by you—

(1) When delivered, if we mail the notice to the last known street address, or five days after we send it if the letter is undeliverable;

(2) When sent, if we send the notice by facsimile or five days after we send it if the facsimile is undeliverable; or

(3) When delivered, if we send the notice by e-mail or five days after we send it if the e-mail is undeliverable.

§ 137.730 What information must I provide to the suspending official if I contest a suspension?

(a) In addition to any information and argument in opposition, as a respondent your submission to the suspending official must identify—

(1) Specific facts that contradict the statements contained in the Notice of Suspension. A general denial is insufficient to raise a genuine dispute over facts material to the suspension;

(2) All existing, proposed, or prior exclusions under regulations implementing E.O. 12549 and all similar actions taken by Federal, state, or local agencies, including administrative agreements that affect only those agencies;

(3) All criminal and civil proceedings not included in the Notice of Suspension that grew out of facts relevant to the cause(s) stated in the notice; and

(4) All of your affiliates.

(b) If you fail to disclose this information, or provide false information, the Department of State may seek further criminal, civil or administrative action against you, as appropriate.

§ 137.735 Under what conditions do I get an additional opportunity to challenge the facts on which the suspension is based?

(a) You as a respondent will not have an additional opportunity to challenge the facts if the suspending official determines that—

(1) Your suspension is based upon an indictment, conviction, civil judgment, or other finding by a Federal, State, or local body for which an opportunity to contest the facts was provided;

(2) Your presentation in opposition contains only general denials to information contained in the Notice of Suspension;

(3) The issues raised in your presentation in opposition to the suspension are not factual in nature, or are not material to the suspending official's initial decision to suspend, or the official's decision whether to continue the suspension; or

(4) On the basis of advice from the Department of Justice, an office of the United States Attorney, a State attorney general's office, or a State or local

prosecutor's office, that substantial interests of the government in pending or contemplated legal proceedings based on the same facts as the suspension would be prejudiced by conducting fact-finding.

(b) You will have an opportunity to challenge the facts if the suspending official determines that—

(1) The conditions in paragraph (a) of this section do not exist; and

(2) Your presentation in opposition raises a genuine dispute over facts material to the suspension.

(c) If you have an opportunity to challenge disputed material facts under this section, the suspending official or designee must conduct additional proceedings to resolve those facts.

§ 137.740 Are suspension proceedings formal?

(a) Suspension proceedings are conducted in a fair and informal manner. The suspending official may use flexible procedures to allow you to present matters in opposition. In so doing, the suspending official is not required to follow formal rules of evidence or procedure in creating an official record upon which the official will base a final suspension decision.

(b) You as a respondent or your representative must submit any documentary evidence you want the suspending official to consider.

§ 137.745 How is fact-finding conducted?

(a) If fact-finding is conducted—

(1) You may present witnesses and other evidence, and confront any witness presented; and

(2) The fact-finder must prepare written findings of fact for the record.

(b) A transcribed record of fact-finding proceedings must be made, unless you as a respondent and the Department of State agree to waive it in advance. If you want a copy of the transcribed record, you may purchase it.

§ 137.750 What does the suspending official consider in deciding whether to continue or terminate my suspension?

(a) The suspending official bases the decision on all information contained in the official record. The record includes—

(1) All information in support of the suspending official's initial decision to suspend you;

(2) Any further information and argument presented in support of, or opposition to, the suspension; and

(3) Any transcribed record of fact-finding proceedings.

(b) The suspending official may refer disputed material facts to another official for findings of fact. The suspending official may reject any resulting findings, in whole or in part, only after specifically determining them to be arbitrary, capricious, or clearly erroneous.

§ 137.755 When will I know whether the suspension is continued or terminated?

The suspending official must make a written decision whether to continue, modify, or terminate your suspension within 45 days of closing the official record. The official record closes upon the suspending official's receipt of final submissions, information and findings of fact, if any. The suspending official may extend that period for good cause.

§ 137.760 How long may my suspension last?

(a) If legal or debarment proceedings are initiated at the time of, or during your suspension, the suspension may continue until the conclusion of those proceedings. However, if proceedings are not initiated, a suspension may not exceed 12 months.

(b) The suspending official may extend the 12 month limit under paragraph (a) of this section for an additional 6 months if an office of a U.S. Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Attorney, or other responsible prosecuting official requests an extension in writing. In no event may a suspension exceed 18 months without initiating proceedings under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The suspending official must notify the appropriate officials under paragraph (b) of this section of an impending termination of a suspension at least 30 days before the 12 month period expires to allow the officials an opportunity to request an extension.

Subpart H—Debarment

§ 137.800 What are the causes for debarment?

We may debar a person for—

(a) Conviction of or civil judgment for—

(1) Commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public or private agreement or transaction;

(2) Violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes, including those proscribing price fixing between competitors, allocation of customers between competitors, and bid rigging;

(3) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice; or

(4) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects your present responsibility;

(b) Violation of the terms of a public agreement or transaction so serious as to affect the integrity of an agency program, such as—

(1) A willful failure to perform in accordance with the terms of one or more public agreements or transactions;

(2) A history of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory performance of one or more public agreements or transactions; or

(3) A willful violation of a statutory or regulatory provision or requirement applicable to a public agreement or transaction;

(c) Any of the following causes:

(1) A nonprocurement debarment by any Federal agency taken before October 1, 1988, or a procurement debarment by any Federal agency taken pursuant to 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, before August 25, 1995;

(2) Knowingly doing business with an ineligible person, except as permitted under § 137.120;

(3) Failure to pay a single substantial debt, or a number of outstanding debts (including disallowed costs and overpayments, but not including sums owed the Federal Government under the Internal Revenue Code) owed to any Federal agency or instrumentality, provided the debt is uncontested by the debtor or, if contested, provided that the debtor's legal and administrative remedies have been exhausted;

(4) Violation of a material provision of a voluntary exclusion agreement entered into under § 137.640 or of any settlement of a debarment or suspension action; or

(5) Violation of the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701); or

(d) Any other cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects your present responsibility.

§ 137.805 What notice does the debarring official give me if I am proposed for debarment?

After consideration of the causes in § 137.800 of this subpart, if the debarring official proposes to debar you, the official sends you a Notice of Proposed Debarment, pursuant to § 137.615, advising you—

(a) That the debarring official is considering debarring you;

(b) Of the reasons for proposing to debar you in terms sufficient to put you on notice of the conduct or transactions upon which the proposed debarment is based;

(c) Of the cause(s) under § 137.800 upon which the debarring official relied for proposing your debarment;

(d) Of the applicable provisions of this subpart, Subpart F of this part, and any other Department of State procedures governing debarment; and

(e) Of the governmentwide effect of a debarment from procurement and nonprocurement programs and activities.

§ 137.810 When does a debarment take effect?

A debarment is not effective until the debarring official issues a decision. The debarring official does not issue a decision until the respondent has had an opportunity to contest the proposed debarment.

§ 137.815 How may I contest a proposed debarment?

If you as a respondent wish to contest a proposed debarment, you or your

representative must provide the debarring official with information in opposition to the proposed debarment. You may do this orally or in writing, but any information provided orally that you consider important must also be submitted in writing for the official record.

§ 137.820 How much time do I have to contest a proposed debarment?

(a) As a respondent you or your representative must either send, or make arrangements to appear and present, the information and argument to the debarring official within 30 days after you receive the Notice of Proposed Debarment.

(b) We consider the Notice of Proposed Debarment to be received by you—

(1) When delivered, if we mail the notice to the last known street address, or five days after we send it if the letter is undeliverable;

(2) When sent, if we send the notice by facsimile or five days after we send it if the facsimile is undeliverable; or

(3) When delivered, if we send the notice by e-mail or five days after we send it if the e-mail is undeliverable.

§ 137.825 What information must I provide to the debarring official if I contest a proposed debarment?

(a) In addition to any information and argument in opposition, as a respondent your submission to the debarring official must identify—

(1) Specific facts that contradict the statements contained in the Notice of Proposed Debarment. Include any information about any of the factors listed in § 137.860. A general denial is insufficient to raise a genuine dispute over facts material to the debarment;

(2) All existing, proposed, or prior exclusions under regulations implementing E.O. 12549 and all similar actions taken by Federal, State, or local agencies, including administrative agreements that affect only those agencies;

(3) All criminal and civil proceedings not included in the Notice of Proposed Debarment that grew out of facts relevant to the cause(s) stated in the notice; and

(4) All of your affiliates.

(b) If you fail to disclose this information, or provide false information, the Department of State may seek further criminal, civil or administrative action against you, as appropriate.

§ 137.830 Under what conditions do I get an additional opportunity to challenge the facts on which the proposed debarment is based?

(a) You as a respondent will not have an additional opportunity to challenge the facts if the debarring official determines that—

(1) Your debarment is based upon a conviction or civil judgment;

(2) Your presentation in opposition contains only general denials to information contained in the Notice of Proposed Debarment; or

(3) The issues raised in your presentation in opposition to the proposed debarment are not factual in nature, or are not material to the debarring official's decision whether to debar.

(b) You will have an additional opportunity to challenge the facts if the debarring official determines that—

(1) The conditions in paragraph (a) of this section do not exist; and

(2) Your presentation in opposition raises a genuine dispute over facts material to the proposed debarment.

(c) If you have an opportunity to challenge disputed material facts under this section, the debarring official or designee must conduct additional proceedings to resolve those facts.

§ 137.835 Are debarment proceedings formal?

(a) Debarment proceedings are conducted in a fair and informal manner. The debarring official may use flexible procedures to allow you as a respondent to present matters in opposition. In so doing, the debarring official is not required to follow formal rules of evidence or procedure in creating an official record upon which the official will base the decision whether to debar.

(b) You or your representative must submit any documentary evidence you want the debarring official to consider.

§ 137.840 How is fact-finding conducted?

(a) If fact-finding is conducted—

(1) You may present witnesses and other evidence, and confront any witness presented; and

(2) The fact-finder must prepare written findings of fact for the record.

(b) A transcribed record of fact-finding proceedings must be made, unless you as a respondent and the Department of State agree to waive it in advance. If you want a copy of the transcribed record, you may purchase it.

§ 137.845 What does the debarring official consider in deciding whether to debar me?

(a) The debarring official may debar you for any of the causes in § 137.800. However, the official need not debar you even if a cause for debarment exists. The official may consider the seriousness of your acts or omissions and the mitigating or aggravating factors set forth at § 137.860.

(b) The debarring official bases the decision on all information contained in the official record. The record includes—

(1) All information in support of the debarring official's proposed debarment;

(2) Any further information and argument presented in support of, or in opposition to, the proposed debarment; and

(3) Any transcribed record of fact-finding proceedings.

(c) The debarring official may refer disputed material facts to another official for findings of fact. The debarring official may reject any resultant findings, in whole or in part, only after specifically determining them to be arbitrary, capricious, or clearly erroneous.

§ 137.850 What is the standard of proof in a debarment action?

(a) In any debarment action, we must establish the cause for debarment by a preponderance of the evidence.

(b) If the proposed debarment is based upon a conviction or civil judgment, the standard of proof is met.

§ 137.855 Who has the burden of proof in a debarment action?

(a) We have the burden to prove that a cause for debarment exists.

(b) Once a cause for debarment is established, you as a respondent have the burden of demonstrating to the satisfaction of the debarring official that you are presently responsible and that debarment is not necessary.

§ 137.860 What factors may influence the debarring official's decision?

This section lists the mitigating and aggravating factors that the debarring official may consider in determining whether to debar you and the length of your debarment period. The debarring official may consider other factors if appropriate in light of the circumstances of a particular case. The existence or nonexistence of any factor, such as one of those set forth in this section, is not necessarily determinative of your present responsibility. In making a debarment decision, the debarring official may consider the following factors:

(a) The actual or potential harm or impact that results or may result from the wrongdoing.

(b) The frequency of incidents and/or duration of the wrongdoing.

(c) Whether there is a pattern or prior history of wrongdoing. For example, if you have been found by another Federal agency or a State agency to have engaged in wrongdoing similar to that found in the debarment action, the existence of this fact may be used by the debarring official in determining that you have a pattern or prior history of wrongdoing.

(d) Whether you are or have been excluded or disqualified by an agency of the Federal Government or have not been allowed to participate in State or local contracts or assistance agreements on a basis of conduct similar to one or more of the causes for debarment specified in this part.

(e) Whether you have entered into an administrative agreement with a Federal agency or a State or local government that is not governmentwide but is based on conduct similar to one or more of the causes for debarment specified in this part.

(f) Whether and to what extent you planned, initiated, or carried out the wrongdoing.

(g) Whether you have accepted responsibility for the wrongdoing and

recognize the seriousness of the misconduct that led to the cause for debarment.

(h) Whether you have paid or agreed to pay all criminal, civil and administrative liabilities for the improper activity, including any investigative or administrative costs incurred by the government, and have made or agreed to make full restitution.

(i) Whether you have cooperated fully with the government agencies during the investigation and any court or administrative action. In determining the extent of cooperation, the debarring official may consider when the cooperation began and whether you disclosed all pertinent information known to you.

(j) Whether the wrongdoing was pervasive within your organization.

(k) The kind of positions held by the individuals involved in the wrongdoing.

(l) Whether your organization took appropriate corrective action or remedial measures, such as establishing ethics training and implementing programs to prevent recurrence.

(m) Whether your principals tolerated the offense.

(n) Whether you brought the activity cited as a basis for the debarment to the attention of the appropriate government agency in a timely manner.

(o) Whether you have fully investigated the circumstances surrounding the cause for debarment and, if so, made the result of the investigation available to the debarring official.

(p) Whether you had effective standards of conduct and internal control systems in place at the time the questioned conduct occurred.

(q) Whether you have taken appropriate disciplinary action against the individuals responsible for the activity which constitutes the cause for debarment.

(r) Whether you have had adequate time to eliminate the circumstances within your organization that led to the cause for the debarment.

(s) Other factors that are appropriate to the circumstances of a particular case.

§ 137.865 How long may my debarment last?

(a) If the debarring official decides to debar you, your period of debarment will be based on the seriousness of the cause(s) upon which your debarment is based. Generally, debarment should not exceed three years. However, if circumstances warrant, the debarring official may impose a longer period of debarment.

(b) In determining the period of debarment, the debarring official may consider the factors in § 137.860. If a suspension has preceded your debarment, the debarring official must consider the time you were suspended.

(c) If the debarment is for a violation of the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, your period of debarment may not exceed five years.

§ 137.870 When do I know if the debarring official debars me?

(a) The debarring official must make a written decision whether to debar within 45 days of closing the official record. The official record closes upon the debarring official's receipt of final submissions, information and findings of fact, if any. The debarring official may extend that period for good cause.

(b) The debarring official sends you written notice, pursuant to § 137.615 that the official decided, either—

(1) Not to debar you; or

(2) To debar you. In this event, the notice:

(i) Refers to the Notice of Proposed Debarment;

(ii) Specifies the reasons for your debarment;

(iii) States the period of your debarment, including the effective dates; and

(iv) Advises you that your debarment is effective for covered transactions and contracts that are subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR chapter 1), throughout the executive branch of the Federal Government unless an agency head or an authorized designee grants an exception.

§ 137.875 May I ask the debarring official to reconsider a decision to debar me?

Yes, as a debarred person you may ask the debarring official to reconsider

the debarment decision or to reduce the time period or scope of the debarment. However, you must put your request in writing and support it with documentation.

§ 137.880 What factors may influence the debarring official during reconsideration?

The debarring official may reduce or terminate your debarment based on—

(a) Newly discovered material evidence;

(b) A reversal of the conviction or civil judgment upon which your debarment was based;

(c) A bona fide change in ownership or management;

(d) Elimination of other causes for which the debarment was imposed; or

(e) Other reasons the debarring official finds appropriate.

§ 137.885 May the debarring official extend a debarment?

(a) Yes, the debarring official may extend a debarment for an additional period, if that official determines that an extension is necessary to protect the public interest.

(b) However, the debarring official may not extend a debarment solely on the basis of the facts and circumstances upon which the initial debarment action was based.

(c) If the debarring official decides that a debarment for an additional period is necessary, the debarring official must follow the applicable procedures in this subpart, and subpart F of this part, to extend the debarment.

Subpart I—Definitions

§ 137.900 Adequate evidence.

Adequate evidence means information sufficient to support the reasonable belief that a particular act or omission has occurred.

§ 137.905 Affiliate.

Persons are *affiliates* of each other if, directly or indirectly, either one controls or has the power to control the other or a third person controls or has the power to control both. The ways we use to determine control include, but are not limited to—

(a) Interlocking management or ownership;

(b) Identity of interests among family members;

(c) Shared facilities and equipment;

(d) Common use of employees; or

(e) A business entity which has been organized following the exclusion of a person which has the same or similar management, ownership, or principal employees as the excluded person.

§ 137.910 Agency.

Agency means any United States executive department, military department, defense agency, or any other agency of the executive branch. Other agencies of the Federal government are not considered ''agencies'' for the purposes of this part unless they issue regulations adopting the governmentwide Debarment and Suspension system under Executive orders 12549 and 12689.

§ 137.915 Agent or representative.

Agent or representative means any person who acts on behalf of, or who is authorized to commit, a participant in a covered transaction.

§ 137.920 Civil judgment.

Civil judgment means the disposition of a civil action by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether by verdict, decision, settlement, stipulation, other disposition which creates a civil liability for the complained of wrongful acts, or a final determination of liability under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1988 (31 U.S.C. 3801–3812).

§ 137.925 Conviction.

Conviction means—

(a) A judgment or any other determination of guilt of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon a verdict or plea, including a plea of nolo contendere; or

(b) Any other resolution that is the functional equivalent of a judgment, including probation before judgment and deferred prosecution. A disposition without the participation of the court is the functional equivalent of a judgment only if it includes an admission of guilt.

§ 137.930 Debarment.

Debarment means an action taken by a debarring official under subpart H of this part to exclude a person from participating in covered transactions and transactions covered under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR chapter 1). A person so excluded is debarred.

§ 137.935 Debarring official.

(a) *Debarring official* means an agency official who is authorized to impose debarment. A debarring official is either—

(1) The agency head; or

(2) An official designated by the agency head.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 137.940 Disqualified.

Disqualified means that a person is prohibited from participating in specified Federal procurement or nonprocurement transactions as required under a statute, Executive order (other than Executive Orders 12549 and 12689) or other authority. Examples of disqualifications include persons prohibited under—

(a) The Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276(a));

(b) The equal employment opportunity acts and Executive orders; or

(c) The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7606), Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368) and Executive Order 11738 (3 CFR, 1973 Comp., p. 799).

§ 137.945 Excluded or exclusion.

Excluded or exclusion means—

(a) That a person or commodity is prohibited from being a participant in covered transactions, whether the person has been suspended; debarred; proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4; voluntarily excluded; or

(b) The act of excluding a person.

§ 137.950 Excluded Parties List System.

Excluded Parties List System (EPLS) means the list maintained and disseminated by the General Services Administration (GSA) containing the names and other information about persons who are ineligible. The *EPLS* system includes the printed version entitled, ''List of Parties Excluded or Disqualified from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs,'' so long as published.

§ 137.955 Indictment.

Indictment means an indictment for a criminal offense. A presentment, information, or other filing by a competent authority charging a criminal offense shall be given the same effect as an indictment.

§ 137.960 Ineligible or ineligibility.

Ineligible or ineligibility means that a person or commodity is prohibited from covered transactions because of an exclusion or disqualification.

§ 137.965 Legal proceedings.

Legal proceedings means any criminal proceeding or any civil judicial proceeding, including a proceeding under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (31 U.S.C. 3801–3812), to which the Federal Government or a State or local government or quasi-governmental authority is a party. The term also includes appeals from those proceedings.

§ 137.970 Nonprocurement transaction.

(a) *Nonprocurement transaction* means any transaction, regardless of type (except procurement contracts), including, but not limited to the following:

(1) Grants.

(2) Cooperative agreements.

(3) Scholarships.

(4) Fellowships.

(5) Contracts of assistance.

(6) Loans.

(7) Loan guarantees.

(8) Subsidies.

(9) Insurances.

(10) Payments for specified uses.

(11) Donation agreements.

(b) A nonprocurement transaction at any tier does not require the transfer of Federal funds.

§ 137.975 Notice.

Notice means a written communication served in person, sent by certified mail or its equivalent, or sent electronically by e-mail or facsimile. (See § 137. 615.)

§ 137.980 Participant.

Participant means any person who submits a proposal for or who enters into a covered transaction, including

an agent or representative of a participant.

§ 137.985 Person.

Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, unit of government, or legal entity, however organized.

§ 137.990 Preponderance of the evidence.

Preponderance of the evidence means proof by information that, compared with information opposing it, leads to the conclusion that the fact at issue is more probably true than not.

§ 137.995 Principal.

Principal means—

(a) An officer, director, owner, partner, principal investigator, or other person within a participant with management or supervisory responsibilities related to a covered transaction; or

(b) A consultant or other person, whether or not employed by the participant or paid with Federal funds, who—

(1) Is in a position to handle Federal funds;

(2) Is in a position to influence or control the use of those funds; or,

(3) Occupies a technical or professional position capable of substantially influencing the development or outcome of an activity required to perform the covered transaction.

§ 137.1000 Respondent.

Respondent means a person against whom an agency has initiated a debarment or suspension action.

§ 137.1005 State.

(a) *State* means—

(1) Any of the states of the United States;

(2) The District of Columbia;

(3) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(4) Any territory or possession of the United States; or

(5) Any agency or instrumentality of a state.

(b) For purposes of this part, *State* does not include institutions of higher education, hospitals, or units of local government.

§ 137.1010 Suspending official.

(a) *Suspending official* means an agency official who is authorized to impose suspension. The suspending official is either:

(1) The agency head; or

(2) An official designated by the agency head.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 137.1015 Suspension.

Suspension is an action taken by a suspending official under subpart G of this part that immediately prohibits a person from participating in covered transactions and transactions covered under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR chapter 1) for a temporary period, pending completion of an agency investigation and any judicial or administrative proceedings that may ensue. A person so excluded is suspended.

§ 137.1020 Voluntary exclusion or voluntarily excluded.

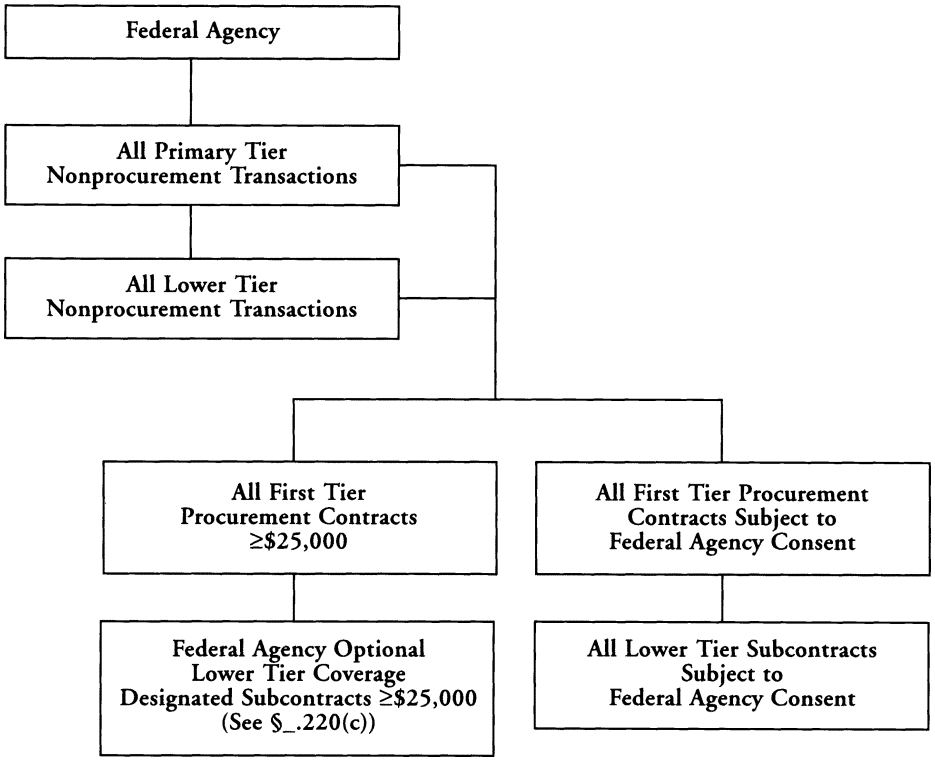
(a) *Voluntary exclusion* means a person's agreement to be excluded under the terms of a settlement between the person and one or more agencies. Voluntary exclusion must have governmentwide effect.

(b) *Voluntarily excluded* means the status of a person who has agreed to a voluntary exclusion.

Subpart J [Reserved]

APPENDIX TO PART 137—COVERED TRANSACTIONS

COVERED TRANSACTIONS



PART 138—NEW RESTRICTIONS ON LOBBYING

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APPENDIX A TO PART 138—CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING
APPENDIX B TO PART 138—DISCLOSURE FORM TO REPORT LOBBYING

AUTHORITY: Section 319, Public Law 101–121 (31 U.S.C. 1352); 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 55 FR 6737 and 6749, Feb. 26, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

CROSS REFERENCE: See also Office of Management and Budget notice published at 54 FR 52306, December 20, 1989.

Subpart A—General

§ 138.100 Conditions on use of funds.

(a) No appropriated funds may be expended by the recipient of a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative ageement to pay any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with any of the following covered Federal actions: the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(b) Each person who requests or receives from an agency a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement shall file with that agency a certification, set forth in appendix A, that the person has not made, and will not make, any payment prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Each person who requests or receives from an agency a Federal contract, grant, loan, or a cooperative agreement shall file with that agency a disclosure form, set forth in appendix B, if such person has made or has agreed to make any payment using nonappropriated funds (to include profits from any covered Federal action), which would be prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section if paid for with appropriated funds.

(d) Each person who requests or receives from an agency a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan shall file with that agency a statement, set forth in appendix A, whether that person has made or has agreed to make any payment to influence or attempt to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with that loan insurance or guarantee.

(e) Each person who requests or receives from an agency a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan shall file with that agency a disclosure form, set forth in appendix B, if that person has made or has agreed to make any payment to influence or attempt to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with that loan insurance or guarantee.

§ 138.105 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

(a) *Agency*, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552(f), includes Federal executive departments and agencies as well as independent regulatory commissions and Government corporations, as defined in 31 U.S.C. 9101(1).

(b) *Covered Federal action* means any of the following Federal actions:

(1) The awarding of any Federal contract;

(2) The making of any Federal grant;

(3) The making of any Federal loan;

(4) The entering into of any cooperative agreement; and,

(5) The extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

Covered Federal action does not include receiving from an agency a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan. Loan guarantees and loan insurance are addressed independently within this part.

(c) *Federal contract* means an acquisition contract awarded by an agency, including those subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), and any other acquisition contract for real or personal property or services not subject to the FAR.

(d) *Federal cooperative agreement* means a cooperative agreement entered into by an agency.

(e) *Federal grant* means an award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government or a direct appropriation made by law to any person. The term does not include technical assistance which provides services instead of money, or other assistance in the form of revenue sharing, loans, loan guarantees, loan insurance, interest subsidies, insurance, or direct

United States cash assistance to an individual.

(f) *Federal loan* means a loan made by an agency. The term does not include loan guarantee or loan insurance.

(g) *Indian tribe* and *tribal organization* have the meaning provided in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450B). Alaskan Natives are included under the definitions of Indian tribes in that Act.

(h) *Influencing or attempting to influence* means making, with the intent to influence, any communication to or appearance before an officer or employee or any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with any covered Federal action.

(i) *Loan guarantee* and *loan insurance* means an agency's guarantee or insurance of a loan made by a person.

(j) *Local government* means a unit of government in a State and, if chartered, established, or otherwise recognized by a State for the performance of a governmental duty, including a local public authority, a special district, an intrastate district, a council of governments, a sponsor group representative organization, and any other instrumentality of a local government.

(k) *Officer or employee of an agency* includes the following individuals who are employed by an agency:

(1) An individual who is appointed to a position in the Government under title 5, U.S. Code, including a position under a temporary appointment;

(2) A member of the uniformed services as defined in section 101(3), title 37, U.S. Code;

(3) A special Government employee as defined in section 202, title 18, U.S. Code; and,

(4) An individual who is a member of a Federal advisory committee, as defined by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, title 5, U.S. Code appendix 2.

(l) *Person* means an individual, corporation, company, association, authority, firm, partnership, society, State, and local government, regardless of whether such entity is operated for profit or not for profit. This term excludes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or any other Indian organization with respect to expenditures specifically permitted by other Federal law.

(m) *Reasonable compensation* means, with respect to a regularly employed officer or employee of any person, compensation that is consistent with the normal compensation for such officer or employee for work that is not furnished to, not funded by, or not furnished in cooperation with the Federal Government.

(n) *Reasonable payment* means, with respect to perfessional and other technical services, a payment in an amount that is consistent with the amount normally paid for such services in the private sector.

(o) *Recipient* includes all contractors, subcontractors at any tier, and subgrantees at any tier of the recipient of funds received in connection with a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement. The term excludes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or any other Indian organization with respect to expenditures specifically permitted by other Federal law.

(p) *Regularly employed* means, with respect to an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement or a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, an officer or employee who is employed by such person for at least 130 working days within one year immediately preceding the date of the submission that initiates agency consideration of such person for receipt of such contract, grant, loan, cooperative agreement, loan insurance commitment, or loan guarantee commitment. An officer or employee who is employed by such person for less than 130 working days within one year immediately preceding the date of the submission that initiates agency consideration of such person shall be considered to be regularly employed as soon as he or she is employed by such person for 130 working days.

(q) *State* means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a territory or possession of the United States, an agency or instrumentality of a State, and a multi-State, regional, or

interstate entity having governmental duties and powers.

§ 138.110 Certification and disclosure.

(a) Each person shall file a certification, and a disclosure form, if required, with each submission that initiates agency consideration of such person for:

(1) Award of a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement exceeding $100,000; or

(2) An award of a Federal loan or a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan exceeding $150,000.

(b) Each person shall file a certification, and a disclosure form, if required, upon receipt by such person of:

(1) A Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement exceeding $100,000; or

(2) A Federal loan or a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan exceeding $150,000,

Unless such person previously filed a certification, and a disclosure form, if required, under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Each person shall file a disclosure form at the end of each calendar quarter in which there occurs any event that requires disclosure or that materially affects the accuracy of the information contained in any disclosure form previously filed by such person under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section. An event that materially affects the accuracy of the information reported includes:

(1) A cumulative increase of $25,000 or more in the amount paid or expected to be paid for influencing or attempting to influence a covered Federal action; or

(2) A change in the person(s) or individual(s) influencing or attempting to influence a covered Federal action; or,

(3) A change in the officer(s), employee(s), or Member(s) contacted to influence or attempt to influence a covered Federal action.

(d) Any person who requests or receives from a person referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section:

(1) A subcontract exceeding $100,000 at any tier under a Federal contract;

(2) A subgrant, contract, or subcontract exceeding $100,000 at any tier under a Federal grant;

(3) A contract or subcontract exceeding $100,000 at any tier under a Federal loan exceeding $150,000; or,

(4) A contract or subcontract exceeding $100,000 at any tier under a Federal cooperative agreement,

Shall file a certification, and a disclosure form, if required, to the next tier above.

(e) All disclosure forms, but not certifications, shall be forwarded from tier to tier until received by the person referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section. That person shall forward all disclosure forms to the agency.

(f) Any certification or disclosure form filed under paragraph (e) of this section shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which all receiving tiers shall rely. All liability arising from an erroneous representation shall be borne solely by the tier filing that representation and shall not be shared by any tier to which the erroneous representation is forwarded. Submitting an erroneous certification or disclosure constitutes a failure to file the required certification or disclosure, respectively. If a person fails to file a required certification or disclosure, the United States may pursue all available remedies, including those authorized by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code.

(g) For awards and commitments in process prior to December 23, 1989, but not made before that date, certifications shall be required at award or commitment, covering activities occurring between December 23, 1989, and the date of award or commitment. However, for awards and commitments in process prior to the December 23, 1989 effective date of these provisions, but not made before December 23, 1989, disclosure forms shall not be required at time of award or commitment but shall be filed within 30 days.

(h) No reporting is required for an activity paid for with appropriated funds if that activity is allowable under either subpart B or C.

Subpart B—Activities by Own Employees

§ 138.200 Agency and legislative liaison.

(a) The prohibition on the use of appropriated funds, in § 138.100 (a), does not apply in the case of a payment of reasonable compensation made to an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement if the payment is for agency and legislative liaison activities not directly related to a covered Federal action.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, providing any information specifically requested by an agency or Congress is allowable at any time.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, the following agency and legislative liaison activities are allowable at any time only where they are not related to a specific solicitation for any covered Federal action:

(1) Discussing with an agency (including individual demonstrations) the qualities and characteristics of the person's products or services, conditions or terms of sale, and service capabilities; and,

(2) Technical discussions and other activities regarding the application or adaptation of the person's products or services for an agency's use.

(d) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, the following agencies and legislative liaison activities are allowable only where they are prior to formal solicitation of any covered Federal action:

(1) Providing any information not specifically requested but necessary for an agency to make an informed decision about initiation of a covered Federal action;

(2) Technical discussions regarding the preparation of an unsolicited proposal prior to its official submission; and,

(3) Capability presentations by persons seeking awards from an agency pursuant to the provisions of the Small Business Act, as amended by Public Law 95–507 and other subsequent amendments.

(e) Only those activities expressly authorized by this section are allowable under this section.

§ 138.205 Professional and technical services.

(a) The prohibition on the use of appropriated funds, in § 138.100 (a), does not apply in the case of a payment of reasonable compensation made to an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement or an extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement if payment is for professional or technical services rendered directly in the preparation, submission, or negotiation of any bid, proposal, or application for that Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement or for meeting requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving that Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, ''professional and technical services'' shall be limited to advice and analysis directly applying any professional or technical discipline. For example, drafting of a legal document accompanying a bid or proposal by a lawyer is allowable. Similarly, technical advice provided by an engineer on the performance or operational capability of a piece of equipment rendered directly in the negotiation of a contract is allowable. However, communications with the intent to influence made by a professional (such as a licensed lawyer) or a technical person (such as a licensed accountant) are not allowable under this section unless they provide advice and analysis directly applying their professional or technical expertise and unless the advice or analysis is rendered directly and solely in the preparation, submission or negotiation of a covered Federal action. Thus, for example, communications with the intent to influence made by a lawyer that do not provide legal advice or analysis directly and solely related to the legal aspects of his or her client's proposal, but generally advocate one proposal over another are not allowable under this section because the lawyer is not providing professional legal services. Similarly, communications with the

intent to influence made by an engineer providing an engineering analysis prior to the preparation or submission of a bid or proposal are not allowable under this section since the engineer is providing technical services but not directly in the preparation, submission or negotiation of a covered Federal action.

(c) Requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving a covered Federal award include those required by law or regulation, or reasonably expected to be required by law or regulation, and any other requirements in the actual award documents.

(d) Only those services expressly authorized by this section are allowable under this section.

§ 138.210 Reporting.

No reporting is required with respect to payments of reasonable compensation made to regularly employed officers or employees of a person.

Subpart C—Activities by Other Than Own Employees

§ 138.300 Professional and technical services.

(a) The prohibition on the use of appropriated funds, in § 138.100 (a), does not apply in the case of any reasonable payment to a person, other than an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a covered Federal action, if the payment is for professional or technical services rendered directly in the preparation, submission, or negotiation of any bid, proposal, or application for that Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement or for meeting requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving that Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(b) The reporting requirements in § 138.110 (a) and (b) regarding filing a disclosure form by each person, if required, shall not apply with respect to professional or technical services rendered directly in the preparation, submission, or negotiation of any commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, ''professional and technical services'' shall be limited to advice and analysis directly applying any professional or technical discipline. For example, drafting or a legal document accompanying a bid or proposal by a lawyer is allowable. Similarly, technical advice provided by an engineer on the performance or operational capability of a piece of equipment rendered directly in the negotiation of a contract is allowable. However, communications with the intent to influence made by a professional (such as a licensed lawyer) or a technical person (such as a licensed accountant) are not allowable under this section unless they provide advice and analysis directly applying their professional or technical expertise and unless the advice or analysis is rendered directly and solely in the preparation, submission or negotiation of a covered Federal action. Thus, for example, communications with the intent to influence made by a lawyer that do not provide legal advice or analysis directly and solely related to the legal aspects of his or her client's proposal, but generally advocate one proposal over another are not allowable under this section because the lawyer is not providing professional legal services. Similarly, communications with the intent to influence made by an engineer providing an engineering analysis prior to the preparation or submission of a bid or proposal are not allowable under this section since the engineer is providing technical services but not directly in the preparation, submission or negotiation of a covered Federal action.

(d) Requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving a covered Federal award include those required by law or regulation, or reasonably expected to be required by law or regulation, and any other requirements in the actual award documents.

(e) Persons other than officers or employees of a person requesting or receiving a covered Federal action include consultants and trade associations.

(f) Only those services expressly authorized by this section are allowable under this section.

Subpart D—Penalties and Enforcement

§ 138.400 Penalties.

(a) Any person who makes an expenditure prohibited herein shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such expenditure.

(b) Any person who fails to file or amend the disclosure form (see appendix B) to be filed or amended if required herein, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

(c) A filing or amended filing on or after the date on which an administrative action for the imposition of a civil penalty is commenced does not prevent the imposition of such civil penalty for a failure occurring before that date. An administrative action is commenced with respect to a failure when an investigating official determines in writing to commence an investigation of an allegation of such failure.

(d) In determining whether to impose a civil penalty, and the amount of any such penalty, by reason of a violation by any person, the agency shall consider the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation, the effect on the ability of such person to continue in business, any prior violations by such person, the degree of culpability of such person, the ability of the person to pay the penalty, and such other matters as may be appropriate.

(e) First offenders under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of $10,000, absent aggravating circumstances. Second and subsequent offenses by persons shall be subject to an appropriate civil penalty between $10,000 and $100,000, as determined by the agency head or his or her designee.

(f) An imposition of a civil penalty under this section does not prevent the United States from seeking any other remedy that may apply to the same conduct that is the basis for the imposition of such civil penalty.

§ 138.405 Penalty procedures.

Agencies shall impose and collect civil penalties pursuant to the provisions of the Program Fraud and Civil Remedies Act, 31 U.S.C. sections 3803 (except subsection (c)), 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, and 3812, insofar as these provisions are not inconsistent with the requirements herein.

§ 138.410 Enforcement.

The head of each agency shall take such actions as are necessary to ensure that the provisions herein are vigorously implemented and enforced in that agency.

Subpart E—Exemptions

§ 138.500 Secretary of Defense.

(a) The Secretary of Defense may exempt, on a case-by-case basis, a covered Federal action from the prohibition whenever the Secretary determines, in writing, that such an exemption is in the national interest. The Secretary shall transmit a copy of each such written exemption to Congress immediately after making such a determination.

(b) The Department of Defense may issue supplemental regulations to implement paragraph (a) of this section.

Subpart F—Agency Reports

§ 138.600 Semi-annual compilation.

(a) The head of each agency shall collect and compile the disclosure reports (see appendix B) and, on May 31 and November 30 of each year, submit to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives a report containing a compilation of the information contained in the disclosure reports received during the six-month period ending on March 31 or September 30, respectively, of that year.

(b) The report, including the compilation, shall be available for public inspection 30 days after receipt of the report by the Secretary and the Clerk.

(c) Information that involves intelligence matters shall be reported only to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in accordance with procedures

agreed to by such committees. Such information shall not be available for public inspection.

(d) Information that is classified under Executive Order 12356 or any successor order shall be reported only to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives (whichever such committees have jurisdiction of matters involving such information) and to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in accordance with procedures agreed to by such committees. Such information shall not be available for public inspection.

(e) The first semi-annual compilation shall be submitted on May 31, 1990, and shall contain a compilation of the disclosure reports received from December 23, 1989 to March 31, 1990.

(f) Major agencies, designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), are required to provide machine-readable compilations to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives no later than with the compilations due on May 31, 1991. OMB shall provide detailed specifications in a memorandum to these agencies.

(g) Non-major agencies are requested to provide machine-readable compilations to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(h) Agencies shall keep the originals of all disclosure reports in the official files of the agency.

§ 138.605 Inspector General report.

(a) The Inspector General, or other official as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, of each agency shall prepare and submit to Congress each year, commencing with submission of the President's Budget in 1991, an evaluation of the compliance of that agency with, and the effectiveness of, the requirements herein. The evaluation may include any recommended changes that may be necessary to strengthen or improve the requirements.

(b) In the case of an agency that does not have an Inspector General, the agency official comparable to an Inspector General shall prepare and submit the annual report, or, if there is no such comparable official, the head of the agency shall prepare and submit the annual report.

(c) The annual report shall be submitted at the same time the agency submits its annual budget justifications to Congress.

(d) The annual report shall include the following: All alleged violations relating to the agency's covered Federal actions during the year covered by the report, the actions taken by the head of the agency in the year covered by the report with respect to those alleged violations and alleged violations in previous years, and the amounts of civil penalties imposed by the agency in the year covered by the report.

APPENDIX A TO PART 138—CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, ''Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,'' in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed

when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, ''Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,'' in accordance with its instructions.

Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

APPENDIX B TO PART 138—DISCLOSURE FORM TO REPORT LOBBYING

DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

Approved by OMB
0348-0046

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

1. Type of Federal Action: ☐ a. contract b. grant c. cooperative agreement d. loan e. loan guarantee f. loan insurance	**2. Status of Federal Action:** ☐ a. bid/offer/application b. initial award c. post-award	**3. Report Type:** ☐ a. initial filing b. material change **For Material Change Only:** year _____ quarter _____ date of last report _____
4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity: ☐ Prime ☐ Subawardee Tier _____, *if known:* **Congressional District,** *if known:*	**5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime:** **Congressional District,** *if known:*	
6. Federal Department/Agency:	**7. Federal Program Name/Description:** CFDA Number, *if applicable:* _____	
8. Federal Action Number, *if known:*	**9. Award Amount,** *if known:* $	
10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Entity *(if individual, last name, first name, MI):*	**b. Individuals Performing Services** *(including address if different from No. 10a)* *(last name, first name, MI):*	
(attach Continuation Sheet(s) SF-LLL-A, if necessary)		
11. Amount of Payment *(check all that apply):* $ _____ ☐ actual ☐ planned	**13. Type of Payment** *(check all that apply):* ☐ a. retainer ☐ b. one-time fee ☐ c. commission ☐ d. contingent fee ☐ e. deferred ☐ f. other; specify: _____	
12. Form of Payment *(check all that apply):* ☐ a. cash ☐ b. in-kind; specify: nature _____ value _____		
14. Brief Description of Services Performed or to be Performed and Date(s) of Service, including officer(s), employee(s), or Member(s) contacted, for Payment Indicated in Item 11: *(attach Continuation Sheet(s) SF-LLL-A, if necessary)*		
15. Continuation Sheet(s) SF-LLL-A attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No		
16. Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be reported to the Congress semi-annually and will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.	**Signature:** _____ **Print Name:** _____ **Title:** _____ **Telephone No.:** _____ **Date:** _____	
Federal Use Only:		**Authorized for Local Reproduction Standard Form - LLL**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF SF-LLL, DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

This disclosure form shall be completed by the reporting entity, whether subawardee or prime Federal recipient, at the initiation or receipt of a covered Federal action, or a material change to a previous filing, pursuant to title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. The filing of a form is required for each payment or agreement to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action. Use the SF-LLL-A Continuation Sheet for additional information if the space on the form is inadequate. Complete all items that apply for both the initial filing and material change report. Refer to the implementing guidance published by the Office of Management and Budget for additional information.

1. Identify the type of covered Federal action for which lobbying activity is and/or has been secured to influence the outcome of a covered Federal action.
2. Identify the status of the covered Federal action.
3. Identify the appropriate classification of this report. If this is a followup report caused by a material change to the information previously reported, enter the year and quarter in which the change occurred. Enter the date of the last previously submitted report by this reporting entity for this covered Federal action.
4. Enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the reporting entity. Include Congressional District, if known. Check the appropriate classification of the reporting entity that designates if it is, or expects to be, a prime or subaward recipient. Identify the tier of the subawardee, e.g., the first subawardee of the prime is the 1st tier. Subawards include but are not limited to subcontracts, subgrants and contract awards under grants.
5. If the organization filing the report in item 4 checks "Subawardee", then enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the prime Federal recipient. Include Congressional District, if known.
6. Enter the name of the Federal agency making the award or loan commitment. Include at least one organizational level below agency name, if known. For example, Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard.
7. Enter the Federal program name or description for the covered Federal action (item 1). If known, enter the full Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan commitments.
8. Enter the most appropriate Federal identifying number available for the Federal action identified in item 1 (e.g., Request for Proposal (RFP) number; Invitation for Bid (IFB) number; grant announcement number; the contract, grant, or loan award number; the application/proposal control number assigned by the Federal agency). Include prefixes, e.g., "RFP-DE-90-001."
9. For a covered Federal action where there has been an award or loan commitment by the Federal agency, enter the Federal amount of the award/loan commitment for the prime entity identified in item 4 or 5.
10. (a) Enter the full name, address, city, state and zip code of the lobbying entity engaged by the reporting entity identified in item 4 to influence the covered Federal action.

    (b) Enter the full names of the individual(s) performing services, and include full address if different from 10 (a). Enter Last Name, First Name, and Middle Initial (MI).
11. Enter the amount of compensation paid or reasonably expected to be paid by the reporting entity (item 4) to the lobbying entity (item 10). Indicate whether the payment has been made (actual) or will be made (planned). Check all boxes that apply. If this is a material change report, enter the cumulative amount of payment made or planned to be made.
12. Check the appropriate box(es). Check all boxes that apply. If payment is made through an in-kind contribution, specify the nature and value of the in-kind payment.
13. Check the appropriate box(es). Check all boxes that apply. If other, specify nature.
14. Provide a specific and detailed description of the services that the lobbyist has performed, or will be expected to perform, and the date(s) of any services rendered. Include all preparatory and related activity, not just time spent in actual contact with Federal officials. Identify the Federal official(s) or employee(s) contacted or the officer(s), employee(s), or Member(s) of Congress that were contacted.
15. Check whether or not a SF-LLL-A Continuation Sheet(s) is attached.
16. The certifying official shall sign and date the form, print his/her name, title, and telephone number.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 mintues per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0046), Washington, D.C. 20503.

DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Approved by OMB
0348-0046

Reporting Entity: _____ Page _____ of _____

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Standard Form - LLL-A

PART 139—IRISH PEACE PROCESS CULTURAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM

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139.7 Qualifications for participation as an employer in the United States.
139.8 Target economic sectors.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 105–319, 112 Stat. 3013; 22 U.S.C. 2651a.

SOURCE: 65 FR 14766, Mar. 17, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 139.1 Purpose.

(a) The regulations set forth in this Part implement, in part, the ''Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (the ''IPPCTPA''), Public Law 105–319, 112 Stat. 3013. The purpose of the IPPCTPA is to establish a program to ''allow young people from disadvantaged areas of designated counties suffering from sectarian violence and high structural unemployment to enter the United States for the purpose of developing job skills and conflict resolution abilities in a diverse, cooperative, peaceful, and prosperous environment, so that those young people can return to their homes better able to contribute toward economic regeneration and the Irish peace process.'' This part describes the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program (the ''IPPCTP'') hereby established by the Department, the procedures for its operation and the requirements for participation.

(b) The Department, in consultation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (''INS''), will implement the program specified in the IPPCTPA by working with the relevant governmental authorities in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland to further the goals of the IPPCTPA, by selecting a Program Administrator to carry out the day-to-day operation of the IPPCTP, by approving, upon the recommendation of the Program Administrator, employers in the United States to carry out the training and employment elements of the IPPTCP and by providing general oversight of the IPPCTP.

§ 139.2 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part:

Accompanying family members means the spouse and minor children of the principal alien.

Applicant sponsor means FAS, T&EA, or an employer in the border counties or in Northern Ireland who has nominated an employee to participate in the IPPCTP.

Border counties means the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo and Donegal in the Republic of Ireland.

FAS means the Training and Employment Authority of the Republic of Ireland.

IPPCTP means the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program.

Program Administrator means the organization selected by the Department to carry out the Department's responsibilities for the day-to-day management of the IPPCTP.

Program Participant means an individual selected to participate in the IPPCTP.

T&EA means the Training and Employment Agency of Northern Ireland.

United States employer means an employer with operations in the United States that has been recommended by the Program Administrator and approved by the Department of State for participation in the IPPCTP.

§ 139.3 Responsibilities of the Department.

The Department of State retains overall authority for all IPPCTP activities, including, but not limited to:

(a) The design of the program mandated by IPPCTPA;

(b) The formulation of policies and procedures concerning the IPPCTP;

(c) The selection and oversight of the Program Administrator;

(d) Coordination with other U.S. Government agencies and representatives of the governments of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland;

(e) Establishment of the requirements for and approval of the United

States employers who will participate in the program;

(f) Upon recommendation of the Program Administrator or on its own motion, the Department may add or remove employers from the approved list and may authorize change of economic sector and geographic area for participants; and

(g) By public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, will add or delete preferred target economic sectors and geographic areas for job/training opportunities.

[65 FR 14766, Mar. 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 52504, Oct. 16, 2001]

§ 139.4 Responsibilities of the Program Administrator.

The Program Administrator will be responsible for the following:

(a) Identifying job/training opportunities in designated economic sectors, and recommending to the Department employers in the United States who meet the criteria of § 139.7 and who wish to participate in the IPPCTP. Job/training opportunities will be located in a number of geographic areas across the United States, depending on the availability of jobs, relative cost of living, support infrastructure, and other relevant factors. The Program Administrator, from time to time, will recommend to the Department of State the addition or deletion of, or exceptions to, designated economic sectors and geographic areas for participants.

(b) Making available, through electronic or other means, information about job/training openings to potential program participants and assisting them in securing job placements in the United States.

(c) Certifying in writing to a United States consular officer in the United States Embassy in Dublin or the United States Consulate General in Belfast, or to an officer of the INS, that a principal alien has been selected to participate in the IPPCTP. This certification will be used only to assist in:

(1) Nonimmigrant visa issuance to and adjudication of an application for admission made by the principal alien and accompanying family members; or

(2) Adjudicating a request made by the principal alien to change employers under the IPPCTP while in the United States. Unless otherwise authorized, the Program Administrator may approve only one change of approved employer per participant per period of stay.

(d) Providing pre-departure and pre-employment orientation seminars to program participants, as appropriate, and otherwise assisting participants in a smooth transition to life in the United States.

(e) Monitoring participants' compliance with Program requirements while in the United States, and verifying that participants are receiving the agreed training and skills. Issuing replacement certification documents to participants whose original has been lost, stolen, or mutilated. In addition, making available training in personal and professional development to participants and verifying that such training has been undertaken; arranging with approved employers as a condition of assignment of participants that each such employer: will give the Program Administrator advance notice of intention to discharge a participant for cause and the reasons therefor, will permit the Program Administrator an opportunity to mediate between the employer and the participant; and give the Program Administrator written notice when employment of a participant is terminated and the reason. The Program Administrator, if mediation is not successful and the participant is terminated for cause in the judgment of the employer, will promptly (normally within two business days after termination of employment) reach a decision on validity of the cause for the employer's decision and, if the decision is favorable to the participant, may assist in finding another approved employment.

(f) Cooperating with FAS and T&EA in all aspects of the program, including assisting participants in finding jobs in their home countries upon completion of their U.S. training.

(g) Reporting to the Department and INS on various aspects of the program and on program participants as directed. In particular, promptly (normally within five business days) giving a written report to the Department of

State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service upon each occurrence of any of the following: termination or change of approved employment of a participant, withdrawal from participation in the program, results of an exit interview with the participant, and the departure from the United States of any participant upon conclusion of participation in the program.

(h) Developing and maintaining a computerized database and website to underpin all of the functions in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section. The Program Administrator will retain this data base for at least five years after termination of the Program, or transfer the data base to the Department of State, and provide the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service access to that data base while under its control.

(i) The Program Administrator within 5 business days is to terminate a participant from the program when: the participant is terminated from approved employment for cause or fails to obtain another approved employment within 30 days of leaving current employment (not having been separated for cause); the participant, without good cause, fails to comply with program regulations, including rules of the Program Administrator and the code of code of conduct; or the participant engages in employment that has not been authorized under the program or fails to maintain adequate, continuous health coverage (see §139.5). The Program Administrator shall promptly (normally within five business days) give written notice to the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, FAS or T & EA as appropriate, and to the consulate that issued a visa to the participant, that the participant has been terminated and the reason therefor. The Program Administrator shall conduct an exit interview with any participant leaving the program to assess the experience and to obtain return of the participant's certification letter.

[65 FR 14766, Mar. 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 52504, Oct. 16, 2001]

§ 139.5 Qualifications required for selection as a trainee.

To be a program participant in the IPPCTP, a person must:

(a) Be between 18 and 35 years of age; and

(b) Have been physically resident in Northern Ireland or one of the border counties for at least five months prior to the date of certification; and

(c) Meet United States immigration/visa requirements, including being in receipt of a job offer certified by the Program Administrator, and able to demonstrate satisfactorily to a Consular Officer that he/she has a residence abroad that he/she has no intention of abandoning; and

(d)(1) Be unemployed for at least 3 months, or have completed or currently be enrolled in a training/program sponsored by T&EA or FAS, or by other such publicly funded programs, or have been made redundant in their employment (*i.e.*, lost his/her job) or have received a notice of redundancy (termination of employment); or

(2) Be a currently employed person whose employer has at least 90 days (unless otherwise authorized) of employment relationship with that person, whose nomination is in writing and contains the following: the employer in the United States, the length and type of occupational training contemplated, a justification for why the length of stay requested is necessary, and the benefits to the nominee and the nominator, including a job offer for the participant upon return to Northern Ireland or Ireland; provided, however, that the Program Administrator may waive the requirements of at least 90 days of employment and for a job offer upon return from a sponsor that is a Northern Ireland institution of further or higher learning for a student in that institution who needs on the job experience to qualify for a degree or certificate from the institution.

(e) Has read, understood, and signed a ''participant code of conduct'' prepared by the Program Administrator in consultation with the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and with FAS and T & EA; obtains and maintains adequate, continuous health insurance; is expected to remain with his or her original or

other approved employer; and is expected to depart the United States promptly upon termination of participation in the program.

(f) A participant who has been terminated from the program may apply to the Program Administrator for reinstatement, except in the following cases: termination of approved employment for cause, knowingly or willfully failed to obtain or maintain the required adequate and continuous health insurance, engaged in unapproved employment, or has been outside the United States in excess of three consecutive months. In any such case the physical residence requirement may be waived for participants who have been admitted to the United States for the program, and personal and professional development training previously completed need not be repeated; however, all other application requirements for a participant do apply, and the Program Administrator, with the approval of the Department of State in consultation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and upon being satisfied that reinstatement serves the purpose of the program, may issue a new or amended certification letter.

[65 FR 14766, Mar. 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 52505, Oct. 16, 2001]

§ 139.6 Requesting participation in the IPPCTP.

Requests for participation as a trainee in the IPPCTP must be made to FAS or T&EA in the case of § 139.5(d)(1); or, in the case of § 139.5(d)(2), directly to the Program Administrator by the prospective participant's employer having at least 90 days (unless otherwise authorized) of employment relationship with that participant. Neither FAS, T & EA, nor the Program Administrator are to consider requests from a former participant.

[65 FR 14766, Mar. 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 52505, Oct. 16, 2001]

§ 139.7 Qualifications for participation as an employer in the United States.

To participate in the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program, U.S. employers must:

(a) Provide job/training opportunities that:

(1) Correspond to one of the occupational areas identified by the governments of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland except as otherwise approved by the Program Administrator under § 139.5(d)(2); and

(2) Include a career path comprising work assignment rotations, and/or training opportunities, which offer promotion potential if job performance is satisfactory.

(b) Offer health insurance, which, at a minimum, provides:

(1) Medical benefits of at least $50,000 per accident or illness (major medical); and

(2) A deductible not to exceed $500 per accident or illness.

(c) Pay participants at least the minimum wage and at the same rate as American workers doing the same or similar work.

(d) Agree not to petition for a change of immigration status or non-immigrant status for any participant.

(e) Grant permission to the Program Administrator to conduct on-site visits and take other measures necessary to verify that each employer's job/training contract is being followed.

(f) Notify the Program Administrator in the event of the termination of a participant from employment, or departure of the participant from the Program. As a condition of qualification as an employer, undertakes to provide advance notice to the Program Administrator of intention to terminate a participant for cause, with a written statement of reasons, and to provide the Program Administrator a reasonable opportunity to mediate between the employer and the participant, if possible before actual termination, and to offer employment to any selected participant for at least six months. The employer must also undertake in writing to provide no less than the Federal minimum wage and a 40 hour work week or equivalent.

(g) Prepare a written record describing the work experience gained, and make it available to each participant.

[65 FR 14766, Mar. 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 52506, Oct. 16, 2001]

§ 139.8 Target economic sectors.

Job/Training under the IPPCTP will be authorized for preferred economic

sectors prescribed by the Department of State, upon agreement of FAS and/or T&EA. As noted in §139.3, the list will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as will additions or deletions. In the case of participants under §139.5(d)(2), the Program Administrator, with the approval of the Department of State, is authorized to approve different employers in different economic sectors.

[66 FR 52506, Oct. 16, 2001]

PART 140—PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS

Subpart A—General

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140.12 Interagency review procedures.
140.13 Notification to foreign entities and individuals.
140.14 Special procedures for U.S. entities and individuals.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2651a(a)(4).

SOURCE: 63 FR 36574, July 7, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§140.1 Purpose.

(a) This part implements Section 487 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. Sec. 2291f).

(b) Section 487(a) directs the President to ''take all reasonable steps'' to ensure that assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) ''is not provided to or through any individual or entity that the President knows or has reason to believe'':

(1) Has been convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States, a State or the District of Columbia, or a foreign country relating [to] narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances; or

(2) Is or has been an illicit trafficker in any such controlled substance or is or has been a knowing assistor, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such substance.

§140.2 Authorities.

Authority to implement FAA Section 487 was delegated by the President to the Secretary of State by E.O. 12163, as amended, and further delegated by the Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs by Delegation of Authority No. 145, dated Feb. 4, 1980 (45 FR 11655), as amended.

§140.3 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this part:

(a) *Convicted*. The act of being found guilty of or legally responsible for a criminal offense, and receiving a conviction or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction, whether by verdict or plea, and including convictions entered upon a plea of nolo contendere.

(b) *Country Narcotics Coordinator*. The individual assigned by the Chief of Mission of a U.S. diplomatic post, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, in each foreign country to coordinate United States government policies and activities within a country related to counternarcotics efforts.

(c) *Covered assistance*. Any assistance provided by an agency of the United States government under the FAA or AECA, except that it does *not* include:

(1) Assistance that by operation of the law is not subject to FAA Section 487, such as:

(i) Disaster relief and rehabilitation provided under Chapter 9 of Part I of the FAA; and

(ii) Assistance provided to small farmers when part of a community-

based alternative development program under Part I or Chapter 4 of Part II of the FAA;

(2) Assistance in a total amount less than $100,000 regarding a specific activity, program, or agreement, except that the procedures in § 140.8 for recipients of scholarships, fellowships, and participant training shall apply regardless of amount. However, assistance shall be deemed covered assistance regardless of amount if the agency providing assistance has reasonable grounds to suspect that a covered individual or entity may be or may have been involved in drug trafficking; or

(3) Payments of dues or other assessed contributions to an international organization.

(d) *Covered country*. A country that has been determined by the President to be either a ''major illicit drug producing'' or ''major drug-transit'' country under Chapter 8 of Part I of the FAA. The list of covered countries is submitted to Congress annually and set forth in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report.

(e) *Drug trafficking*. Any activity undertaken illicitly to cultivate, produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, finance or transport, or to assist, abet, conspire, or collude with others in illicit activities, including money laundering, relating to narcotic or psychotropic drugs, precursor chemicals, or other controlled substances.

(f) *Money laundering*. The process whereby proceeds of criminal activity are transported, transferred, transformed, converted, or intermingled with legally acquired funds, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the true nature, source, disposition, movement, or ownership of those proceeds. The goal of money laundering is to make funds derived from or associated with illicit activity appear to have been acquired legally.

(g) *Narcotics offense*. A violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States, a State or the District of Columbia, or a foreign country relating to narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances.

Subpart B—Applicability

§ 140.4 Applicability.

Except as otherwise provided herein or as otherwise specially determined by the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee (except that decisions on notification and/or disclosure shall in all cases be subject to the provisions of §§ 140.13 through 140.14), the procedures prescribed by this part apply to any ''covered individual or entity,'' *i.e.*, any individual or entity, including a foreign government entity, a multilateral institution or international organization, or a U.S. or foreign non-governmental entity:

(a)(1) That is receiving or providing covered assistance as a party to a grant, loan, guarantee, cooperative agreement, contract, or other direct agreement with an agency of the United States (a ''first-tier'' recipient); or

(2) That is receiving covered assistance

(A) Beyond the first tier if specifically designated to receive such assistance by a U.S. government agency; or

(B) In the form of a scholarship, fellowship, or participant training, except certain recipients funded through a multilateral institution or international organization, as provided in § 140.7(c); and

(b)(1) That is located in or providing covered assistance within a covered country or within any other country, or portion thereof, that the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee may at any time determine should be treated, in order to fulfill the purpose of this part, as if it were a covered country; or

(2) As to which the agency providing assistance or any other interested agency has reasonable grounds to suspect current or past involvement in drug trafficking or conviction of a narcotics offense, regardless of whether the assistance is provided within a covered country.

Examples: (1) Under a $500,000 bilateral grant agreement with the Agency for International Development providing covered assistance, Ministry Y of Government A, the government of a covered country, enters into

a $150,000 contract with Corporation X. Ministry Y is a covered entity. However, Corporation X is *not* a covered entity because the contract is *not* a direct contract with an agency of the United States.

(2) Under a $1,000,000 grant from the Department of State providing covered assistance, Corporation B makes a $120,000 subgrant to University Y for the training of 12 individuals. If Corporation B is located in or providing assistance within a covered country, it is a covered entity and the 12 individuals receiving participant training are covered individuals. University Y is *not* a covered entity.

(3) University C, which is not located in a covered country, receives a $1 million regional assistance research project grant from the Agency for International development, $80,000 of which is provided for research in covered countries. University C is *not* a covered entity. (However, if $100,000 or more were provided for research in a covered country or countries, or if University C were located in a covered country, then University C would be a covered entity.)

Subpart C—Enforcement

§ 140.5 Overview.

This subpart sets forth the enforcement procedures applicable pursuant to § 140.4 to the various types of covered individuals and entities with respect to covered assistance. Section 140.6 establishes the procedures applicable to foreign government entities, including any such entity that is covered by the definition of a ''foreign state'' set forth in the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1603(a). Section 140.7 establishes the procedures applicable to multilateral institutions and international organizations. Section 140.8 establishes the procedures applicable to recipients of scholarships and fellowships and participant trainees. Section 140.9 establishes the procedures applicable to non-governmental entities. Section 140.10 sets forth additional procedures applicable to intermediate credit institutions. Sections 140.11 through 140.14 contain general provisions related to the enforcement process.

§ 140.6 Foreign government entities.

(a) *Determination Procedures.* (1) The Country Narcotics Coordinator shall be responsible for establishing a system for reviewing available information regarding narcotics offense convictions and drug trafficking of proposed assistance recipients under this section and, except under the circumstances described in § 140.6(a)(6), determining whether a proposed recipient is to be denied such assistance or other measures are to be taken as a result of the application of FAA Section 487.

(2) Prior to providing covered assistance to or through a proposed recipient, the agency providing the assistance shall provide the Country Narcotics Coordinator in the country in which the proposed recipient is located or, as appropriate, where assistance is to be provided, the information specified in § 140.6(a)(3) in order that the Country Narcotics Coordinator may carry out his or her responsibilities under this part.

(3) In each case, the agency proposing the assistance shall provide to the Country Narcotics Coordinator the name of each key individual within the recipient entity who may be expected to control or benefit from assistance as well as other relevant identifying information (e.g., address, date of birth) that is readily available. If a question arises concerning who should be included within the group of key individuals of an entity, the agency providing the assistance shall consult with the Country Narcotics Coordinator, and the decision shall be made by the Country Narcotics Coordinator. If the agency proposing the assistance disagrees with the Country Narcotics Coordinator's decision regarding who should be included within the group of key individuals, the agency may request that the decision be reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs in consultation with other appropriate bureaus and agencies. Any such review undertaken by the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs shall be completed expeditiously.

(4) Within fourteen calendar days after receiving the name of a proposed recipient and other relevant information, the Country Narcotics Coordinator shall determine whether any available information may warrant withholding assistance or taking other measures under this part, based on the

criteria set forth in §140.6(b). If, during that period, the Country Narcotics Coordinator determines that available information does not so indicate, he or she shall notify the proposing agency that the assistance may be provided to the proposed recipient.

(5) If, during the initial fourteen-day period, the Country Narcotics Coordinator determines that information exists that may warrant withholding assistance or taking other measures under this part, then the Country Narcotics Coordinator shall have another fourteen calendar days to make a final determination whether the assistance shall be provided or withheld or such other measures taken.

(6) A decision to withhold assistance or to take other measures based on information or allegations that a key individual who is a senior government official of the host nation has been convicted of a narcotics offense or has been engaged in drug trafficking shall be made by the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, or by a higher ranking official of the Department of State, in consultation with other appropriate bureaus and agencies. For the purpose of this part, ''senior government official'' includes host nation officials at or above the vice minister level, heads of host nation law enforcement agencies, and general or flag officers of the host nation armed forces.

(b) *Criteria to be Applied.* (1) A decision to withhold assistance or take other measures shall be based on knowledge or reason to believe that the proposed recipient, within the past ten years, has:

(i) Been *convicted* of a narcotics offense as defined in this part; or

(ii) Been *engaged* in drug trafficking, regardless of whether there has been a conviction.

(2) Factors that may support a decision to withhold assistance or take other measures based on reason to believe that the proposed recipient has been engaged in drug trafficking activities within the past ten years when there has been no conviction of such an offense may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Admission of participation in such activities;

(ii) A long record of arrests for drug trafficking activities with an unexplained failure to prosecute by the local government;

(iii) Adequate reliable information indicating involvement in drug trafficking.

(3) If the Country Narcotics Coordinator knows or has reason to believe that a key individual (as described in §140.6(a)(3)) within a proposed recipient entity has been convicted of a narcotics offense or has been engaged in drug trafficking under the terms of this part, the Country Narcotics Coordinator must then decide whether withholding assistance from the entity or taking other measures to structure the provision of assistance to meet the requirements of section 487 is warranted. This decision shall be made in consultation with the agency proposing the assistance and other appropriate bureaus and agencies. In making this determination, the Country Narcotics Coordinator shall take into account:

(i) The extent to which such individual would have control over assistance received;

(ii) The extent to which such individual could benefit personally from the assistance;

(iii) Whether such individual has acted alone or in collaboration with others associated with the entity;

(iv) The degree to which financial or other resources of the entity itself have been used to support drug trafficking; and

(v) Whether the provision of assistance to the entity can be structured in such a way as to exclude from the effective control or benefit of the assistance any key individuals with respect to whom a negative determination has been made.

(c) *Violations Identified Subsequent to Obligation.* The foregoing procedures provide for a determination before funds are obligated. If, however, subsequent to an obligation of funds an assistance recipient or a key individual of such recipient is found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or to have been engaged in drug trafficking (e.g., the head of a recipient entity changes during the course of an activity and the new head is found to have

been engaged in drug trafficking), appropriate action should be taken, including, if necessary, termination of the assistance. Agreements shall be written to permit termination of assistance in such circumstances.

§ 140.7 Multilateral institutions and international organizations.

Assistance provided to or through multilateral institutions or international organizations is subject to this part as follows:

(a) Where the government agency providing assistance has reasonable grounds to suspect that a recipient multilateral institution or international organization may be or may have been involved in drug trafficking, the provisions of § 140.6 shall apply.

(b) Where the government agency providing assistance designates the recipient of assistance from the multilateral institution or international organization and the designated recipient is a covered individual or entity, the provisions of this part shall apply as if the assistance were provided directly to the designated recipient.

(c) Where the government agency providing assistance does not designate the recipient of assistance from the multilateral institution or international organization, this part do not apply, other than as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, except that the agency's agreement with the multilateral institution or international organization shall stipulate that such entity is to make reasonable efforts, as necessary, to ensure that the assistance is not diverted in support of drug trafficking.

Example: The State Department provides $600,000 to the United Nations for the United Nations Drug Control Program, specifically designating that Government D of a covered country receive $150,000 and Corporation E receive $60,000 for training programs in a covered country. Individuals who will receive training are not specifically designated by the State Department. The United Nations is a covered entity based on § 140.4(a)(1); Government D is a covered entity based on §§ 140.4(b) and 140.7(b); Corporation E is not a covered entity under §§ 140.4(b) and 140.7(b) because it has been designated to receive less than $100,000 in assistance (§ 140.3(c)(2)). Participant trainees are not covered individuals because they fall under the exception contained in § 140.7(c) (see also § 140.4(a)(2)).

§ 140.8 Recipients of scholarships, fellowships, and participant training.

(a) *Procedures.* Individuals who are located in a covered country and who are proposed recipients of scholarships, fellowships, or participant training, except those falling under the exception contained in § 140.7(c), are subject to the review procedures, criteria, and procedures concerning violations identified subsequent to obligation of funds set forth in § 140.6. Such review of recipient individuals is in addition to the provisions applicable to the recipient entity providing the assistance.

(b) *Certifications.* Individuals who are located in a covered country and who are proposed recipients of scholarships, fellowships, or participant training shall also be required to certify prior to approval that, within the last ten years, they have not been convicted of a narcotics offense, have not been engaged in drug trafficking, and have not knowingly assisted, abetted, conspired, or colluded with others in drug trafficking. False certification may subject the assistance recipient to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 and to withdrawal of assistance under this part.

§ 140.9 Other non-governmental entities and individuals.

(a) *Procedures.* Section 140.9 applies to private voluntary agencies, educational institutions, for-profit firms, other non-governmental entities and private individuals. A non-governmental entity that is not organized under the laws of the United States shall be subject to the review procedures and criteria set forth in § 140.6(a) and (b). A non-governmental entity that is organized under the laws of the United States shall not be subject to such review procedures and criteria. However, an agency providing assistance shall follow such review procedures and criteria, as modified by section § 140.14, if the agency has reasonable grounds to suspect that a proposed U.S. non-governmental entity or a key individual of such entity may be or may have been involved in drug trafficking or may have been convicted of a narcotics offense. Procedures set forth in § 140.6(c) concerning violations identified subsequent to obligation

shall apply to both U.S. and foreign non-governmental entities.

Examples: (1) A $100,000 grant to a covered U.S. university for participant training would not be subject to the review procedures and criteria in §140.6(a) and (b). However, a proposed participant would be subject to the review procedures and criteria in §140.6(a) and (b) as part of the agency's approval process.

(2) A $100,000 grant to a covered foreign private voluntary agency for participant training would be subject to the review procedures and criteria in §140.6(a) and (b). In addition, each proposed participant would be subject to the review procedures and criteria in §140.6(a) and (b) as part of the agency's approval process.

(b) *Refunds.* A clause shall be included in grants, contracts, and other agreements with both U.S. and foreign non-governmental entities requiring that assistance provided to or through such an entity that is subsequently found to have been engaged in drug trafficking, as defined in this part, shall be subject to refund or recall.

(c) *Certifications.* Prior to approval of covered assistance, key individuals (as described in §140.6(a)(3)) in both U.S. and foreign non-governmental entities shall be required to certify that, within the last ten years, they have not been convicted of a narcotics offense, have not been engaged in drug trafficking and have not knowingly assisted, abetted, conspired, or colluded with others in drug trafficking. False certification may subject the signatory to U.S. criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001.

§140.10 Intermediate credit institutions.

(a) *Treatment as Non-Governmental Entity or as a Foreign Government Entity.* Intermediate credit institutions (''ICIs'') shall be subject to either the procedures applicable to foreign government entities or those applicable to non-governmental entities, depending on the nature of the specific entity. The Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs or the Assistant Secretary's designee, in consultation with the agency proposing the assistance and other appropriate bureaus and agencies, shall determine (consistent with the definition of ''foreign state'' set forth in the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. 1603(a) and made applicable by §140.5) whether the ICI will be treated as a non-governmental entity or a foreign government entity.

(b) *Refunds.* In addition to measures required as a consequence of an ICI's treatment as a non-governmental entity or a foreign government entity, a clause shall be included in agreements with all ICIs requiring that any loan greater than $1,000 provided by the ICI to an individual or entity subsequently found to have been convicted of a narcotics offense or engaged in drug trafficking, as defined in this part, shall be subject to refund or recall.

§140.11 Minimum enforcement procedures.

Sections 140.6 through 140.10 represent the minimum procedures that each agency providing assistance must apply in order to implement FAA Section 487. Under individual circumstances, however, additional measures may be appropriate. In those cases, agencies providing assistance are encouraged to take additional steps, as necessary, to ensure that the statutory restrictions are enforced.

§140.12 Interagency review procedures.

If the agency proposing the assistance disagrees with a determination by the Country Narcotics Coordinator to withhold assistance or take other measures, the agency may request that the determination be reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs in coordination with other appropriate bureaus and agencies. Unless otherwise determined by the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the assistance shall continue to be withheld pending resolution of the review.

§140.13 Notification to foreign entities and individuals.

(a) Unless otherwise determined under §140.13(b), if a determination has been made that assistance to a foreign entity or individual is to be withheld, suspended, or terminated under this

part, the agency administering such assistance shall so inform the affected entity or individual. Except as the agency administering such assistance, the Country Narcotics Coordinator, and the agency or agencies that are the source of information that formed the basis for withholding, suspending, or terminating assistance may otherwise agree, the entity or individual shall be notified solely of the statutory basis for withholding, suspending, or terminating assistance.

(b) Before such notification, the Country Narcotics Coordinator shall be responsible for ascertaining, in coordination with the investigating agency, that notification would not interfere with an on-going criminal investigation. If the investigating agency believes that there is a significant risk of such interference, the Country Narcotics Coordinator, in coordination with the investigating agency, shall determine the means of compliance with this statute that best minimizes such risk.

§ 140.14 Special procedures for U.S. entities and individuals.

(a) If the Country Narcotics Coordinator makes a preliminary decision that evidence exists to justify withholding, suspending, or terminating assistance to a U.S. entity, U.S. citizen, or permanent U.S. resident, the matter shall be referred immediately to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs for appropriate action, to be taken in consultation with the agency proposing the assistance and the agency or agencies that provided information reviewed or relied upon in making the preliminary decision.

(b) If a determination is made that assistance is to be withheld, suspended, or terminated under this part, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, or the Assistant Secretary's designee, shall notify the affected U.S. entity, U.S. citizen, or permanent U.S. resident and provide such entity or individual with an opportunity to respond before action is taken. In no event, shall this part be interpreted to create a right to classified information or law enforcement investigatory information by such entity or individual.

SUBCHAPTER O—CIVIL RIGHTS

PART 141—NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY-ASSISTED PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE—EFFECTUATION OF TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Sec.
141.1 Purpose.
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APPENDIX A TO PART 141—FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WHICH THIS PART APPLIES

AUTHORITY: Sec. 602, 78 Stat. 252, sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1, 22 U.S.C. 2658.

SOURCE: 30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 141 appear at 68 FR 51358, Aug. 26, 2003.

§ 141.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to effectuate the provisions of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (hereafter referred to as the ''Act'') to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of State.

§ 141.2 Application of this part.

This part applies to any program for which Federal financial assistance, as defined in this part, is authorized under a law administered by the Department including, but not limited to, the types of Federal financial assistance listed in appendix A of this part. It applies to Federal financial assistance of any form, including property which may be acquired as a result of and in connection with such assistance, extended program after the effective date of this regulation, even if the application is approved prior to such effective date. This part does not apply to (a) any Federal financial assistance by way of insurance of guaranty contracts; (b) money paid, property transferred, or other assistance extended before the effective date of this regulation; (c) any assistance to any individual who is the ultimate beneficiary; or (d) any employment practice, under any such program, of any employer, employment agency, or labor organization, except to the extent described in § 141.3 (d), or (e) any assistance to an activity carried on outside the United States by a person, institution, or other entity not located in the United States. The fact that a type of Federal financial assistance is not listed in appendix A of this part shall not mean, if title VI of the Act is otherwise applicable, that a program is not covered. Transfers of surplus property in the United States are subject to regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services (41 CFR 101–6.2).

[38 FR 17945, July 5, 1973]

§ 141.3 Discrimination prohibited.

(a) *General.* No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program to which this part applies.

(b) *Specific discriminatory actions prohibited.* (1) A recipient to which this part applies may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements on ground of race, color or national origin:

(i) Deny an individual any service, financial aid, or other benefits provided under the program;

(ii) Provide any service, financial aid, or other benefits to an individual which is different, or is provided in a different manner, from that provided to others under the program;

(iii) Subject an individual to segregation or separate treatment in any matter related to his receipt of any service, financial aid, or other benefit under the program;

(iv) Restrict an individual in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any service, financial aid, or other benefit under the program;

(v) Treat an individual differently from others in determining whether he satisfies any admission, enrollment, quota, eligibility, membership or other requirement or condition which individuals must meet in order to be provided any service, financial aid, or other benefit provided under the program;

(vi) Deny an individual an opportunity to participate in the program through the provision of services or otherwise afford him an opportunity to do so which is different from that afforded others under the program, including the opportunity to participate in the program as an employee in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(vii) Deny a person the opportunity to participate as a member of a planning or advisory body which is an integral part of the program.

(2) A recipient, in determining the types of services, financial aid, or other benefits, or facilities which will be provided under any such program, or the location or site of any facilities, or services, or the class of individuals to whom, or the situations in which, such services, financial aid, other benefits, or facilities will be provided under any such program or the class of individuals to be afforded an opportunity to participate in any such program, may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration or select locations or sites for any facilities or services, which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program as respect individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin.

(3) As used in this section the services, financial aid, or other benefits provided under a program receiving Federal financial assistance shall be deemed to include any service, financial aid, or other benefit provided in or through a facility provided with the aid of Federal financial assistance.

(4) The enumeration of specific forms of prohibited discrimination in this paragraph does not limit the generality of the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section.

(5)(i) In administering a program regarding which the recipient has previously discriminated against persons on the ground of race, color, or national origin, the recipient must take affirmative action to overcome the effects of prior discrimination.

(ii) Even in the absence of such prior discrimination, a recipient in administering a program may take affirmative action to overcome the effects of conditions which resulted in limiting participation by persons of a particular race, color, or national origin.

(c) *Special benefits.* An individual shall not be deemed subjected to discrimination by reason of his exclusion from benefits limited by Federal law to individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin different from his.

(d) *Employment practices.* (1) Where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance to a program to which this part applies is to provide employment, a recipient may not (directly or through contractual or other arrangements) subject an individual to discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in its employment practices under such program (including recruitment or recruitment advertising, employment layoff or termination, upgrading, demotion, or transfer, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and use of facilities), including programs where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is: (i) To reduce the unemployment of such individuals or to help them through employment to meet subsistence needs; (ii) to assist such individuals through employment to meet expenses incident to the commencement or continuation of their education or training; (iii) to provide work experience which contributes to the education or training of such individuals;

or (iv) to provide remunerative activity to such individuals who because of severe handicaps cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market.

(2) Where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is not to provide employment, but discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in the employment practices of the recipient or other persons subject to the regulation tends, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, to exclude individuals from participation in, to deny them the benefits of, or to subject them to discrimination under any program to which this regulation applies, the provisions of paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall apply to the employment practices of the recipient or other persons subject to the regulation, to the extent necessary to assure equality of opportunity to, and nondiscriminatory treatment of, beneficiaries.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17946, July 5, 1973; 68 FR 51358, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 141.4 Assurances required.

(a) *General*. (1) Every application for Federal financial assistance to which this part applies, as a condition to its approval and the extension of any Federal financial assistance pursuant to the application, shall contain or be accompanied by an assurance that the program will be conducted or the facility operated in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to this part. The assurance shall obligate the recipient for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended pursuant to the application.

(2) In any case where the Federal assistance is to provide, or is in the form of personal property, or real property or structures or any interest therein, or such property is acquired as a result of and in connection with such assistance, the assurance shall obligate the recipient, or, in case of subsequent transfers, the transferees, for the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal assistance was, or is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services and benefits, or for as long as the recipient retains ownership or possession of the property, whichever is longer. Any assurance relating to property provided under or acquired as a result of or in connection with such assistance shall as appropriate require any instrument effecting or recording transfer, title or other evidence of ownership or right to possession, to include a covenant or condition assuring nondiscrimination for the period of obligation of the recipient or any transferee, which may contain a right to be reserved to the Department to revert title or right to possession. Where no transfer of property is involved, but property is improved or any interest of the recipient or transferee therein is increased as a result of Federal financial assistance, the recipient or transferee shall agree to include such covenant or condition in any subsequent transfer of such property. Failure to comply with any such conditions or requirements contained in such assurances shall render the recipient and the transferees, where appropriate, presumptively in noncompliance.

(3) The responsible Departmental official shall specify the form of the foregoing assurances, and the extent to which like assurances will be required of subgrantees, contractors and subcontractors, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants. Any such assurance shall include provisions which give the United States a right to seek its judicial enforcement.

(b) *Assurances from institutions*. (1) In the case of any application for Federal financial assistance to an institution of higher education, including assistance for construction, for research, for a special training project, for student loans, or for any other purpose, the assurance required by this section shall extend to admission practices and to all other practices relating to the treatment of students.

(2) The assurance required with respect to an institution of higher education, or any other institution, insofar as the assurance relates to the institution's practices with respect to admission or other treatment of individuals as students, or clients of the institution or to the opportunity to participate in the provision of services or other benefits to such individuals, shall be applicable to the entire institution.

(c) *Elementary and secondary schools.* The requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, with respect to any elementary or secondary school or school system shall be deemed to be satisfied if such school or school system (1) is subject to a final order of a court of the United States for the desegregation of such school or school system, and provides an assurance that it will comply with such order, or (2) submits a plan the desegregation of such school or school system which the responsible official of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare determines is adequate to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this part within the earliest practicable time, and provides reasonable assurance that it will carry out such plan; in any case of continuing Federal financial assistance the responsible official of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare may reserve the right to redetermine, after such period as may be specified by him the adequacy of the plan to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this part. In any case in which a final order of a court of the United States for the desegregation of such school or school system is entered after submission of such a plan, such plan shall be revised to conform to such final order, including any future modification of such order.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17946, July 5, 1973; 68 FR 51358, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 141.5 Compliance information.

(a) *Cooperation and assistance.* Each responsible Department official shall to the fullest extent practicable seek the cooperation of recipients in obtaining compliance with this regulation and shall provide assistance and guidance to recipients to help them comply voluntarily with this part.

(b) *Compliance reports.* Each recipient shall keep such records and submit to the responsible Departmental official or his designee timely, complete and accurate compliance reports at such times, and in such form and containing such information, as a responsible Departmental official or his designee may determine to be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether the recipient has complied or is complying with this part. In general, recipients should have available for the Department racial and ethnic data showing the extent to which members of minority groups are beneficiaries of Federally assisted programs. In the case in which a primary recipient extends Federal financial assistance to any other recipient, such other recipient shall also submit such compliance reports to the primary recipient as may be necessary to enable the primary recipient to carry out his obligations under this part.

(c) *Access to sources of information.* Each recipient shall permit access by the responsible Department official or his designee during normal business hours to such of its books, records, accounts, and other sources of information, and its facilities as may be pertinent to ascertain compliance with this part. Where any information required of a recipient is in the exclusive possession of any other agency, institution or person and this agency, institution or person shall fail or refuse to furnish this information, the recipient shall so certify in its report and shall set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.

(d) *Information to beneficiaries and participants.* Each recipient shall make available to participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons such information regarding the provisions of this part and its applicability to the program for which the recipient receives Federal financial assistance, and make such information available to them in such manner, as the responsible Department official finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by the Act and this part.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17947, July 5, 1973]

§ 141.6 Conduct of investigation.

(a) *Periodic compliance reviews.* The responsible Department official or his designee shall from time to time review the practices of recipients to determine whether they are complying with this part.

(b) *Complaints.* Any person who believes himself or any specific class of individual to be subjected to discrimination prohibited by this part may by himself or by a representative file with the responsible Departmental official a

written complaint. A complaint must be filed not later than 180 days from the date of the alleged discrimination, unless the time for filing is extended by the responsible Departmental official or his designee.

(c) *Investigations*. The responsible Department official or his designee will make a prompt investigation whenever a compliance review, report, complaint, or any other information indicates a possible failure to comply with this part. The investigation should include, where appropriate, a review of the pertinent practices and policies of the recipient, the circumstances under which the possible noncompliance with this part occurred, and other factors relevant to a determination as to whether the recipient has failed to comply with this part.

(d) *Resolution of matters*. (1) If an investigation pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section indicates a failure to comply with this part, the responsible Department official or his designee will so inform the recipient and the matter will be resolved by informal means whenever possible. If it has been determined that the matter cannot be resolved by informal means, action will be taken as provided for in § 141.7.

(2) If an investigation does not warrant action pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section the responsible Department official or his designee will so inform the recipient and the complainant, if any, in writing.

(e) *Intimidatory or retaliatory acts prohibited*. No recipient or other person shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 601 of the Act or this part, or because he has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part. The identity of complainants shall be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of this part, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17947, July 5, 1973]

§ 141.7 Procedure for effecting compliance.

(a) *General*. If there appears to be a failure or threatened failure to comply with this part, and if the noncompliance or threatened noncompliance cannot be corrected by informal means, compliance with this part may be effected by the suspension or termination of or refusal to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance or by any other means authorized by law. Such other means may include, but are not limited to, (1) a reference to Department of Justice with a recommendation that appropriate proceedings be brought to enforce any rights of the United States under any law of the United States (including other titles of the Act), or any assurance or other contractual undertaking, and (2) any applicable proceeding under State or local law.

(b) *Noncompliance with § 141.4*. If an applicant fails or refused to furnish an assurance required under § 141.4 or otherwise fails or refuses to comply with a requirement imposed by or pursuant to that section Federal financial assistance may be refused in accordance with the procedures of paragraph (c) of this section. The Department shall not be required to provide assistance in such a case during the pendency of the administrative proceedings under such paragraph except that the Department shall continue assistance during the pendency of such proceedings where such assistance is due and payable pursuant to an application therefor approved prior to the effective date of this part.

(c) *Termination of or refusal to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance*. No order suspending, terminating or refusing to grant or continue Federal financial assistance shall become effective until (1) the responsible Department official has advised the applicant or recipient of his failure to comply and has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means, (2) there has been an express finding on the record, after opportunity for hearing, of a failure by the applicant or recipient to comply with a requirement imposed by or pursuant to this part, (3) the action has been approved by the Secretary pursuant to § 141.9(e), and (4)

the expiration of 30 days after the Secretary has filed with the committee of the House and the committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction over the program involved, a full written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action. Any action to suspend or terminate or to refuse to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other applicant or recipient as to whom such a finding has been made and shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found.

(d) *Other means authorized by law.* No action to effect compliance by any other means authorized by law shall be taken until (1) the responsible Department official has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means, (2) the action has been approved by the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, (3) the recipient or other person has been notified of its failure to comply and of the action to be taken to effect compliance, and (4) the expiration of at least 10 days from the mailing of such notice to the recipient or other person. During this period of at least 10 days additional efforts shall be made to persuade the recipient or other person to comply with this part and to take such corrective action as may be appropriate.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17947 July 5, 1973]

§ 141.8 Hearings.

(a) *Opportunity for hearing.* Whenever an opportunity for a hearing is required by § 141.7(c), reasonable notice shall be given by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected applicant or recipient. This notice shall advise the applicant or recipient of the action proposed to be taken, the specific provision under which the proposed action against it is to be taken and the matters of fact or law asserted as the basis for this action, and either (1) fix a date not less than 20 days after the date or such notice within which the applicant or recipient may request of the responsible Department official that the matter be scheduled for hearing or (2) advise the applicant or recipient that the matter in question has been set down for hearing at a stated place and time. The time and place so fixed shall be reasonable and shall be subject to change for cause. The complainant, if any, shall be advised of the time and place of the hearing. An applicant or recipient may waive a hearing and submit written information and argument for the record. The failure of an applicant or recipient to request a hearing under this paragraph or to appear at a hearing for which a date has been set shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to a hearing under section 602 of the Act and § 141.7(c) of this part and consent to the making of a decision on the basis of such information as is available.

(b) *Time and place of hearing.* Hearings shall normally be held at the offices of the Department in Washington, DC, at a time fixed by the responsible Department official. Hearings shall be held before an official designated by the Secretary other than the responsible Department official, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3105 and 3344 (formerly Section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act).

(c) *Right to counsel.* In all proceedings under this section, the applicant or recipient and the Department shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

(d) *Procedures, evidence, and record.* (1) The hearing, decision, and any administrative review thereof shall be conducted with as much conformity as is practicable with 5 U.S.C. 554–557 (formerly sections 5–8 of the Administrative Procedure Act) and in accordance with such rules of procedure as are proper (and not inconsistent with this section) relating to the conduct of the hearing, giving of notices subsequent to those provided for in paragraph (a) of this section, taking of testimony, exhibits, arguments and briefs, requests for findings, and other related matters. Both the Department and the applicant or recipient shall be entitled to introduce all relevant evidence on the issues as stated in the notice for hearing or as determined by the officer conducting the hearing at the outset of or during the hearing.

(2) Technical rules of evidence shall not apply to hearings conducted pursuant to this part, but rules or principles

designed to assure production of the most credible evidence available and to subject testimony to test by cross-examination shall be applied where reasonably necessary by the officer conducting the hearing. The office presiding at the hearing may exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence. All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be open to examination by the parties and opportunity shall be given to refute facts and arguments advanced on either side of the issues. A transcript shall be made of the oral evidence except to the extent the substance thereof is stipulated for the record. All decisions shall be based upon the hearing record and written findings shall be made.

(e) *Consolidated or joint hearings; hearings before other agencies.* In cases in which the same or related facts are asserted to constitute noncompliance with this part with respect to two or more Federal statutes, authorities, or other means by which Federal financial assistance is extended and to which this part applies, or noncompliance with this part and regulations of one or more other Federal departments or agencies issued under title VI of the Act, the Secretary may, by agreement with such other departments or agencies where applicable, provide for the conduct of consolidated or joint hearings, and for the application to such hearings of rules of procedures not inconsistent with this part, except that procedural requirements of the hearing agency if other than this Department may be adopted insofar as it is determined by the Secretary that variations from the procedures described in this section or elsewhere as may be required under this part do not impair the rights of the parties. The Secretary may also transfer the hearing of any complaint to any other department or agency, with the consent of that Department or Agency (1) where Federal financial assistance to the applicant or recipient of the other Department or Agency is substantially greater than that of the Department of State, or (2) upon determination by the Secretary that such transfer would be in the best interests of the Government of effectuating this part. Final decisions in all such cases, insofar as this part is concerned, shall be made in accordance with § 141.9.

[30 FR 314, Jan 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17947, July 5, 1973]

§ 141.9 Decisions and notices.

(a) *Decisions on record or review by the responsible Department official.* The applicant or recipient shall be given reasonable opportunity to file with the officer presiding at the hearing briefs or other written statements of its contentions, and a copy of the final decision shall be given in writing to the applicant or recipient and to the complainant, if any. The officer presiding at the hearing shall render a decision on the matter.

(b) *Decisions on record where a hearing is waived.* Whenever a hearing is waived pursuant to § 141.8(a) a decision shall be made by the responsible Departmental official on the record and a copy of such decision shall be given in writing to the applicant or recipient, and to the complainant, if any.

(c) *Rulings required.* Each decision of an officer presiding at the hearing shall set forth his ruling on each finding, conclusion, or exception presented, and shall identify the requirement or requirements imposed by or pursuant to this part with which it is found that the applicant or recipient has failed to comply.

(d) *Appeal.* Either party may appeal from a decision of the officer presiding at the hearing to the responsible Department official within 30 days of the mailing of the officer's decision. In the absence of such an appeal the decision of the officer presiding at the hearings shall constitute the final decision of the Department subject to paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) *Approval by Secretary.* Any final decision by an officer (other than the Secretary) which provides for the suspension or termination of, or the refusal to grant or continue Federal financial assistance, or the imposition of any other sanction available under this part or the Act, shall promptly be transmitted to the Secretary who may approve such decision, may vacate it, or remit or mitigate any sanction imposed.

(f) *Content of orders.* The final decision may provide for suspension or termination of, or refusal to grant or continue Federal financial assistance, in whole or in part, to which this regulation applies, and may contain such terms, conditions, and other provisions as are consistent with and will effectuate the purposes of the Act and this part, including provisions designed to assure that no Federal financial assistance to which this regulation applies will thereafter be extended to the applicant or recipient determined by such decision to be in default in its performance of an assurance given by it pursuant to this part, or to have otherwise failed to comply with this part, unless and until it corrects its noncompliance and satisfies the responsible Department official that it will fully comply with this part.

(g) *Post-termination proceedings.* (1) An applicant or recipient adversely affected by an order issued under paragraph (f) of this section shall be restored to full eligibility to receive Federal financial assistance if it satisfies the terms and conditions of that order for such eligibility or if it brings itself into compliance with this regulation and provides reasonable assurance that it will fully comply with this regulation.

(2) Any applicant or recipient adversely affected by an order entered pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section may at any time request the responsible Departmental official to restore fully its eligibility to receive Federal financial assistance. Any such request shall be supported by information establishing that the applicant or recipient has met the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section. If the responsible Departmental official determines that those requirements have been satisfied, he shall restore such eligibility, but such determination shall be in writing and shall be supported by evidence and findings of fact which shall be retained by the Department.

(3) If the responsible Departmental official denies any such request, the applicant or recipient may submit a request for a hearing in writing, specifying why it believes such official to have been in error. It shall thereupon be given an expeditious hearing, with a decision on the record, in accordance with rules of procedure issued by the responsible Departmental official. The burden of substantiating compliance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section shall be on the applicant or recipient. While proceedings under this paragraph are pending, the sanctions imposed by the order issued under paragraph (f) of this section shall remain in effect.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17947, July 5, 1973]

§ 141.10 Judicial review.

Action taken pursuant to section 602 of the Act is subject to judicial review as provided in section 603 of the Act.

§ 141.11 Effect on other regulations; forms and instructions.

Nothing in this part shall be deemed to supersede: Executive Orders 10925 and 11114 and regulations issued thereunder, or any other regulations or instructions, insofar as such regulations, or instructions prohibit discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in any program or situation to which this regulation is inapplicable, or prohibit discrimination on any other ground.

(a) *Forms and instructions.* Each responsible Department official shall issue, and promptly make available to interested persons, forms and detailed instructions and procedures for effectuating this part as applied to programs to which this part applies and for which he is responsible.

(b) *Supervision and coordination.* The Secretary may, from time to time, assign to officials of the Department, or to officials of other departments or agencies of the Government with the consent of such department or agencies, responsibilities in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of title VI of the Act and this part including the achievement of effectiveness coordination and maximum uniformity within the Department and within the executive branch of the Government in the application of title VI and this part to similar programs and in similar situations. Any action taken, determination made, or requirement imposed by an official of another department or

agency acting pursuant to an assignment of responsibility under this subsection shall have the same effect as though such action had been taken by the responsible official of this Department.

[22 FR 10882, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 38 FR 19748, July 5, 1973]

§ 141.12 Definitions.

As used in this part—

(a) The term *Department* means the Department of State and includes each of its operating agencies and other organizational units except the Agency for International Development.

(b) The term *Secretary* means the Secretary of State.

(c) The term *responsible Department official* with respect to any program receiving Federal financial assistance means the official of the Department having responsibility within the Department for such assistance or such official of the Department as the Secretary designates.

(d) The term *United States* means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, the Canal Zone, and the territories and possessions of the United States, and the term *State* means any one of the foregoing.

(e) The term *Federal financial assistance* includes (1) grants and loans of Federal funds, (2) the grant or donation of Federal property and interests in property, (3) the detail of Federal personnel, and (4) any Federal agreement, arrangement, or other contract which has as one of its purposes the provision of assistance or other benefits to individuals whether provided through employees of the recipient of Federal financial assistance or provided by others through contracts or other arrangements with the recipient.

(f) The terms *program or activity* and *program* mean all of the operations of any entity described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance:

(1)(i) A department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government; or

(ii) The entity of such State or local government that distributes such assistance and each such department or agency (and each other State or local government entity) to which the assistance is extended, in the case of assistance to a State or local government;

(2)(i) A college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education; or

(ii) A local educational agency (as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801), system of vocational education, or other school system;

(3)(i) An entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or an entire sole proprietorship—

(A) If assistance is extended to such corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship as a whole; or

(B) Which is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social services, or parks and recreation; or

(ii) The entire plant or other comparable, geographically separate facility to which Federal financial assistance is extended, in the case of any other corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship; or

(4) Any other entity which is established by two or more of the entities described in paragraph (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(g) The term *recipient* means any State, political subdivision of any State, or instrumentality of any State or political subdivision, any public or private agency, institution, or organization, or other entity, or any individual, in any State to whom Federal financial assistance is extended directly or through another recipient, including any successor, assign, or transferee thereof, but such term does not include any ultimate beneficiary.

(h) The term *primary recipient* means any recipient which is authorized or required to extend Federal financial assistance to another recipient.

(i) The term *applicant* means one who submits an application, request, or plan required to be approved by a responsible Department official, or by a primary recipient, as a condition to

eligibility for Federal financial assistance, and the term *application* means such an application, request, or plan.

(j) The term *facility* includes all or any portion of structures, equipment, or other real or personal property or interests therein, and the provision of facilities includes the construction, expansion, renovation, remodeling, alteration, or acquisition of facilities.

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17948, July 5, 1973; 68 FR 51358, Aug. 26, 2003]

APPENDIX A TO PART 141—FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WHICH THIS PART APPLIES

1. Mutual understanding between people of the United States and the people of other countries by educational and cultural exchange—studies, research, instruction and other educational activities—cultural exchanges (Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961—75 Stat. 527–538).

2. Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West—grant to State of Hawaii (Pub. L. 86–472, 74 Stat. 141).

3. Assistance to or in behalf of refugees designated by the President (Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962—76 Stat. 121–124).

4. Donations of certain foreign language tapes and other training material to public and private institutions (Regulations of Administrator of General Services relating to surplus property—41 CFR 101–6.2).

[30 FR 314, Jan. 9, 1965, as amended at 38 FR 17948, July 5, 1973]

PART 142—NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

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APPENDIX A TO PART 142—FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WHICH THIS PART APPLIES

AUTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 794.

SOURCE: 45 FR 69438, Oct. 21, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 142 appear at 68 FR 51359, Aug. 26, 2003.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 142.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to effectuate section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which is designed to eliminate discrimination on the basis of handicap in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

§ 142.2 Application.

This part applies to all programs or activities directly affecting handicapped individuals in the United States

carried on by recipients of Federal financial assistance pursuant to any authority held or delegated by the Secretary of State, including the types of Federal financial assistance listed in appendix A of this part. (appendix A may be revised from time-to-time by notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.) It applies to money paid, property transferred, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the effective date of this regulation, even if the application for such assistance is approved prior to such effective date. This part does not apply to:

(a) Any Federal financial assistance by way of insurance or guaranty contracts;

(b) Money paid, property transferred or other assistance extended before the effective date of this part;

(c) Any assistance to any individual who is the ultimate beneficiary; and

(d) Any procurement of goods or services, including the procurement of training. This part does not bar selection and treatment reasonably related to the foreign affairs objective or such other authorized purpose as the Federal assistance may have. It does not bar selections which are limited to particular groups where the purpose of the Federal financial assistance calls for such a limitation, nor does it bar special treatment including special courses of training, orientation or counseling consistent with such purpose.

§ 142.3 Definitions.

As used in this part, the term:

(a) *Executive order* means Executive Order 11914, entitled ''Nondiscrimination with Respect to the Handicapped in Federally-Assisted Programs,'' issued April 28, 1976.

(b) *The Act* means the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–112, as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Pub. L. 93–516, and the Rehabilitation Act of Amendments of 1978, Pub. L. 95–602.

(c) *Section 504* means section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–112, as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Pub. L. 93–516, 29 U.S.C. 794: amendments of 1978, Pub. L. 95–602.

(d) *Department* means the Department of State and includes each of its organizational units. It does not include the Agency for International Development.

(e) *Secretary* means the Secretary of State or any officer or employee of the Department to whom the Secretary has heretofore delegated, or to whom the Secretary may hereafter delegate, the authority to act under the regulations in this part.

(f) *Recipient* means any State or its political subdivision, any instrumentality of a state or its political subdivision, any public or private agency, institution, organization, or other entity, or any person to which Federal financial assistance is extended directly or through another recipient, including any successor, assignee, or transferee of a recipient, but excluding the ultimate beneficiary of the assistance and any sovereign foreign government.

(g) *Applicant for Assistance* means one who submits an application, request, or plan required to be approved by a Department official or by a recipient as a condition or becoming a recipient.

(h) *Federal financial assistance* means any grant, loan, contract (other than a procurement contract or a contract of insurance or guaranty), cooperative agreement, or any other arrangement by which the Department provides or otherwise makes available assistance in the form of:

(1) Funds;

(2) Services of Federal personnel; or

(3) Real and personal property or any interest in or use of such property, including:

(i) Transfers or leases of such property for less than fair market value or for reduced consideration; and

(ii) Proceeds from a subsequent transfer or lease of such property if the Federal share of its fair market value is not returned to the Federal Government.

(i) *Facility* means all or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, or other real or personal property or interest in such property.

(j) *Handicapped person*. (1) means any person who: (i) has a physical or mental impairment which substantially

limits one or more major life activities, (ii) has a record of such an impairment, or (iii) is regarded as having such an impairment.

(2) As used in paragraph (j)(1) of this section, the phrase:

(i) *Physical or mental impairment* means (A) any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive, digestive; genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or (B) any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term ''physical or mental impairment'' includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness and drug addiction and alcoholism.

(ii) *Major life activities* means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

(iii) *Has a record of such an impairment* means has a story of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(iv) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means (A) has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation; (B) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairments, or (C) has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

(k) *Qualified handicapped person* means:

(1) With respect to employment, a handicapped person who, with reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job in question;

(2) With respect to public pre-school, elementary, secondary, or adult educational services, a handicapped person, (i) of an age during which non-handicapped persons are provided such services, (ii) of any age during which it is mandatory under State law to provide such services to handicapped persons, or (iii) to whom a State is required to provide a free appropriate public education under section 612 of the Education of the Handicapped Act; and

(3) With respect to postsecondary and vocational education services, a handicapped person who meets the academic and technical standard requisite to admission or participation in the recipient's education program or activity;

(4) With respect to other services, a handicapped person who meets the essential eligibility requirements for the recipient of such services.

(l) *Handicap* means any conditions or characteristic that renders a person a handicapped person as defined in paragraph (j) of this section.

(m) *Program or activity* means all of the operations of any entity described in paragraphs (m)(1) through (4) of this section, any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance:

(1)(i) A department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government; or (ii) The entity of such State or local government that distributes such assistance and each such department or agency (and each other State or local government entity) to which the assistance is extended, in the case of assistance to a State or local government;

(2)(i) A college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education; or

(ii) A local educational agency (as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801), system of vocational education, or other school system;

(3)(i) An entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or an entire sole proprietorship—

(A) If assistance is extended to such corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship as a whole; or

(B) Which is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social services, or parks and recreation; or

(ii) The entire plant or other comparable, geographically separate facility to which Federal financial assistance is extended, in the case of any other corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship; or

(4) Any other entity which is established by two or more of the entities described in paragraph (m)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

[45 FR 69438, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 68 FR 51359, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 142.4 Discrimination prohibited.

(a) *General.* No qualified handicapped person shall on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance.

(b) *Discriminatory actions prohibited.* (1) A recipient, in providing any aid, benefit, or service, may not, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, on the basis of handicap:

(i) Deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit or service;

(ii) Afford a qualified handicapped person an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded others;

(iii) Provide a qualified handicapped person with aid, benefit, or service that is not as effective in affording equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement as that provided to others;

(iv) Provide different or separate aid, benefits, or services to handicapped persons or to any class of handicapped person unless such action is necessary to provide qualified handicapped persons with aid, benefits, or services that are as effective as those provided to others;

(v) Aid or perpetuate discrimination against a qualified handicapped person by providing significant assistance to any agency, organization, or person that discriminates on the basis of handicap in providing any aid, benefit, or service to beneficiaries of the recipient's program or activity;

(vi) Deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate as a member of planning or advisory boards; or

(vii) Otherwise limit a qualified handicapped person in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others receiving an aid, benefit, or service.

(2) For purposes of this part, aids, benefits, and services to be effective, are not required to produce identical result or level of achievement for handicapped and nonhandicapped persons, but must afford handicapped person equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement, in the most integrated setting appropriate to the person's needs.

(3) Despite the existence of separate or different programs or activities provided in accordance with this part, a recipient may not deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate in such aid, benefits, or services that are not separate or different.

(4) A recipient may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration (i) that have the effect of subjecting qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap, (ii) that have the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the recipient's program or activity with respect to handicapped persons, or (iii) that perpetuate the discrimination with respect to another recipient if both recipients are subject to common administrative control or are agencies of the same State.

(5) In determining the site or location or a facility, an applicant for assistance or a recipient may not make selections (i) that have the effect of excluding handicapped persons from, denying them the benefits of, or otherwise subjecting them to discrimination

under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance of (ii) that have the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the program or activity with respect to handicapped persons.

(6) As used in this section, the aid, benefit, or service provided under a program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance includes any aid, benefit, or service provided in or through a facility that has been constructed, expanded, altered, leased or rented, or otherwise acquired, in whole or in part with Federal financial assistance.

(c) *Aid, benefits, or services limited by Federal law.* The exclusion of a handicapped person from aid, benefits, or services limited by Federal statute or executive order to a different class of handicapped persons is not prohibited by this part.

(d) Recipients shall administer programs or activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified handicapped persons.

(e) Recipients shall ensure that communications with their applicants, employees, and handicapped persons participating in their programs or activities, or receiving aids, or benefits of services, are available to persons with impaired vision and hearing in appropriate modes, including braille, enlarged type, sign language and telecommunication devices for the deaf.

§ 142.5 Assurances required.

(a) *Assurances.* An applicant for Federal financial assistance to which this part applies shall submit an assurance on a form specified by the Secretary, that the program or activity will be operated in compliance with this part. An applicant may incorporate these assurances by reference in subsequent applications to the Department.

(b) *Duration of obligations.* (1) In the case of Federal financial assistance extended in the form of real property or to provide real property or structures on the property, the assurance will obligate the recipient or, in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structures are used for the purposes for which Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits.

(2) Where no transfer of property is involved but property is purchased or improved with Federal financial assistance, the recipient shall agree to include the covenant described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section in the instrument effecting or recording any subsequent transfer of the property.

(3) Where Federal financial assistance is provided by the Department in the form of real property or interest in real property, the covenant shall also include a condition coupled with a right to be reserved by the Department to revert title to the property in the event of a breach of the covenant. If a transferee of real property proposes to mortgage or otherwise encumber the real property as security for financing construction of new, or improvement of existing facilities on the property for the purposes for which the property was transferred, the Secretary may, upon request of the transferee and if necessary to accomplish such financing and upon such conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate, agree to forbear the exercise of such right to revert title for so long as the lien of such mortgage or other encumbrance remains effective.

§ 142.6 Remedial action, voluntary action, and self-evaluation.

(a) *Remedial action.* (1) If the Secretary finds that a recipient has discriminated against persons on the basis of handicap in violation of section 504 of the Act or this part, the recipient shall take such remedial action as the Secretary deems necessary to overcome the effects of the discrimination.

(2) Where a recipient is found to have discriminated against persons on the basis of handicap in violation of section 504 of the Act or this part and where another recipient exercises control over the recipient that has discriminated, the Secretary, where appropriate, may require either or both recipients to take remedial action.

(3) The Secretary may, where necessary to overcome the effects of discrimination in violation of section 504 of the Act or this part, require a recipient to take action (i) with respect to

handicapped persons who are no longer participants in the recipient's program or activity but who were participants in the program when such discrimination occurred, or (ii), with respect to handicapped persons who would have been participants in the program or activity had the discrimination not occurred.

(b) *Voluntary action.* A recipient may take steps, in addition to any action required by this part, to overcome the effects of conditions that resulted in limited participation in the recipient's program or activity by qualified handicapped persons.

(c) *Self-evaluation.* (1) A recipient shall, within six months of the effective date of this part:

(i) Evaluate, with the assistance of interested persons, including handicapped persons or organizations representing handicapped persons, its current policies and practices and the effects thereof that do not or may not meet the requirements of this part;

(ii) Modify, after consultation with interested persons, including handicapped persons or organizations representing handicapped persons, any policies and practices that do not meet the requirements of this part; and

(iii) Take, after consultation with interested persons, including handicapped persons or organizations representing handicapped persons, appropriate remedial steps to eliminate the effects of any discrimination that resulted from adherence to these policies and practices.

(2) A recipient shall, for at least three years following completion of the evaluation required under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, maintain on file, make available for public inspection, and provide to the Secretary upon request: (i) A list of the interested persons consulted, (ii) a description of areas examined and any problems identified, and (iii) a description of any modifications made and of any remedial steps taken.

§ 142.7 Designation of responsible employee and adoption of grievance procedures.

(a) *Designation of responsible employee.* A recipient that employs 15 or more persons shall designate at least one person to coordinate its efforts to comply with this part.

(b) *Adoption of grievance procedures.* A recipient that employs 15 or more persons shall adopt grievance procedures that incorporate appropriate due process for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by this part.

§ 142.8 Notice.

(a) A recipient shall take appropriate initial and continuing steps to notify participants, beneficiaries, applicants, and employees, including those with impaired vision or hearing, and unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient that it does not discriminate on the basis of handicap in violation of section 504 of the Act or this part. The notification shall state, where appropriate, that the recipient does not discriminate in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs or activities. The notification shall also include an identification of the responsible employee designated pursuant to § 142.7(a). A recipient shall make the initial notification required by this paragraph within 90 days of the effective date of this part. Methods of initial and continuing notification may include but are not limited to the posting of notices, publication in newspapers and magazines, placement of notices in recipients' publications, distribution of memoranda or other written communications; and with persons with impaired vision and hearing, through appropriate modes including braille, enlarged type, sign language, and telecommunication devices for the deaf.

(b) If a recipient publishes or uses recruitment materials or publications containing general information that it makes available to participants, beneficiaries, applicants or employees, it shall include in those materials or publications a statement of the policy described in paragraph (a) of this section. A recipient may meet the requirement of the paragraph either by including appropriate inserts in existing materials and publications or by revising and reprinting the materials and publications.

§ 142.9 Administrative requirements for small recipients.

The Secretary may require any recipient with fewer than fifteen employees, or any class of such recipients, to comply with § 142.7, in whole or in part, when the Secretary finds a violation of this part or finds that such compliance will not significantly impair the ability of the recipient or class of recipients to provide benefits or services.

§ 142.10 Effect of State or local law or other requirements and effect of employment opportunities.

(a) The obligation to comply with this part is not obviated or alleviated by the existence of any State or local law or other requirement that, on the basis of handicap, imposes prohibitions or limits upon the eligibility of qualified handicapped persons to receive services or to practice any occupation or profession.

(b) The obligation to comply with this part is not obviated or alleviated because employment opportunities in any occupation or profession are or may be more limited for handicapped persons than for nonhandicapped persons.

Subpart B—Employment Practices

§ 142.11 Discrimination prohibited.

(a) *General.* (1) No qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be subjected to discrimination in employment under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

(2) A recipient shall make all decisions concerning employment under any program or activity to which this part applies in a manner which ensures that discrimination on the basis of handicap does not occur and may not limit, segregate, or classify applicants or employees in any way that adversely affects their opportunities or status because of handicap.

(3) A recipient may not participate in a contractual or other relationship that has the effect of subjecting qualified handicapped applicants or employees to discrimination prohibited by this subpart. This includes relationships with employment and referral agencies, with labor unions, with organizations providing or administering fringe benefits to employees of the recipient, and with organizations providing training and apprenticeships.

(b) *Specific activities.* The provisions of this part apply to:

(1) Recruitment, advertising, and the processing of applications for employment;

(2) Hiring, upgrading, promotion, award of tenure, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, right to return from layoff, and rehiring;

(3) Rates of pay or any other form of compensation and changes in compensation;

(4) Job assignments, job classification, organizational structures, position descriptions, lines of progression, and seniority lists;

(5) Leaves of absence, sick leave, or any other leave;

(6) Fringe benefits available by virtue of employment whether or not administered by the recipient;

(7) Selection and financial support for training, including apprenticeship, professional meetings, conferences and other related activities, and selection for leaves of absence to pursue training;

(8) Employer sponsored activities, including those that are social or recreational; and

(9) Any other condition, or privilege of employment.

(c) A recipient's obligation to comply with this subpart is not affected by any inconsistent term of any collective bargaining agreement to which it is a party.

§ 142.12 Reasonable accommodation.

(a) A recipient shall make reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified handicapped applicant or employee unless the recipient can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the program or activity.

(b) Reasonable accommodation may include: (1) Making facilities used by employees readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons, and (2) job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices,

the provision of readers or interpreters, and other similar actions.

(c) In determining pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of a recipient's program or activity, factors to be considered include:

(1) The overall size of the recipient's program with respect to number and type of facilities, and size of budget;

(2) Job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, acquisition and or modification of equipment of devices such as telecommunication devices for the deaf, the provision of readers or interpreters and other similar actions including the use of braille, enlarged type, and sign language, when appropriate.

(3) The nature and cost of the accommodation needed.

(d) A recipient may not deny any employment opportunity to a qualified handicapped employee or applicant if the basis for the denial is the need to make reasonable accommodation to the physical or mental limitations of the employee or applicant.

§ 142.13 Employment criteria.

(a) A recipient may not make use of any employment test or other selection criterion that screens out or tends to screen out handicapped persons or any class of handicapped persons unless:

(1) The test score or other selection criterion, as used by the recipient, is shown to be job-related for the position in question, and

(2) Alternative job-related tests or criteria that do not screen out or tend to screen out as many handicapped persons are not shown by the Secretary to be available.

(b) A recipient shall select and administer tests concerning employment to ensure that when administered to any applicant or employee who has a handicap that impairs sensory, manual, speaking, or other skills, the test results accurately reflect the applicant's or employee's job skills, aptitude, or whatever factor the test purports to measure, rather then reflecting the applicant's impaired sensory, manual, speaking, or other skills (except where those skills are the factors that the test purports to measure).

§ 142.14 Preemployment inquiries.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, a recipient may not conduct a preemployment medical examination or may not make preemployment inquiry of an applicant as to whether the applicant is a handicapped person or as to the nature or severity of a handicap. A recipient may, however, make preemployment inquiry into an applicant's ability to perform job-related functions.

(b) When a recipient is taking remedial action to correct the effects of past discrimination pursuant to § 142.6(a), when a recipient is taking voluntary action to overcome the effect of conditions that resulted in limited participation in its federally assisted program or activity pursuant to § 142.6(b), or when a recipient is taking affirmative action pursuant to section 503 of the Act, the recipient may invite applicants for employment to indicate whether and to what extent they are handicapped: *Provided,* That:

(1) The recipient states clearly on any written questionnaire used for this purpose or makes clear orally, if no written questionnaire is used, that the information requested is intended for use solely in connection with its remedial action obligations or its voluntary or affirmative action efforts; and

(2) The recipient states clearly that the information is being requested on a voluntary basis, that it will be kept confidential as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, that refusal to provide it will not subject the applicant or employee to any adverse treatment, and that is will be used only in accordance with this part.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a recipient from conditioning an offer of employment on the results of a medical examination conducted prior to the employee's entrance on duty. *Provided,* That: (1) All entering employees are subjected to such an examination regardless of handicap, and (2) the results of such an examination are used only in accordance with the requirement of this part.

(d) Information obtained in accordance with this section as to the medical condition or history of the applicant shall be collected and maintained

on separate forms that shall be accorded confidentiality as medical records except that:

(1) Supervisors and managers may be informed regarding restrictions on the work or duties of handicapped persons and regarding necessary accommodation;

(2) First aid and safety personnel may be informed, where appropriate, if the condition might require emergency treatment; and

(3) Government officials investigating compliance with the Act shall be provided relevant information upon request.

Subpart C—Accessibility

§ 142.15 Discrimination prohibited.

No qualified handicapped person shall, because a recipient's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by handicapped persons, be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity to which the part applies.

§ 142.16 Existing facilities.

(a) *Accessibility*. A recipient shall operate each program or activity to which this part applies so that when each part is viewed in its entirety it is readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons. This paragraph does not require a recipient to make each of its existing facilities or every part of an existing facility accessible to and usable by handicapped persons.

(b) *Methods*. A recipient may comply with the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section through such means as the addition of equipment (e.g., telecommunication device for the deaf) redesign of equipment, reassignment of classes or other services to accessible buildings, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of health, welfare, or other social services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities in conformance with the requirement of § 142.18, or any other method that results in making its program or activity accessible to handicapped persons. A recipient is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with paragraph (a) of this section. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, a recipient shall give priority to those methods that serve handicapped persons in the most integrated setting appropriate.

(c) *Time period*. A recipient shall comply with the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section within 60 days of the effective date of this part except that where structural changes in facilities are necessary, such changes shall be made within three years of the effective date of this part, but in any event as expeditiously as possible.

(d) *Transition plan*. In the event that structural changes to facilities are necessary to meet the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, a recipient shall develop, within six months of the effective date of this part, a transition plan setting forth the steps necessary to complete such changes. The plan shall be developed with the assistance of interested persons, including handicapped persons or organizations representing handicapped persons. A copy of the transition plan shall be made available for public inspection. The plan shall, at a minimum:

(1) Identify physical obstacles in the recipient's facilities that limit the accessibility of its program or activity to handicapped persons;

(2) Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible;

(3) Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve full accessibility under paragraph (a) of this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period;

(4) Indicate the person responsible for implementation of the plan; and

(5) A list of all handicapped persons and organizations consulted in the plan formulation process.

(e) *Notice*. The recipient shall adopt and implement procedures to ensure that interested persons, including persons with impaired vision or hearing,

can obtain information as to the existence and location of services, activities, and facilities that are accessible to and usable by handicapped persons.

[45 FR 69438, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 68 FR 51359, Aug. 26, 2003]

§ 142.17 New construction.

(a) *Design and construction*. Each facility or part of a facility constructed by, on behalf of, or for the use of a recipient shall be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner so that the facility or part of the facility is accessible to and usable by persons with handicaps, if the construction was commenced after the effective date of this part.

(b) *Alteration*. Each facility or part of a facility which is altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of a recipient after the effective date of this part in a manner that effects or could affect the usability of the facility or part of the facility shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be altered so that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by persons with handicaps.

(c) *Conformance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards*. (1) Effective as of January 18, 1991, design, construction, or alteration of buildings in conformance with sections 3-8 of the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (USAF) (appendix A to 41 CFR subpart 101–19.6) shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this section with respect to those buildings. Departures from particular technical and scoping requirements of UFAS by the use of other methods are permitted where substantially equivalent or greater access to and usability of the building is provided.

(2) For purposes of this section, section 4.1.6(1)(g) of UFAS shall be interpreted to exempt from the requirements of UFAS only mechanical rooms and other spaces that, because of their intended use, will not require accessibility to the public or beneficiaries or result in the employment or residence therein of persons with physical handicaps.

(3) This section does not require recipients to make building alterations that have little likelihood of being accomplished without removing or altering a load-bearing structural member.

[55 FR 52138, 52140, Dec. 19, 1990]

§§ 142.18–142.40 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Postsecondary Education

§ 142.41 Application of this subpart.

Subpart D applies to postsecondary education programs and activities, including postsecondary vocational education programs or activities, that receive Federal financial assistance from the Department of State, and to recipients that operate, or that receive or benefit from Federal financial assistance for the operation of, such programs or activities.

§ 142.42 Admissions and recruitment.

(a) *General*. Qualified handicapped persons may not, on the basis of handicap, be denied admission or be subjected to discrimination in admission or recruitment by a recipient to which this subpart applies.

(b) *Admissions*. In administering its admission policies, a recipient to which this subpart applies:

(1) May not apply limitations upon the number or proportion of handicapped persons who may be admitted;

(2) May not make use of any test or criterion for admission that has a disproportionate, adverse effect on handicapped persons or any class of handicapped persons unless (i) the test or criterion, as used by the recipient, has been validated as a predictor of success in the education program of activity in question and (ii) alternate tests or criteria that have a less disproportionate, adverse effect are not shown by the Secretary to be available;

(3) Shall assure itself that (i) admissions tests are selected and administered so as to ensure that, when a test is administered to an applicant who has a handicap that impairs sensory, manual, or speaking skills, the test results accurately reflect the applicant's aptitude or achievement level or whatever other factor the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the applicant's impaired sensory, manual, speaking or other skills (except where

those skills are the factors that the test purports to measure); (ii) admissions tests that are designed for persons with impaired sensory, manual, speaking or other skills are offered as often and in as timely a manner as are other admissions tests; and (iii) admissions tests are administered in facilities that, are accessible to handicapped persons; and

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, may not make preadmission inquiry as to whether an applicant for admission is a handicapped person but, after admission, may make inquiries on a confidential basis as to handicaps that may require accommodation.

(c) *Preadmission inquiry exception.* When a recipient is taking remedial action to correct the effects of past discrimination pursuant to §142.6(a) or when a recipient is taking voluntary action to overcome the effects of conditions that resulted in limited participation in its federally assisted program or activity pursuant to §142.6(b), the recipient may invite applicants for admissions to indicate whether and to what extent they are handicapped; *Provided,* That: (1) The recipient states clearly on any written questionnaire used for this purpose or makes clear orally if no written questionnaire is used that the information requested is intended for use solely in connection with its remedial action obligations or its voluntary action efforts; and

(2) The recipient states clearly that the information is being requested on a voluntary basis, that it will be kept confidential, that refusal to provide it will not subject the applicant to any adverse treatment, and that it will be used only in accordance with this part.

(d) *Validity studies.* For the purpose of paragraph (c)(2) of this section, a recipient may base prediction equations on first year grades, but shall conduct periodic validity studies against the criterion of overall success in the education program or activity in question in order to monitor the general validity of the test scores.

§ 142.43 Treatment of students; general.

(a) No qualified handicapped student shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any academic, research, occupational, training, housing, health, insurance, counseling, financial aid, physical education, athletics, recreation, transportation, other extracurricular, or other postsecondary education aid, benefits, or services to which this subpart applies.

(b) A recipient to which this subpart applies that considers participation by students in education programs or activities not operated wholly by the recipient as part of, or equivalent to, an education program or activity operated by the recipient shall assure itself that the other education program or activity, as a whole, provides an equal opportunity for the participation of qualified handicapped persons.

(c) A recipient to which this subpart applies may not, on the basis of handicap, exclude any qualified handicapped student from any course, course of study, or other part of its education program or activity.

(d) A recipient to which this subpart applies shall operate its programs or activities in the most integrated setting appropriate.

§ 142.44 Academic adjustments.

(a) *Academic requirements.* A recipient to which this subpart applies shall make such modifications to its academic requirements as are necessary to ensure that such requirements do not discriminate or have the effect of discrimination, on the basis of handicap, against a qualified handicapped applicant or student. Academic requirements that the recipient can demonstrate are essential to the instruction being pursued by such student or to any directly related licensing requirement will not be regarded as discriminatory within the meaning of this section. Modifications may include changes in the length of time permitted for the completion of degree requirements, substitution of specific courses required for the completion of degree requirements, and adaptation of the manner in which specific courses are conducted.

(b) *Other rules.* A recipient to which this subpart applies may not impose

upon handicapped students other rules, such as the prohibition of tape recorders in classrooms or of dog guides in campus buildings, that have the effect of limiting the participation of handicapped students in the recipient's education program or activity.

(c) *Course examinations.* In its examinations or other procedures for evaluating students' academic achievement, a recipient to which this subpart applies shall provide such methods for evaluating the achievement of students who have a handicap that impairs sensory, manual, speaking or other skills as will best ensure that the results of the evaluation represent the student's achievement in the course, rather than reflecting the student's impaired sensory, manual, speaking or other skills (except where such skills are the factors that the test purports to measure).

(d) *Auxiliary aids.* (1) A recipient to which this subpart applies shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that no handicapped student is denied the benefits of, excluded from participation in, or otherwise subjected to discrimination because of the absence of educational auxiliary aids for students with impaired sensory, manual, speaking or other skills.

(2) Auxiliary aids may include taped texts, interpreters, telecommunication devices for the deaf or other effective methods of making orally delivered materials available to students with hearing impairments, readers in libraries for students with visual impairments, classroom equipment adapted for use by students with manual impairments, and other similar services and actions. Recipients need not provide attendants, individually prescribed devices, readers for personal use or study, or other devices or services of a personal nature.

§ 142.45 Housing.

(a) *Housing provided by the recipient.* A recipient that provides housing to its nonhandicapped students shall provide comparable, convenient, and accessible housing to handicapped students at the same cost as to others. At the end of the transition period provided for in subpart C of this part, such housing shall be available in sufficient quantity and variety so that the scope of handicapped students' choice of living accommodation is, as a whole, comparable to that of nonhandicapped students.

(b) *Other housing.* A recipient that assists any agency, organization, or person in making housing available to any of its students shall take such action as may be necessary to assure itself that such housing is, as a whole, made available in a manner that does not result in discrimination on the basis of handicap.

§ 142.46 Financial and employment assistance to students.

(a) *Provisions of financial assistance.* (1) In providing financial assistance of qualified handicapped persons, a recipient to which this subpart applies may not:

(i) On the basis of handicap, provide less assistance than is provided to nonhandicapped persons, limit eligibility for assistance, or otherwise discriminate; or

(ii) Assist any entity or person that provides assistance to any of the recipient's students in a manner that discriminates against qualified handicapped persons on the basis of handicap.

(2) A recipient may administer or assist in the administration of scholarships, fellowships, or other forms of financial assistance established under wills, trusts, bequests, or similar legal instruments that require awards to be made on the basis of factors that discriminate or have the effect of discriminating on the basis of handicap only if the overall effect of the award of scholarships, fellowships, and other forms of financial assistance is not discriminatory on the basis of handicap.

(b) *Assistance in making available outside employment.* A recipient that assists any agency, organization, or person in providing employment opportunities to any of its students shall assure itself that such employment opportunities, as a whole, are made available in a manner that would not violate subpart B if they were provided by the recipient.

(c) *Employment of students by recipients.* A recipient that employs any of its students may not do so in a manner that violates subpart B.

§ 142.47 Non-academic services.

(a) *Physical education and athletics.* (1) In providing physical education courses, athletics and similar aid, benefits, or services to any of its students, a recipient to which this subpart applies may not discriminate on the basis of handicap. A recipient that offers physical education courses or that operates or sponsors intercollegiate, club, or intramural athletics shall provide to qualified handicapped students an equal opportunity for participation in these activities.

(2) A recipient may offer to handicapped students physical education and athletic activities that are separate or different only if separate or differentiation is consistent with the requirements of § 142.43(d) and only if no qualified handicapped student is denied the opportunity to compete for teams or to participate in courses that are not separate or different.

(b) *Counseling and placement services.* A recipient to which this subpart applies that provides personal, academic or vocational counseling, guidance, or placement services to its students shall provide these services without discrimination on the basis of handicap. The recipient shall ensure that qualified handicapped students are not counseled toward more restrictive career objectives than are nonhandicapped students with similar interests and abilities. This requirement does not preclude a recipient from providing factural information about licensing and certification requirements that may present obstacles to handicapped persons in their pursuit of particular careers.

(c) *Social organizations.* A recipient that provides significant asssistance to fraternities, sororities, or similar organizations shall assure itself that the membership practices of such organizations do not permit discrimination otherwise prohibited by this subpart.

§§ 142.48–142.60 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Health, Welfare, Social, and Other Services

§ 142.61 Application of this subpart.

Subpart E applies to health, welfare, social and other programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance and to recipients that operate, or that receive or benefit from Federal financial assistance for the operation of such programs or activities.

§ 142.62 Health, welfare, social, and other services.

(a) *General.* In providing health, welfare, social and other services or benefits, a recipient may not, on the basis of handicap:

(1) Deny a qualified handicapped person these benefits or services;

(2) Afford a qualified handicapped person an opportunity to receive benefits or services that are not equal to those offered nonhandicapped persons;

(3) Provide a qualified handicapped person with benefits or services that are not as effective (as defined in § 142.4(b)) as the benefits or services provided to others;

(4) Provide benefits or services in a manner that limits or has the effect of limiting the participation of qualified handicapped persons; or

(5) Provide different or separate benefits or services to handicapped persons except where necessary to provide qualified handicapped persons with benefits and services that are as effective as those provided to others.

(b) *Notice.* A recipient that provides notice concerning benefits or services or written material concerning waivers of rights or consent to treatment shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that qualified handicapped persons, including those with impaired sensory or speaking skills, are not denied effective notice because of their handicap.

(c) *Emergency treatment for the hearing impaired.* A recipient hospital that provides health services or benefits shall establish a procedure for effective communication with persons with impaired hearing for the purpose of providing emergency health care.

(d) *Auxiliary aids.* (1) A recipient to which this subpart applies that employs 15 or more persons shall provide appropriate auxiliary aids to persons with impaired sensory, manual, speaking or other skills (where necessary) to afford such persons an equal opportunity to benefit from the service in question.

(2) The Secretary may require recipients with fewer than 15 employees to provide auxiliary aids where the provision of aids would not significantly impair the ability of the recipient to provide its benefits or services.

(e) For the purpose of this paragraph, auxiliary aids may include brailled and taped material, interpreters, and other aids for persons with impaired hearing or vision.

§ 142.63 Drug and alcohol addicts.

A recipient to which this subpart applies that operates a general hospital or outpatient facility may not discriminate in admission or treatment against a drug or alcohol abuser or alcoholic who is suffering from a medical condition, because of the person's drug or alcohol abuse or alcoholism.

Subpart F—Procedures

§ 142.70 Procedures.

The procedural provisions applicable to title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 apply to this part. These procedures are found in 22 CFR subchapter O, part 141.

APPENDIX A TO PART 142—FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WHICH THIS PART APPLIES

Types of Federal Financial Assistance Administered by the Department of State Subject to Handicap Discrimination Regulations.

1. Resettlement of Refugees in the United States Under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.* (1976)).

2. Non-reimbursable assignment of Foreign Service officers to State or local governments, public schools, community colleges, and other public or private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of State (section 576 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended; 22 U.S.C. 966 (1976)).

3. Diplomat-in-Residence Program of the Foreign Service Institute under Title VII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1041, *et seq.* (1976)).

[45 FR 69438, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 68 FR 51359, Aug. 26, 2003]

PART 143—NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF AGE IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Subpart A—General

Sec.
143.1 What is the purpose of age discrimination regulations?
143.2 To what programs or activities do these regulations apply?
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AUTHORITY: Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 6101 *et seq.*); 22 U.S.C. 2658; 45 CFR part 90.

SOURCE: 45 FR 31713, May 14, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 143 appear at 68 FR 51360, Aug. 26, 2003.

Subpart A—General

§ 143.1 What is the purpose of the age discrimination regulations?

The purpose of these regulations is to set out the policies and procedures for the three foreign affairs agencies (State, USICA and AID) under the Age

Discrimination Act of 1975 and the government-wide age discrimination regulations at 45 CFR part 90 (published at 44 FR 33768, June 12, 1979). The Act and the government-wide regulations prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities in the United States receiving federal financial assistance. The Act and the government-wide regulations permit federally assisted programs and activities, and recipients of federal funds, to continue to use age distinctions and factors other than age which meet the requirements of the Act and the government-wide regulations.

§ 143.2 To what programs or activities do these regulations apply?

These regulations apply to each foreign affairs agency recipient and to each program or activity in the United States operated by the recipient which receives or benefits from federal financial assistance provided by any of these agencies.

§ 143.3 Definitions.

(a) The following terms used in this part are defined in the government-wide regulations (45 CFR 90.4, 44 FR 33768):

Act
Action
Age
Age distinction
Age-related term
Federal financial assistance
Recipient (including subrecipients)
United States

(b) As used in this part:

(1) *Agency* means the Department of State, the U.S. International Communication Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(2) *Program or activity* means all of the operations of any entity described in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (iv) of this section, any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance:

(i)(A) A department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government; or

(B) The entity of such State or local government that distributes such assistance and each such department or agency (and each other State or local government entity) to which the assistance is extended, in the case of assistance to a State or local government;

(ii)(A) A college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education; or

(B) A local educational agency (as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801), system of vocational education, or other school system;

(iii)(A) An entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or an entire sole proprietorship—

(*1*) If assistance is extended to such corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship as a whole; or

(*2*) Which is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social services, or parks and recreation; or

(B) The entire plant or other comparable, geographically separate facility to which Federal financial assistance is extended, in the case of any other corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship; or

(iv) Any other entity which is established by two or more of the entities described in paragraph (b)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(3) *Secretary* means the Secretary of State, the Director of the U.S. International Communication Agency, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, or the designee of such officer.

(4) *Subrecipient* means any of the entities in the definition of ''recipient'' to which a recipient extends or passes on Federal financial assistance. A subrecipient is generally regarded as a recipient of Federal financial assistance and has all the duties of a recipient in these regulations.

[45 FR 31713, May 14, 1980, as amended at 68 FR 51360, Aug. 26, 2003]

Subpart B—Standards for Determining Age Discrimination

§ 143.11 Standards.

The standards each agency uses to determine whether an age distinction or age-related term is prohibited are set out in part 90 (primarily subpart B) of 45 CFR.

Subpart C—Duties of Agency Recipients

§ 143.21 General responsibilities.

Each agency recipient has primary responsibility to ensure that its programs and activities are in compliance with the Act, the government-wide regulations, and these regulations.

§ 143.22 Notice to subrecipients.

Where a recipient passes on Federal financial assistance from an agency to subrecipients, the recipient shall provide the subrecipients written notice to their obligations under these regulations.

§ 143.23 Self-evaluation.

(a) Each recipient employing the equivalent of 15 or more full-time employees shall complete a one-time written self-evaluation of its compliance under the Act within 18 months of the effective date of these regulations.

(b) In its self-evaluation each recipient shall identify each age distinction it uses and justify each age distinction it imposes on the program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from an agency.

(c) Each recipient shall take corrective action whenever a self-evaluation indicates a violation of these regulations.

(d) Each recipient shall make the self-evaluation available on request to the agency and to the public for a period of three years following its completion.

§ 143.24 Information requirements.

Each recipient shall:

(a) Make available upon request to the agency information necessary to determine whether the recipient is complying with the regulations.

(b) Permit reasonable access by the agency to the books, records, accounts, and other recipient facilities and sources of information to the extent necessary to determine whether a recipient is in compliance with these regulations.

Subpart D—Investigation, Conciliation, and Enforcement Procedures

§ 143.31 Compliance reviews.

(a) The agency may conduct compliance reviews and pre-award reviews of recipients that will permit it to investigate and correct violations of these regulations. The agency may conduct these reviews even in the absence of a complaint against a recipient. The review may be as comprehensive as necessary to determine whether a violation of these regulations has occurred.

(b) If a compliance review or pre-award review indicates a violation of this part, the agency will attempt to achieve voluntary compliance with the Act. If voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, the agency will arrange for enforcement as described in § 143.36.

§ 143.32 Complaints.

(a) Any person, individually or as a member of a class or on behalf of others, may file a complaint with an agency, alleging discrimination prohibited by these regulations based on an action occurring on or after July 1, 1979. A complainant shall file a complaint within 180 days from the date the complainant first had knowledge of the alleged act of discrimination. However, for good cause shown, the agency may extend this time limit.

(b) The agency will attempt to facilitate the filing of complaints wherever possible, including taking the following measures:

(1) Accepting as a sufficient complaint, any written statement which identifies the parties involved, describes generally the action or practice complained of, and is signed by the complainant.

(2) Freely permitting a complainant to add information to the complaint to meet the requirements of a sufficient complaint.

(3) Widely disseminating information regarding the obligations of recipients under the Act and these regulations.

(4) Notifying the complainant and the recipient of their rights under the complaint procedure, including the right to have a representative at all stages of the complaint process.

(5) Notifying the complainant and the recipient (or their representatives) of their right to contact the agency for information and assistance regarding the complaint resolution process.

(c) The agency will return to the complainant any complaint outside the jurisdiction of these regulations and will state the reason(s) why it is outside the jurisdiction of these regulations.

§ 143.33 Mediation.

(a) *Referral of complaints for mediation.* The agency will refer to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service all complaints that:

(1) Fall within the jurisdiction of these regulations; and

(2) Contain all information necessary for further processing.

(b) Both the complainant and the recipient shall participate in the mediation process to the extent necessary to reach an agreement or make an informed judgment that an agreement is not possible. There must be at least one meeting with the mediator, before the agency will accept a judgment that an agreement is not possible. However, the recipient and the complainant need not meet with the mediator at the same time.

(c) If the complainant and the recipient reach an agreement, the mediator shall prepare a written statement of the agreement and have the complainant and recipient sign it. The mediator shall send a copy of the agreement to the agency. The agency shall take no further action on the complaint unless the complainant or the recipient fails to comply with the agreement.

(d) The mediator shall protect the confidentiality of all information obtained in the course of the mediation process. No mediator shall testify in any adjudicative proceeding, produce any document, or otherwise disclose any information obtained in the course of the mediation process without prior approval of the head of the mediation agency.

(e) The agency will use the mediation process for a maximum of 60 days after receiving a complaint. Mediation ends if:

(1) Sixty days elapse from the time the agency receives the complaint; *or*

(2) Prior to the end of that 60-day period, an agreement is reached; *or*

(3) Prior to the end of that 60-day period, the mediator determines that an agreement cannot be reached.

(f) The mediator shall return unresolved complaints to the agency.

§ 143.34 Investigation.

(a) *Informal investigation.* (1) The agency will investigate complaints that are unresolved after mediation or are reopened because of a violation of a mediation agreement.

(2) As part of the initial investigation, the agency will use informal fact finding methods, including joint or separate discussions with the complainant and recipient to establish the facts, and, if possible, settle the complaint on terms that are mutually agreeable. The agency may seek the assistance of any involved State program agency.

(3) The agency will put any agreement in writing and have it signed by the parties and an authorized official of the agency.

(4) The settlement shall not affect the operation of any other enforcement efforts of the agency, including compliance reviews and other individual complaints which may involve the recipient.

(5) The settlement is not a finding of discrimination against a recipient.

(b) *Formal investigation.* If the agency cannot resolve the complaint through informal investigation, it will begin to develop formal findings through further investigation of the complaint. If the investigation indicates a violation of these regulations, the agency will attempt to obtain voluntary compliance. If the agency cannot obtain voluntary compliance, it will begin enforcement as described in § 143.36.

§ 143.35 Prohibition against intimidation or retaliation.

A recipient may not engage in acts of intimidation or retaliation against any person who:

(a) Attempts to assert a right protected by these regulations; or

(b) Cooperates in any mediation, investigation, hearing, or other part of the agency's investigation, conciliation, and enforcement process.

§ 143.36 Compliance procedure.

(a) An agency may enforce the Act and these regulations through:

(1) Termination of a recipient's Federal financial assistance from the agency under the program or activity involved where the recipient has violated the Act and these regulations. The determination of the recipient's violation may be made only after a recipient has had an opportunity for a hearing on the record before an administrative law judge. Therefore, cases which are settled in mediation or prior to a hearing, will not involve termination of a recipient's Federal financial assistance from the agency.

(2) Any other means authorized by law including but not limited to:

(i) Referral to the Department of Justice for proceedings to enforce any rights of the United States or obligations by the Act and these regulations.

(ii) Use of any requirement of or referral to any Federal, state, or local government agency which will have the effect of correcting a violation of the Act or these regulations.

(b) The agency will limit any termination under § 143.36(a)(1) to the particular recipient and particular program or activity the agency finds in violation of these regulations. The agency will not base any part of a termination on a finding with respect to any program or activity of the recipient which does not receive Federal financial assistance from the agency.

(c) The agency will take no action under paragraph (a) of this section until:

(1) The agency head has advised the recipient of its failure to comply with these regulations and has determined that voluntary compliance cannot be obtained.

(2) Thirty days have lapsed after the agency head has sent a written report of the circumstances and grounds of the action to the committees of the Congress having legislative jurisdiction over the Federal program or activity involved. The agency head shall file a report whenever any action is taken under paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) The agency head also may defer granting new Federal financial assistance from the agency to a recipient when a hearing under § 143.36(a)(1) is initiated.

(1) New Federal financial assistance from the agency includes all assistance for which the agency requires an application or approval, including renewal or continuation of existing activities, or authorization of the new activities, during the deferral period. New Federal financial assistance from the agency does not include increases in funding as a result of changed computation of formula awards or assistance approved prior to the beginning of a hearing under § 143.36(a)(1).

(2) The agency will not begin a deferral until the recipient has received a notice of opportunity for a hearing under § 143.36(a)(1). The agency will not continue a deferral for more than 60 days unless a hearing has begun within that time or the time for beginning the hearing has been extended by mutual consent of the recipient and the agency head. The agency will not continue a deferral for more than 30 days after the close of a hearing unless the hearing results in a finding against the recipient.

§ 143.37 Hearings, decisions, post-termination proceedings.

Certain procedural provisions applicable to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 apply to enforcement of this part. They are 22 CFR 141.8 through 141.10.

§ 143.38 Remedial action by recipient.

Where the agency head finds a recipient has discriminated on the basis of age, the recipient shall take any remedial action that the agency head may require to overcome the effects of the discrimination. If another recipient exercises control over the recipient that has discriminated, the agency head may require both recipients to take remedial action.

§ 143.39 Alternate funds disbursal procedure.

(a) When an agency withholds funds from a recipient under these regulations, the agency head may disburse the withheld funds directly to an alternate recipient, any public or non-profit private organization or agency, or

State or political subdivision of the State.

(b) The agency head will require any alternate recipient to demonstrate:

(1) The ability to comply with these regulations; and

(2) The ability to achieve the goals of the Federal statute authorizing the program or activity.

APPENDIX A TO PART 143—LIST OF AFFECTED FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

TYPES OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE SUBJECT TO AGE DISCRIMINATION REGULATIONS

Resettlement of Refugees in the United States Under the Migration and Refugee Assistant Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*).

Diplomat in Residence Program of the Foreign Service Institute Under Title VII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1041 *et seq.*).

Assignments under section 576 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 966)

APPENDIX B TO PART 143—LIST OF AFFECTED FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

TYPES OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY SUBJECT TO AGE DISCRIMINATION REGULATIONS

Educational and Cultural Exchanges under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431–1479).

APPENDIX C TO PART 143—LIST OF AFFECTED PROGRAMS

TYPES OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTERED BY AID SUBJECT TO AGE DISCRIMINATION REGULATIONS

1. Grants to research and educational institutions in the United States to strengthen their capacity to develop and carry out programs concerned with the economic and social development of developing countries (Section 122(d), Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2151(d)).

2. Grants to land grant and other qualified agricultural universities and colleges in the United States to develop their capabilities to assist developing countries in agricultural teaching, research and extension services (Section 297, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2220(b)).

3. Grants to private and voluntary agencies, non-profit organizations, educational institutions, and other qualified organizations for programs in the United States to promote the economic and social development of developing countries (Sections 103–106, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2151a–2151d).

PART 144—ENFORCEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec.

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144.171–144.999 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 794.

SOURCE: 51 FR 22890, 22896, June 23, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 144.101 Purpose.

This part effectuates section 119 of the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978, which amended section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies or the United States Postal Service.

§ 144.102 Application.

This part applies to all programs or activities conducted by the agency.

§ 144.103 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, the term—

Assistant Attorney General means the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice.

Auxiliary aids means services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities conducted by the agency. For example, auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired vision include readers, brailled materials, audio recordings, telecommunications devices and other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired hearing include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's), interpreters, notetakers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Complete complaint means a written statement that contains the complainant's name and address and describes the agency's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the agency of the nature and date of the alleged violation of section 504. It shall be signed by the complainant or by someone authorized to do so on his or her behalf. Complaints filed on behalf of classes or third parties shall describe or identify (by name, if possible) the alleged victims of discrimination.

Facility means all or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other conveyances, or other real or personal property.

Handicapped person means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment.

As used in this definition, the phrase:

(1) *Physical or mental impairment* includes—

(i) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or

(ii) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term ''physical or mental impairment'' includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, and drug addiction and alocoholism.

(2) *Major life activities* includes functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

(3) *Has a record of such an impairment* means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(4) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means—

(i) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but is treated by the agency as constituting such a limitation;

(ii) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or

(iii) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this definition but is treated by the agency as having such an impairment.

Historic preservation programs means programs conducted by the agency that have preservation of historic properties as a primary purpose.

Historic properties means those properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or properties designated as historic under a statute of the appropriate State or local government body.

Qualified handicapped person means—

(1) With respect to preschool, elementary, or secondary education services provided by the agency, a handicapped person who is a member of a class of persons otherwise entitled by statute,

regulation, or agency policy to receive education services from the agency.

(2) With respect to any other agency program or activity under which a person is required to perform services or to achieve a level of accomplishment, a handicapped person who meets the essential eligibility requirements and who can acheive the purpose of the program or activity without modifications in the program or activity that the agency can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in its nature;

(3) With respect to any other program or activity, a handicapped person who meets the essential eligibility requirements for participation in, or receipt of benefits from, that program or activity; and

(4) *Qualified handicapped person* is defined for purposes of employment in 29 CFR 1613.702(f), which is made applicable to this part by § 144.140.

Section 504 means section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–112, 87 Stat. 394 (29 U.S.C. 794)), as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–516, 88 Stat. 1617), and the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–602, 92 Stat. 2955). As used in this part, section 504 applies only to programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies and not to federally assisted programs.

Substantial impairment means a significant loss of the integrity of finished materials, design quality, or special character resulting from a permanent alteration.

§§ 144.104–144.109 [Reserved]

§ 144.110 Self-evaluation.

(a) The agency shall, by August 24, 1987, evaluate its current policies and practices, and the effects thereof, that do not or may not meet the requirements of this part, and, to the extent modification of any such policies and practices is required, the agency shall proceed to make the necessary modifications.

(b) The agency shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including handicapped persons or organizations representing handicapped persons, to participate in the self-evaluation process by submitting comments (both oral and written).

(c) The agency shall, until three years following the completion of the self-evaluation, maintain on file and make available for public inspection:

(1) A description of areas examined and any problems identified, and

(2) A description of any modifications made.

§ 144.111 Notice.

The agency shall make available to employees, applicants, participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons such information regarding the provisions of this part and its applicability to the programs or activities conducted by the agency, and make such information available to them in such manner as the head of the agency finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by section 504 and this regulation.

§§ 144.112–144.129 [Reserved]

§ 144.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.

(a) No qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

(b)(1) The agency, in providing any aid, benefit, or service, may not, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, on the basis of handicap—

(i) Deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service;

(ii) Afford a qualified handicapped person an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded others;

(iii) Provide a qualified handicapped person with an aid, benefit, or service that is not as effective in affording equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement as that provided to others;

(iv) Provide different or separate aid, benefits, or services to handicapped persons or to any class of handicapped persons than is provided to others unless such action is necessary to provide qualified handicapped persons with aid, benefits, or services that are as effective as those provided to others;

(v) Deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate as a member of planning or advisory boards; or

(vi) Otherwise limit a qualified handicapped person in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others receiving the aid, benefit, or service.

(2) The agency may not deny a qualified handicapped person the opportunity to participate in programs or activities that are not separate or different, despite the existence of permissibly separate or different programs or activities.

(3) The agency may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangments, utilize criteria or methods of administration the purpose or effect of which would—

(i) Subject qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap; or

(ii) Defeat or substantially impair accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to handicapped persons.

(4) The agency may not, in determining the site or location of a facility, make selections the purpose or effect of which would—

(i) Exclude handicapped persons from, deny them the benefits of, or otherwise subject them to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency; or

(ii) Defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to handicapped persons.

(5) The agency, in the selection of procurement contractors, may not use criteria that subject qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap.

(6) The agency may not administer a licensing or certification program in a manner that subjects qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap, nor may the agency establish requirements for the programs or activities of licensees or certified entities that subject qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap. However, the programs or activities of entities that are licensed or certified by the agency are not, themselves, covered by this part.

(c) The exclusion of nonhandicapped persons from the benefits of a program limited by Federal statute or Executive order to handicapped persons or the exclusion of a specific class of handicapped persons from a program limited by Federal statute or Executive order to a different class of handicapped persons is not prohibited by this part.

(d) The agency shall administer programs and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified handicapped persons.

§§ 144.131–144.139 [Reserved]

§ 144.140 Employment.

No qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be subjected to discrimination in employment under any program or activity conducted by the agency. The definitions, requirements, and procedures of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791), as established by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 29 CFR part 1613, shall apply to employment in federally conducted programs or activities.

§§ 144.141–144.148 [Reserved]

§ 144.149 Program accessibility: Discrimination prohibited.

Except as otherwise provided in § 144.150, no qualified handicapped person shall, because the agency's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by handicapped persons, be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

§ 144.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.

(a) *General.* The agency shall operate each program or activity so that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and

usable by handicapped persons. This paragraph does not—

(1) Necessarily require the agency to make each of its existing facilities accessible to and usable by handicapped persons;

(2) In the case of historic preservation programs, require the agency to take any action that would result in a substantial impairment of significant historic features of an historic property; or

(3) Require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with § 144.150(a) would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that handicapped persons receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

(b) *Methods*—(1) *General.* The agency may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible buildings, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock, or any other methods that result in making its programs or activities readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons. The agency is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. The agency, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet accessibility requirements to the extent compelled by the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), and any regulations implementing it. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, the agency shall give priority to those methods that offer programs and activities to qualified handicapped persons in the most integrated setting appropriate.

(2) *Historic preservation programs.* In meeting the requirements of § 144.150(a) in historic preservation programs, the agency shall give priority to methods that provide physical access to handicapped persons. In cases where a physical alteration to an historic property is not required because of § 144.150(a)(2) or (a)(3), alternative methods of achieving program accessibility include—

(i) Using audio-visual materials and devices to depict those portions of an historic property that cannot otherwise be made accessible;

(ii) Assigning persons to guide handicapped persons into or through portions of historic properties that cannot otherwise be made accessible; or

(iii) Adopting other innovative methods.

(c) *Time period for compliance.* The agency shall comply with the obligations established under this section by October 21, 1986, except that where structural changes in facilities are undertaken, such changes shall be made by August 22, 1989, but in any event as expeditiously as possible.

(d) *Transition plan.* In the event that structural changes to facilities will be undertaken to achieve program accessibility, the agency shall develop, by February 23, 1987, a transition plan setting forth the steps necessary to complete such changes. The agency shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including handicapped persons or organizations representing handicapped persons, to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments (both oral and written). A copy of the transition plan

shall be made available for public inspection. The plan shall, at a minimum—

(1) Identify physical obstacles in the agency's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs or activities to handicapped persons;

(2) Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible;

(3) Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period; and

(4) Indicate the official responsible for implementation of the plan.

§ 144.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.

Each building or part of a building that is constructed or altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of the agency shall be designed, constructed, or altered so as to be readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons. The definitions, requirements, and standards of the Architectural Barriers Act (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), as established in 41 CFR 101–19.600 to 101–19.607, apply to buildings covered by this section.

§§ 144.152–144.159 [Reserved]

§ 144.160 Communications.

(a) The agency shall take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication with applicants, participants, personnel of other Federal entities, and members of the public.

(1) The agency shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids where necessary to afford a handicapped person an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a program or activity conducted by the agency.

(i) In determining what type of auxiliary aid is necessary, the agency shall give primary consideration to the requests of the handicapped person.

(ii) The agency need not provide individually prescribed devices, readers for personal use or study, or other devices of a personal nature.

(2) Where the agency communicates with applicants and beneficiaries by telephone, telecommunication devices for deaf person (TDD's) or equally effective telecommunication systems shall be used.

(b) The agency shall ensure that interested persons, including persons with impaired vision or hearing, can obtain information as to the existence and location of accessible services, activities, and facilities.

(c) The agency shall provide signage at a primary entrance to each of its inaccessible facilities, directing users to a location at which they can obtain information about accessible facilities. The international symbol for accessibility shall be used at each primary entrance of an accessible facility.

(d) This section does not require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and adminstrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with § 144.160 would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this section would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, handicapped persons receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

§§ 144.161–144.169 [Reserved]

§ 144.170 Compliance procedures.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this section applies to all allegations of discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by the agency.

(b) The agency shall process complaints alleging violations of section 504 with respect to employment according to the procedures established by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 29 CFR part 1613 pursuant to section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791).

(c) The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights shall be responsible for coordinating implementation of this section. Complaints may be sent to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights, Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Room 3214, Washington, DC 20520.

(d) The agency shall accept and investigate all complete complaints for which it has jurisdiction. All complete complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged act of discrimination. The agency may extend this time period for good cause.

(e) If the agency receives a complaint over which it does not have jurisdiction, it shall promptly notify the complainant and shall make reasonable efforts to refer the complaint to the appropriate government entity.

(f) The agency shall notify the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board upon receipt of any complaint alleging that a building or facility that is subject to the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), or section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 792), is not readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons.

(g) Within 180 days of the receipt of a complete complaint for which it has jurisdiction, the agency shall notify the complainant of the results of the investigation in a letter containing—

(1) Findings of fact and conclusions of law;

(2) A description of a remedy for each violation found; and

(3) A notice of the right to appeal.

(h) Appeals of the findings of fact and conclusions of law or remedies must be filed by the complainant within 90 days of receipt from the agency of the letter required by §144.170(g). The agency may extend this time for good cause.

(i) Timely appeals shall be accepted and processed by the head of the agency.

(j) The head of the agency shall notify the complainant of the results of the appeal within 60 days of the receipt of the request. If the head of the agency determines that additional information is needed from the complainant, he or she shall have 60 days from the date of receipt of the additional information to make his or her determination on the appeal.

(k) The time limits cited in paragraphs (g) and (j) of this section may be extended with the permission of the Assistant Attorney General.

(l) The agency may delegate its authority for conducting complaint investigations to other Federal agencies, except that the authority for making the final determination may not be delegated to another agency.

[51 FR 22890, 22896, June 23, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 22890, June 23, 1986]

§§ 144.171–144.999 [Reserved]

PART 145—GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

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APPENDIX A TO PART 145—CLAUSES FOR CONTRACTS AND SMALL PURCHASES AWARDED BY RECIPIENT

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2658.1; OMB Circular A–110 (64 FR 54926, October 8, 1999).

SOURCE: 59 FR 18731, Apr. 20, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 145.1 Purpose.

This regulation establishes uniform administrative requirements for Department of State grants and cooperative agreements awarded to institutions of higher-education, hospitals, other nonprofit organizations, and commercial organizations, except that § 145.36(d)(1) shall not apply to commercial organizations. Non-profit organizations that implement Federal programs for the States are also subject to State requirements. Copies of the OMB circulars mentioned in this part may be ordered from the Office of Management and Budget Publications Office (202) 395–7000.

[59 FR 18731, Apr. 20, 1994, as amended at 65 FR 14409, Mar. 16, 2000]

§ 145.2 Definitions.

(a) *Accrued expenditures* means the charges incurred by the recipient during a given period requiring the provision of funds for:

(1) Goods and other tangible property received;

(2) Services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients, and other payees; and,

(3) Other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance is required.

(b) *Accrued income* means the sum of:

(1) Earnings during a given period from—

(i) Services performed by the recipient, and

(ii) Goods and other tangible property delivered to purchasers, and

(2) Amounts becoming owed to the recipient for which no current services or performance is required by the recipient.

(c) *Acquisition cost of equipment* means the net invoice price of the equipment, including the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the property usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges, such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance, shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the recipient's regular accounting practices.

(d) *Advance* means a payment made by Treasury check or other appropriate payment mechanism to a recipient upon its request either before outlays are made by the recipient or through the use of predetermined payment schedules.

(e) *Award* means financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and other agreements in the form of money or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient. The term does not include: Technical assistance, which provides services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; and, contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations.

(f) *Cash contributions* means the recipient's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the recipient by third parties.

(g) *Closeout* means the process by which an awarding agency determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the award have been completed by the recipient and awarding agency.

(h) *Contract* means a procurement contract under an award or subaward, and a procurement subcontract under a recipient's or subrecipient's contract.

(i) *Cooperative agreement,* as defined in 31 U.S.C. 6305, means a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the United States Government and a recipient when the principal purpose of the relationship is to transfer a thing of value to the recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by law, instead of acquiring property or services for the direct use of the United States Government, and substantial involvement is expected between the awarding agency and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated in the agreement.

(j) *Cost sharing or matching* means that portion of project or program costs not borne by the Federal Government.

(k) *Date of completion* means the date on which all work under an award is completed or the date on the award document, or any supplement or amendment thereto, on which Federal sponsorship ends.

(l) *Disallowed costs* means those charges to an award that the awarding agency determines to be unallowable, in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles or other terms and conditions contained in the award.

(m) *Equipment* means tangible nonexpendable personal property including exempt property charged directly to the award having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more per unit. However, consistent with recipient policy, lower limits may be established.

(n) *Excess property* means property under the control of any awarding agency that, as determined by the head thereof, is no longer required for its needs or the discharge of its responsibilities.

(o) *Exempt property* means tangible personal property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds, where the awarding agency has statutory authority to vest title in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government. An example of exempt property authority is contained in the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (31 U.S.C. 6306), for property acquired under an award to conduct basic or applied research by a non-profit institution of higher education or non-profit organization whose principal purpose is conducting scientific research.

(p) *Federal awarding agency or awarding agency* means the Federal agency that provides an award to the recipient.

(q) *Federal funds authorized* means the total amount of Federal funds obligated by the Federal Government for use by the recipient. This amount may include any authorized carryover of unobligated funds from prior funding periods when permitted by agency regulations or agency implementing instructions.

(r) *Federal share* of real property, equipment, or supplies means that percentage of the property's acquisition costs and any improvement expenditures paid with Federal funds.

(s) *Funding period* means the period of time when Federal funding is available for obligation by the recipient.

(t) *Grant,* as defined in 31 U.S.C. 6304, means a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the United States Government and a recipient when the principal purpose of the relationship is to transfer a thing of value to the recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by law, instead of acquiring property or services for the direct use of the United States Government, and substantial involvement is not expected between the awarding agency and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated in the agreement.

(u) *Intangible property and debt instruments* means, but is not limited to, trademarks, copyrights, patents and patent applications and such property as loans, notes and other debt instruments, lease agreements, stock and other instruments of property ownership, whether considered tangible or intangible.

(v) *Obligations* means the amounts of orders placed, contracts and grants awarded, services received and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the recipient during the same or a future period.

(w) *Outlays or expenditures* means charges made to the project or program. They may be reported on a cash or accrual basis. For reports prepared on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense charged, the value of third party in-kind contributions applied and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients. For reports prepared on an accrual basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the net increase (or decrease) in the amounts owed by the recipient for goods and other property received, for services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients and other payees and other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance are required.

(x) *Personal property* means property of any kind except real property. It may be tangible, having physical existence, or intangible, having no physical existence, such as copyrights, patents, or securities.

(y) *Prior approval* means written approval by an authorized official evidencing prior consent.

(z) *Program income* means gross income earned by the recipient that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the award (see exclusions in §145.24 (e) and (h)). Program income includes, but is not limited to, income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of real or personal property acquired under federally-funded projects, the sale of commodities or items fabricated under an award, license fees and royalties on patents and copyrights, and interest on loans made with award funds. Interest earned on advances of Federal funds is not program income. Except as otherwise provided in awarding agency regulations or the terms and conditions of the award, program income does not include the receipt of principal on loans, rebates, credits, discounts, etc., or interest earned on any of them.

(aa) *Project costs* means all allowable costs, as set forth in the applicable Federal cost principles, incurred by a recipient and the value of the contributions made by third parties in accomplishing the objectives of the award during the project period.

(bb) *Project period* means the period established in the award document during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends.

(cc) *Property* means, unless otherwise stated, real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments.

(dd) *Real property* means land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, but excludes movable machinery and equipment.

(ee) *Recipient* means an organization receiving financial assistance directly from Federal awarding agencies to carry out a project or program.

(1) The term includes public and private institutions of higher education; public and private hospitals; other quasi-public and private non-profit organizations such as, but not limited to,

community action agencies, research institutes, educational associations, and health centers; and commercial organizations receiving grants or cooperative agreements from the Department.

(2) The term does not include any of the following which are recipients, subrecipients, or contractors or subcontractors of recipients or subrecipients:

(i) Foreign organizations (governmental or non-governmental);

(ii) International organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations); or

(iii) Organizations whose assistance agreement is for work to be performed outside the United States.

(3) The term does not include government-owned contractor-operated facilities or research centers providing continued support for mission-oriented, large-scale programs that are government-owned or controlled, or are designated as federally-funded research and development centers.

(ff) *Research and development* means all research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are supported at universities, colleges, and other non-profit institutions. ''Research'' is defined as a systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. ''Development'' is the systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes. The term research also includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function.

(gg) *Small awards* means a grant or cooperative agreement not exceeding $100,000 or the small purchase limitation fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11), whichever is greater.

(hh) *Small purchase limitation*, for procurements transactions awarded by recipients, means $100,000 or the small purchase limitation fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11), whichever is greater.

(ii) *Subaward* means an award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, made under an award by a recipient to an eligible subrecipient or by a subrecipient to a lower tier subrecipient. The term includes financial assistance when provided by any legal agreement, even if the agreement is called a contract, but does not include procurement of goods and services nor does it include any form of assistance which is excluded from the definition of ''award'' in § 145.2(e).

(jj) *Subrecipient* means the legal entity to which a subaward is made and which is accountable to the recipient for the use of the funds provided. The term may include foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations) at the discretion of the awarding agency.

(kk) *Supplies* means all personal property excluding equipment, intangible property, and debt instruments as defined in this section, and inventions of a contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement (''subject inventions''), as defined in 37 CFR part 401, ''Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements.''

(ll) *Suspension* means an action by a awarding agency that temporarily withdraws Federal sponsorship under an award, pending corrective action by the recipient or pending a decision to terminate the award by the awarding agency. Suspension of an award is a separate action from suspension under Federal agency regulations implementing E.O.s 12549 and 12689, ''Debarment and Suspension.''

(mm) *Termination* means the cancellation of Federal sponsorship, in whole or in part, under an agreement at any time prior to the date of completion.

(nn) *Third party in-kind contributions* means the value of non-cash contributions provided by non-Federal third parties. Third party in-kind contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting

and specifically identifiable to the project or program.

(oo) *Unliquidated obligations,* for financial reports prepared on a cash basis, means the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient that have not been paid. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, they represent the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient for which an outlay has not been recorded.

(pp) *Unobligated balance* means the portion of the funds authorized by the awarding agency that has not been obligated by the recipient and is determined by deducting the cumulative obligations from the cumulative funds authorized.

(qq) *Unrecovered indirect cost* means the difference between the amount awarded and the amount which could have been awarded under the recipient's approved negotiated indirect cost rate.

(rr) *Working capital advance* means a procedure where by funds are advanced to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period.

§ 145.3 Effect on other issuances.

For awards subject to this regulation, all administrative requirements of codified program regulations, program manuals, handbooks and other nonregulatory materials which are inconsistent with the requirements of this regulation are superseded, except to the extent they are required by statute, or authorized in accordance with the deviations provision in § 145.4.

§ 145.4 Deviations.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) may grant exceptions for classes of grants or recipients subject to the requirements of this regulation when exceptions are not prohibited by statute. However, in the interest of maximum uniformity, exceptions from the requirements of this regulation shall be permitted only in unusual circumstances. The Department may apply more restrictive requirements to a class of recipients when approved by OMB. The Department may apply less restrictive requirements when issuing small awards, except for those requirements which are statutory. Exceptions on a case-by-case basis may also be made by the Department. Deviation requests shall be submitted to the Office of the Procurement Executive (A/OPE) for approval or transmittal to OMB.

§ 145.5 Subawards.

Unless sections of this regulation specifically exclude subrecipients from coverage, the provisions of this regulation shall be applied to subrecipients performing work under awards if such subrecipients are institutions of higher education, hospitals or other non-profit organizations. State and local government subrecipients are subject to the provisions of part 135 of this chapter implementing the grants management common rule, ''Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments.''

Subpart B—Pre-Award Requirements

§ 145.10 Purpose.

Sections 145.11 through 145.17 prescribe forms and instructions and other pre-award matters to be used in applying for Federal awards.

§ 145.11 Pre-award policies.

(a) *Use of grants and cooperative agreements, and contracts.* In each instance, the awarding agency shall decide on the appropriate award instrument (*i.e.*, grant, cooperative agreement, or contract). The Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (31 U.S.C. 6301–08) governs the use of grants, cooperative agreements and contracts. A grant or cooperative agreement shall be used only when the principal purpose of a transaction is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. The statutory criterion for choosing between grants and cooperative agreements is that for the latter, ''substantial involvement is expected between the executive agency and the State, local government, or other recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated in the agreement.'' Contracts shall be used when the principal purpose is acquisition of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government. The Department may not

award grants or cooperative agreements unless specific statutory authority exists for a program allowing the award of Federal assistance.

(b) *Public notice and priority setting.*

(1) The Department shall notify the public of its intended funding priorities for discretionary grant programs, except for:

(i) Awards for which funding priorities are established by Federal statute,

(ii) Small awards, and

(iii) Awards for which program purposes would not be served by public notice.

(2) In the case of the exception in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section, the award file shall be documented with the rationale for not issuing a public notice.

§ 145.12 Forms for applying for Federal assistance.

(a) Department Grants Officers shall comply with the applicable report clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320, ''Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public,'' with regard to all forms used by the awarding agency in place of or as a supplement to the Standard Form 424 (SF–424) series.

(b) Applicants shall use the SF–424 series or those forms and instructions prescribed by the Grants Officer and approved by the Office of the Procurement Executive (A/OPE).

(c) For Federal programs covered by Executive Order 12372, ''Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs,'' the applicant shall complete the appropriate sections of the SF–424 (Application for Federal Assistance) indicating whether the application was subject to review by the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC). The name and address of the SPOC for a particular State can be obtained from the awarding agency or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. The SPOC shall advise the applicant whether the program for which application is made has been selected by that State for review.

(d) Department Grants Officers who do not use the SF–424 form should indicate whether the application is subject to review by the State under Executive Order 12372.

§ 145.13 Debarment and suspension.

The Department and recipients shall comply with the nonprocurement debarment and suspension common rule implementing Executive Orders 12549 and 12689, ''Debarment and Suspension,'' as implemented in 22 CFR part 137. This common rule restricts subawards and contracts with certain parties that are debarred, suspended or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs or activities.

§ 145.14 Special award conditions.

If an applicant or recipient: has a history of poor performance, is not financially stable, has a management system that does not meet the standards prescribed in this regulation, has not conformed to the terms and conditions of a previous award, or is not otherwise responsible, the Department may impose additional requirements as needed, provided that such applicant or recipient is notified in writing as to: The nature of the additional requirements, the reason why the additional requirements are being imposed, the nature of the corrective action needed, the time allowed for completing the corrective actions, and the method for requesting reconsideration of the additional requirements imposed. Any special conditions shall be promptly removed once the conditions that prompted them have been corrected.

§ 145.15 Metric system of measurement.

The Metric Conversion Act, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act (15 U.S.C. 205) declares that the metric system is the preferred measurement system for U.S. trade and commerce. The Act requires each Federal agency to establish a date or dates in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, when the metric system of measurement will be used in the agency's procurements, grants, and other business-related activities. Metric implementation may take longer where the use of the system is initially impractical or likely to cause significant inefficiencies in the accomplishment of federally-funded activities. Federal awarding agencies shall follow the provisions of E.O. 12770, ''Metric

Usage in Federal Government Programs.''

§ 145.16 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (Pub. L. 94–580 codified at 42 U.S.C. 6962), any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds must comply with section 6002. Section 6002 requires that preference be given in procurement programs to the purchase of specific products containing recycled materials identified in guidelines developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (40 CFR parts 247–254). Accordingly, State and local institutions of higher education, hospitals, and non-profit organizations that receive direct Federal awards or other Federal funds shall give preference in their procurement programs funded with Federal funds to the purchase of recycled products pursuant to the EPA guidelines.

§ 145.17 Certifications and representations.

Unless prohibited by statute or codified regulation, the Department is authorized to accept and encourages recipients to submit certifications and representations required by statute, executive order, or regulation on an annual basis, if the recipients have ongoing and continuing relationships with the Department. Annual certifications and representations shall be signed by responsible officials with the authority to ensure recipients' compliance with the pertinent requirements.

Subpart C—Post-Award Requirements

FINANCIAL AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

§ 145.20 Purpose of financial and program management.

Sections 145.21 through 145.28 prescribe standards for financial management systems, methods for making payments and rules for: Satisfying cost sharing and matching requirements, accounting for program income, budget revision approvals, making audits, determining allowability of cost, and establishing fund availability.

§ 145.21 Standards for financial management systems.

(a) The Department shall require recipients to relate financial data to performance data and develop unit cost information whenever practical.

(b) Recipients' financial management systems shall provide for the following.

(1) Accurate, current and complete disclosure of the financial results of each federally-sponsored project or program in accordance with the reporting requirements set forth in § 145.52. If the Department requires reporting on an accrual basis from a recipient that maintains its records on other than an accrual basis, the recipient shall not be required to establish an accrual accounting system. These recipients may develop such accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(2) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for federally-sponsored activities. These records shall contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, income and interest.

(3) Effective control over and accountability for all funds, property and other assets. Recipients shall adequately safeguard all such assets and assure they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(4) Comparison of outlays with budget amounts for each award. Whenever appropriate, financial information should be related to performance and unit cost data.

(5) Written procedures to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds to the recipient from the U.S. Treasury and the issuance or redemption of checks, warrants or payments by other means for program purposes by the recipient. To the extent that the provisions of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA) (Pub. L. 101–453) govern, payment methods of State agencies, instrumentalities, and fiscal agents shall be consistent with CMIA Treasury-State Agreements or the CMIA default procedures codified at 31 CFR part 205, ''Withdrawal of Cash

from the Treasury for Advances under Federal Grant and Other Programs.''

(6) Written procedures for determining the reasonableness, allocability and allowability of costs in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Federal cost principles and the terms and conditions of the award.

(7) Accounting records including cost accounting records that are supported by source documentation.

(c) Where the Federal Government guarantees or insures the repayment of money borrowed by the recipient, the Department, at its discretion, may require adequate bonding and insurance if the bonding and insurance requirements of the recipient are not deemed adequate to protect the interest of the Federal Government.

(d) The Department may require adequate fidelity bond coverage where the recipient lacks sufficient coverage to protect the Federal Government's interest.

(e) Where bonds are required in the situations described above, the bonds shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties, as prescribed in 31 CFR part 223, ''Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States.''

§ 145.22 Payment.

(a) Payment methods shall minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the United States Treasury and the issuance or redemption of checks, warrants, or payment by other means by the recipients. Payment methods of State agencies or instrumentalities shall be consistent with Treasury-State CMIA agreements or default procedures codified at 31 CFR part 205.

(b) Recipients are to be paid in advance, provided they maintain or demonstrate the willingness to maintain: Written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the recipient, and financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability as established in § 145.21. Cash advances to a recipient organization shall be limited to the minimum amounts needed and be timed to be in accordance with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the recipient organization in carrying out the purpose of the approved program or project. The timing and amount of cash advances shall be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the recipient organization for direct program or project costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs.

(c) Whenever possible, advances shall be consolidated to cover anticipated cash needs for all awards made by the Department to the recipient.

(1) Advance payment mechanisms include, but are not limited to, Treasury check and electronic funds transfer.

(2) Advance payment mechanisms are subject to 31 CFR part 205.

(3) Recipients shall be authorized to submit requests for advances and reimbursements at least monthly when electronic fund transfers are not used.

(d) Requests for Treasury check advance payment shall be submitted on SF–270, ''Request for Advance or Reimbursement,'' or other forms as may be authorized by OMB (e.g., SF–1034). This form is not to be used when Treasury check advance payments are made to the recipient automatically through the use of a predetermined payment schedule or if precluded by special Department instructions for electronic funds transfer.

(e) Reimbursement is the preferred method when the requirements in paragraph (b) cannot be met. The Department may also use this method on any construction agreement, or if the major portion of the construction project is accomplished through private market financing or Federal loans, and the Federal assistance constitutes a minor portion of the project.

(1) When the reimbursement method is used, the Department shall make payment within 30 days after receipt of the billing, unless the billing is improper.

(2) Recipients shall be authorized to submit request for reimbursement at least monthly when electronic funds transfers are not used.

(f) If a recipient cannot meet the criteria for advance payments and the Department has determined that reimbursement is not feasible because the recipient lacks sufficient working capital, the Department may provide cash

on a working capital advance basis. Under this procedure, the Department shall advance cash to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for an initial period generally geared to the awardee's disbursing cycle. Thereafter, the Department shall reimburse the recipient for its actual cash disbursements. The working capital advance method of payment shall not be used for recipients unwilling or unable to provide timely advances to their subrecipient to meet the subrecipient's actual cash disbursements.

(g) To the extent available, recipients shall disburse funds available from repayments to and interest earned on a revolving fund, program income, rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries and interest earned on such funds before requesting additional cash payments.

(h) Unless otherwise required by statute, the Department shall not withhold payments for proper charges made by recipients at any time during the project period unless paragraphs (h) (1) or (2) of this section apply.

(1) A recipient has failed to comply with the project objectives, the terms and conditions of the award, or Federal reporting requirements.

(2) The recipient or subrecipient is delinquent in a debt to the United States as defined in OMB Circular A–129, ''Managing Federal Credit Programs.'' Under such conditions, the Department may, upon reasonable notice, inform the recipient that payments shall not be made for obligations incurred after a specified date until the conditions are corrected or the indebtedness to the Federal Government is liquidated.

(i) Standards governing the use of banks and other institutions as depositories of funds advanced under awards are as follows.

(1) Except for situations described in paragraph (i)(2), the Department shall not require separate depository accounts for funds provided to a recipient or establish any eligibility requirements for depositories for funds provided to a recipient. However, recipients must be able to account for the receipt, obligation and expenditure of funds.

(2) Advances of Federal funds shall be deposited and maintained in insured accounts whenever possible.

(j) Consistent with the national goal of expanding the opportunities for women-owned and minority-owned business enterprises, recipients shall be encouraged to use women-owned and minority-owned banks (a bank which is owned at least 50 percent by women or minority group members).

(k) Recipients shall maintain advances of Federal funds in interest bearing accounts, unless paragraphs (k) (1), (2) or (3) of this section apply.

(1) The recipient receives less than $120,000 in Federal awards per year.

(2) The best reasonably available interest bearing account would not be expected to earn interest in excess of $250 per year on Federal cash balances.

(3) The depository would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be feasible within the expected Federal and non-Federal cash resources.

(l) For those entities where CMIA and its implementing regulations do not apply, interest earned on Federal advances deposited in interest bearing accounts shall be remitted annually to the Department for submission to Treasury. Interest amounts up to $250 per year may be retained by the recipient for administrative expense. State universities and hospitals shall comply with CMIA, as it pertains to interest. If an entity subject to CMIA uses its own funds to pay pre-award costs for discretionary awards without prior written approval from the Department, it waives its right to recover the interest under CMIA.

(m) Except as noted elsewhere in this regulation, only the following forms shall be authorized for the recipients in requesting advances and reimbursements. The Department shall not require more than an original and two copies of these forms except if OMB approval is obtained.

(1) *SF–270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement.* The Department shall use the SF–270 as a standard form for all nonconstruction programs when electronic funds transfer or predetermined advance methods are not used. Grants Officers may use forms equivalent to the SF–270 if approved in writing by

the Office of the Procurement Executive (A/OPE). The Department has the option of using the SF–270 for construction programs in lieu of the SF–271, ''Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.''

(2) *SF–271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs*. The Department shall use the SF–271 as the standard form to be used for requesting reimbursement for construction programs. However, the Department may substitute the SF–270 when the Department determines that it provides adequate information to meet Federal needs.

§ 145.23 Cost sharing or matching.

(a) All contributions, including cash and third party in-kind, shall be accepted as part of the recipient's cost sharing or matching when such contributions meet all of the following criteria.

(1) Are verifiable from the recipient's records.

(2) Are not included as contributions for any other Federally-assisted project or program.

(3) Are necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives.

(4) Are allowable under the applicable cost principles.

(5) Are not paid by the Federal Government under another award, except where authorized by Federal statute to be used for cost sharing or matching.

(6) Are provided for in the approved budget when required by the Department.

(7) Conform to other provisions of this regulation, as applicable.

(b) Unrecovered indirect costs may be included as part of cost sharing or matching only with the prior approval of the Department Grants Officer.

(c) Values for recipient contributions of services and property shall be established in accordance with the applicable cost principles. If the Department authorizes recipients to donate buildings or land for construction/facilities acquisition projects or long-term use, the value of the donated property for cost sharing or matching shall be the lesser of paragraphs (c) (1) or (2) of this section.

(1) The certified value of the remaining life of the property recorded in the recipient's accounting records at the time of donation.

(2) *The current fair market value*. However, when there is sufficient justification, the Department may approve the use of the current fair market value of the donated property, even if it exceeds the certified value at the time of donation to the project.

(d) Volunteer services furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor may be counted as cost sharing or matching if the service is an integral and necessary part of an approved project or program. Rates for volunteer services shall be consistent with those paid for similar work in the recipient's organization. In those instances in which the required skills are not found in the recipient organization, rates shall be consistent with those paid for similar work in the labor market in which the recipient competes for the kind of services involved. In either case, paid fringe benefits that are reasonable, allowable, and allocable may be included in the valuation.

(e) When an employer other than the recipient furnishes the services of an employee, these services shall be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay (plus an amount of fringe benefits that are reasonable, allowable, and allocable, but exclusive of overhead costs), provided these services are in the same skill for which the employee is normally paid.

(f) Donated supplies may include such items as expendable equipment, office supplies, laboratory supplies or workshop and classroom supplies. Value assessed to donated supplies included in the cost sharing or matching share shall be reasonable and shall not exceed the fair market value of the property at the time of the donation.

(g) The method used for determining cost sharing or matching for donated equipment, buildings and land for which title passes to the recipient may differ according to the purpose of the award, if paragraph (g) (1) or (2) of this section apply.

(1) If the purpose of the award is to assist the recipient in the acquisition of equipment, buildings or land, the

total value of the donated property may be claimed as cost sharing or matching.

(2) If the purpose of the award is to support activities that require the use of equipment, buildings or land, normally only depreciation or use charges for equipment and buildings may be made. However, the full value of equipment or other capital assets and fair rental charges for land may be allowed, provided that the Department has approved the charges.

(h) The value of donated property shall be determined in accordance with the usual accounting policies of the recipient, with the following qualifications.

(1) The value of donated land and buildings shall not exceed its fair market value at the time of donation to the recipient as established by an independent appraiser (e.g., certified real property appraiser or General Services Administration representative) and certified by a responsible official of the recipient.

(2) The value of donated equipment shall not exceed the fair market value of equipment of the same age and condition at the time of donation.

(3) The value of donated space shall not exceed the fair rental value of comparable space as established by an independent appraisal of comparable space and facilities in a privately-owned building in the same locality.

(4) The value of loaned equipment shall not exceed its fair rental value.

(5) The following requirements pertain to the recipient's supporting records for in-kind contributions from third parties.

(i) Volunteer services shall be documented and, to the extent feasible, supported by the same methods used by the recipient for its own employees.

(ii) The basis for determining the valuation for personal service, material, equipment, buildings and land shall be documented.

§ 145.24 Program income.

(a) The Department shall apply the standards set forth in this section in requiring recipient organizations to account for program income related to projects financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, program income earned during the project period shall be retained by the recipient and, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the award, shall be used in one or more of the ways listed in the following.

(1) Added to funds committed to the project by the Department and recipient and used to further eligible project or program objectives.

(2) Used to finance the non-Federal share of the project or program.

(3) Deducted from the total project or program allowable cost in determining the net allowable costs on which the Federal share of costs is based.

(c) When the award authorizes the disposition of program income as described in paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2), program income in excess of any limits stipulated shall be used in accordance with paragraph (b)(3).

(d) In the event that the Department does not specify in the terms and conditions of the award how program income is to be used, paragraph (b)(3) shall apply automatically to all projects or programs except research. For awards that support research, paragraph (b)(1) shall apply automatically unless the awarding agency indicates in the terms and conditions another alternative on the award or the recipient is subject to special award conditions, as indicated in § 145.14.

(e) Unless the terms and conditions of the award provide otherwise, recipients shall have no obligation to the Federal Government regarding program income earned after the end of the project period.

(f) If authorized by the terms and conditions of the award, costs incident to the generation of program income may be deducted from gross income to determine program income, provided these costs have not been charged to the award.

(g) Proceeds from the sale of property shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Property Standards (See §§ 145.30 through 145.37).

(h) Unless the terms and condition of the award provide otherwise, recipients shall have no obligation to the Federal Government with respect to program income earned from license fees and

royalties for copyrighted material, patents, patent applications, trademarks, and inventions produced under an award. However, Patent and Trademark Amendments (35 U.S.C. 18) apply to inventions made under an experimental, developmental, or research award.

§ 145.25 Revision of budget and program plans.

(a) The budget plan is the financial expression of the project or program as approved during the award process. It may include either the Federal and non-Federal share, or only the Federal share, depending upon Department requirements. It shall be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate.

(b) Recipients are required to report deviations from budget and program plans, and request prior approvals for budget and program plan revisions, in accordance with this section, unless, at the discretion of the Grants Officer, a small percentage variance is allowed by the terms of the grant or cooperative agreement.

(c) For nonconstruction awards, recipients shall request prior approvals from the Department for one or more of the following program or budget related reasons.

(1) Change in the scope or the objective of the project or program (even if there is no associated budget revision requiring prior written approval).

(2) Change in a key person specified in the application or award document.

(3) The absence for more than three months, or a 25 percent reduction in time devoted to the project, by the approved project director or principal investigator.

(4) The need for additional Federal funding.

(5) The transfer of amounts budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs, or vice versa, if approval is required by the Department.

(6) The inclusion, unless waived by the Department, of costs that require prior approval in accordance with OMB Circular A–21, ''Cost Principles for Institutions of Higher Education,'' OMB Circular A–122, ''Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations,'' or 45 CFR part 74 appendix E, ''Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals,'' or 48 CFR part 31, ''Contract Cost Principles and Procedures,'' as applicable.

(7) The transfer of funds allotted for training allowances (direct payment to trainees) to other categories of expense.

(8) Unless described in the application and funded in the approved awards, the subaward, transfer or contracting out of any work under an award. This provision does not apply to the purchase of supplies, material, equipment or general support services.

(d) No other prior approval requirements for specific items described by this regulation may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(e) Except for requirements listed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(4) of this section, Grants Officers are authorized, at their option, to waive cost-related and administrative prior written approvals required by this regulation and OMB Circulars A–21 and A–122. Such waivers may include authorizing recipients to do any one or more of the following.

(1) Incur pre-award costs 90 calendar days prior to award or more than 90 calendar days with the prior approval of the Department. All pre-award costs are incurred at the recipient's risk (*i.e.*, the Department is under no obligation to reimburse such costs if for any reason the recipient does not receive an award or if the award is less than anticipated and inadequate to cover such costs).

(2) Initiate a one-time extension of the expiration date of the award of up to 12 months unless one or more of the following conditions apply. For one-time extensions, the recipient must notify the Department in writing with the supporting reasons and revised expiration date at least 10 days before the expiration date specified in the award. This one-time extension may not be exercised merely for the purpose of using unobligated balances.

(i) The terms and conditions of award prohibit the extension.

(ii) The extension requires additional Federal funds.

(iii) The extension involves any change in the approved objectives or scope of the project.

(3) Carry forward unobligated balances to subsequent funding periods.

(4) For awards that support research, unless the Department provides otherwise in the award, the prior approval requirements described in paragraph (e) are automatically waived (*i.e.*, recipients need not obtain such prior approvals) unless one of the conditions included in paragraph (e)(2) applies.

(f) The Department may, at its option, restrict the transfer of funds among direct cost categories or programs, functions and activities for awards in which the Federal share of the project exceeds $100,000 and the cumulative amount of such transfers exceeds or is expected to exceed 10 percent of the total budget as last approved by the Grants Officer. Grants Officers shall not permit a transfer that would cause any Federal appropriation or part thereof to be used for purposes other than those consistent with the original intent of the appropriation.

(g) All other changes to nonconstruction budgets, except for the changes described in paragraph (j), do not require prior approval.

(h) For construction awards, recipients shall request prior written approval promptly from the Grants Officer for budget revisions whenever paragraphs (h) (1), (2) or (3) of this section apply.

(1) The revision results from changes in the scope or the objective of the project or program.

(2) The need arises for additional Federal funds to complete the project.

(3) A revision is desired which involves specific costs for which prior written approval requirements may be imposed consistent with applicable OMB cost principles listed in § 145.27.

(i) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(j) When the Department makes an award that provides support for both construction and nonconstruction work, the Department may require the recipient to request prior approval from the Department before making any fund or budget transfers between the two types of work supported.

(k) For both construction and nonconstruction awards, the Department shall require recipients to notify the Department in writing promptly whenever the amount of Federal authorized funds is expected to exceed the needs of the recipient for the project period by more than $5,000 or five percent of the Federal award, whichever is greater. This notification shall not be required if an application for additional funding is submitted for a continuation award.

(l) When requesting approval for budget revisions, recipients shall use the budget forms that were used in the application unless the Grants Officer indicates a letter of request suffices.

(m) Within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the request for budget revisions, the Grants Officer shall review the request and notify the recipient whether the budget revisions have been approved. If the revision is still under consideration at the end of 30 calendar days, the Grants Officer shall inform the recipient in writing of the date when the recipient may expect the decision.

§ 145.26 Non-Federal audits.

(a) Recipients and subrecipients that are institutions of higher education or other non-profit organizations (including hospitals) shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507) and revised OMB Circular A–133, ''Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.''

(b) State and local governments shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507) and revised OMB Circular A–133, ''Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.''

(c) For-profit hospitals not covered by the audit provisions of revised OMB Circular A–133 shall be subject to the audit requirements of the Federal awarding agencies.

(d) Commercial organizations shall be subject to the audit requirements of the Department or the prime recipient as incorporated into the award document.

[59 FR 18731, Apr. 20, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45939, 45941, Aug. 29, 1997]

§ 145.27 Allowable costs.

For each kind of recipient, there is a set of Federal principles for determining allowable costs. Allowability of costs shall be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the entity incurring the costs. Thus, allowability of costs incurred by State, local or federally-recognized Indian tribal governments is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–87, ''Cost Principles for State and Local Governments.'' The allowability of costs incurred by non-profit organizations is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–122, ''Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations.'' The allowability of costs incurred by institutions of higher education is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–21, ''Cost Principles for Educational Institutions.'' The allowability of costs incurred by hospitals is determined in accordance with the provisions of appendix E of 45 CFR part 74, ''Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development Under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals.'' The allowability of costs incurred by commercial organizations and those non-profit organizations listed in Attachment C to Circular A–122 is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) at 48 CFR part 31.

§ 145.28 Period of availability of funds.

Where a funding period is specified, a recipient may charge to the grant only allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the funding period and any pre-award costs authorized by the Department, unless otherwise provided in the grant or cooperative agreement.

PROPERTY STANDARDS

§ 145.30 Purpose of property standards.

Sections 145.31 through 145.37 set forth uniform standards governing management and disposition of property furnished by the Federal Government whose cost was charged to a project supported by a Federal award. The Department shall require recipients to observe these standards under awards and shall not impose additional requirements, unless specifically required by Federal statute. The recipient may use its own property management standards and procedures provided it observes the provisions of §§ 145.31 through 145.37.

§ 145.31 Insurance coverage.

Recipients shall, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds as provided to property owned by the recipient. Federally-owned property need not be insured unless required by the terms and conditions of the award.

§ 145.32 Real property.

Each award shall prescribe any applicable requirements for recipients concerning the use and disposition of real property acquired in whole or in part under awards. Unless otherwise provided by statute, such requirements, at a minimum, shall contain the following:

(a) Title to real property shall vest in the recipient subject to the condition that the recipient shall use the real property for the authorized purpose of the project as long as it is needed and shall not encumber the property without approval of the Department.

(b) The recipient shall obtain written approval by the Department for the use of real property in other Federally-sponsored projects when the recipient determines that the property is no longer needed for the purpose of the original project. Use in other projects shall be limited to those under Federally-sponsored projects (*i.e.*, awards) or programs that have purposes consistent with those authorized for support by the Department.

(c) When the real property is no longer needed as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), the recipient shall request disposition instructions from the cognizant Grants Officer. The Department shall observe one or more of the following disposition instructions.

(1) The recipient may be permitted to retain title without further obligation to the Federal Government after it compensates the Federal Government for that percentage of the current fair

market value of the property attributable to the Federal participation in the project.

(2) The recipient may be directed to sell the property under guidelines provided by the Department and pay the Federal Government for that percentage of the current fair market value of the property attributable to the Federal participation in the project (after deducting actual and reasonable selling and fix-up expenses, if any, from the sales proceeds). When the recipient is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures shall be established that provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(3) The recipient may be directed to transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the recipient shall be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

§ 145.33 Federally-owned and exempt property.

(a) *Federally-owned property.* (1) Title to Federally-owned property remains vested in the Federal Government. Recipients shall submit annually an inventory listing of Federally-owned property in their custody to the Department. Upon completion of the award or when the property is no longer needed, the recipient shall report the property to the Department for further Federal agency utilization.

(2) If the Department has no further need for the property, it shall be declared excess and reported to the General Services Administration, unless the Department has statutory authority to dispose of the property by alternative methods (e.g., the authority provided by the Federal Technology Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 3710 (I)) to donate research equipment to educational and non-profit organizations in accordance with Executive Order 12821, ''Improving Mathematics and Science Education in Support of the National Education Goals.'') Appropriate instructions shall be issued to the recipient by the Department.

(b) *Exempt property.* When statutory authority exists, the Department has the option to vest title to property acquired with Federal funds in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government and under conditions the Department considers appropriate. Such property is ''exempt property.'' Should the Department not establish conditions, title to exempt property upon acquisition shall vest in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government.

§ 145.34 Equipment.

(a) Title to equipment acquired by a recipient with Federal funds shall vest in the recipient, subject to conditions of this section.

(b) The recipient shall not use equipment acquired with Federal funds to provide services to non-Federal outside organizations for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services, unless specifically authorized by Federal statute, for as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the equipment.

(c) The recipient shall use the equipment in the project or program for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by Federal funds and shall not encumber the property without approval of the Department. When no longer needed for the original project or program, the recipient shall use the equipment in connection with its other federally-sponsored activities, in the following order of priority: First, Activities sponsored by the Department which funded the original project, then activities sponsored by other the Department.

(d) During the time that equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the recipient shall make it available for use on other projects or programs if such other use will not interfere with the work on the project or program for which the equipment was originally acquired. First preference for such other use shall be given to other projects or programs sponsored by the Department that financed the equipment; second preference shall be given to projects or programs sponsored by other the Department. If the equipment is owned by the Federal Government, use on other activities not sponsored by the Federal

Government shall be permissible if authorized by the Department. User charges shall be treated as program income.

(e) When acquiring replacement equipment, the recipient may use the equipment to be replaced as trade-in or sell the equipment and use the proceeds to offset the costs of the replacement equipment subject to the approval of the Department.

(f) The recipient's property management standards for equipment acquired with Federal funds and Federally-owned equipment shall include all of the following.

(1) Equipment records shall be maintained accurately and shall include the following information.

(i) A description of the equipment.

(ii) Manufacturer's serial number, model number, Federal stock number, national stock number, or other identification number.

(iii) Source of the equipment, including the award number.

(iv) Whether title vests in the recipient or the Federal Government.

(v) Acquisition date (or date received, if the equipment was furnished by the Federal Government) and cost.

(vi) Information from which one can calculate the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the equipment (not applicable to equipment furnished by the Federal Government).

(vii) Location and condition of the equipment and the date the information was reported.

(viii) Unit acquisition cost.

(ix) Ultimate disposition data, including date of disposal and sales price or the method used to determine current fair market value where a recipient compensates the Department for its share.

(2) Equipment owned by the Federal Government shall be identified to indicate Federal ownership.

(3) A physical inventory of equipment shall be taken and the results reconciled with the equipment records at least once every two years. Any differences between quantities determined by the physical inspection and those shown in the accounting records shall be investigated to determine the causes of the difference. The recipient shall, in connection with the inventory, verify the existence, current utilization, and continued need for the equipment.

(4) A control system shall be in effect to insure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the equipment. Any loss, damage, or theft of equipment shall be investigated and fully documented; if the equipment was owned by the Federal Government, the recipient shall promptly notify the Department.

(5) Adequate maintenance procedures shall be implemented to keep the equipment in good condition.

(6) Where the recipient is authorized or required to sell the equipment, proper sales procedures shall be established which provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(g) When the recipient no longer needs the equipment, the equipment may be used for other activities in accordance with the following standards. For equipment with a current per unit fair market value of $5,000 or more, the recipient may retain the equipment for other uses provided that compensation is made to the original agency or its successor. The amount of compensation shall be computed by applying the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the original project or program to the current fair market value of the equipment. If the recipient has no need for the equipment, the recipient shall request disposition instructions from the Department. The Department shall determine whether the equipment can be used to meet the agency's requirements. If no requirement exists within that agency, the availability of the equipment shall be reported to the General Services Administration by the Department to determine whether a requirement for the equipment exists in other Federal agencies. The Department shall issue instructions to the recipient no later than 120 calendar days after the recipient's request and the following procedures shall govern.

(1) If so instructed or if disposition instructions are not issued within 120 calendar days after the recipient's request, the recipient shall sell the equipment and reimburse the Department an amount computed by applying

to the sales proceeds the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the original project or program. However, the recipient shall be permitted to deduct and retain from the Federal share $500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for the recipient's selling and handling expenses.

(2) If the recipient is instructed to ship the equipment elsewhere, the recipient shall be reimbursed by the Federal Government by an amount which is computed by applying the percentage of the recipient's participation in the cost of the original project or program to the current fair market value of the equipment, plus any reasonable shipping or interim storage costs incurred.

(3) If the recipient is instructed to otherwise dispose of the equipment, the recipient shall be reimbursed by the Department for such costs incurred in its disposition.

(4) The Department may reserve the right to transfer the title to the Federal Government or to a third party named by the Federal Government when such third party is otherwise eligible under existing statutes. Such transfer shall be subject to the following standards.

(i) The equipment shall be appropriately identified in the award or otherwise made known to the recipient in writing.

(ii) The Department shall issue disposition instructions within 120 calendar days after receipt of a final inventory. The final inventory shall list all equipment acquired with grant funds and federally-owned equipment. If the Department fails to issue disposition instructions within the 120 calendar day period, the recipient shall apply the standards of this section, as appropriate.

(iii) When the Department exercises its right to take title, the equipment shall be subject to the provisions for federally-owned equipment.

§ 145.35 Supplies and other expendable property.

(a) Title to supplies and other expendable property shall vest in the recipient upon acquisition. If there is a residual inventory of unused supplies exceeding $5,000 in total aggregate value upon termination or completion of the project or program and the supplies are not needed for any other Federally-sponsored project or program, the recipient shall retain the supplies for use on non-Federal sponsored activities or sell them, but shall, in either case, compensate the Federal Government for its share. The amount of compensation shall be computed in the same manner as for equipment.

(b) The recipient shall not use supplies acquired with Federal funds to provide services to non-Federal outside organizations for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services, unless specifically authorized by Federal statute as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the supplies.

§ 145.36 Intangible property.

(a) The recipient may copyright any work that is subject to copyright and was developed, or for which ownership was purchased, under an award. The Department reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use the work for Federal purposes, and to authorize others to do so.

(b) Recipients are subject to applicable regulations governing patents and inventions, including government-wide regulations issued by the Department of Commerce at 37 CFR part 401, ''Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements.''

(c) The Federal Government has the right to:

(1) Obtain, reproduce, publish or otherwise use the data first produced under an award; and

(2) Authorize others to receive, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use such data for Federal purposes.

(d) (1) In addition, in response to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for research data relating to published research findings produced under an award that were used by the Federal Government in developing an agency action that has the force and effect of law, the Federal awarding agency shall

request, and the recipient shall provide, within a reasonable time, the research data so that they can be made available to the public through the procedures established under the FOIA. If the Federal awarding agency obtains the research data solely in response to a FOIA request, the agency may charge the requester a reasonable fee equaling the full incremental cost of obtaining the research data. This fee should reflect costs incurred by the agency, the recipient, and applicable subrecipients. This fee is in addition to any fees the agency may assess under the FOIA (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A)).

(2) The following definitions apply for purposes of this paragraph (d):

(i) *Research data* is defined as the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This ''recorded'' material excludes physical objects (e.g., laboratory samples). *Research data* also do not include:

(A) Trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published, or similar information which is protected under law; and

(B) Personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.

(ii) *Published* is defined as either when:

(A) Research findings are published in a peer-reviewed scientific or technical journal; or

(B) A Federal agency publicly and officially cites the research findings in support of an agency action that has the force and effect of law.

(iii) *Used by the Federal Government in developing an agency action that has the force and effect of law* is defined as when an agency publicly and officially cites the research findings in support of an agency action that has the force and effect of law.

(3) The requirements set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section do not apply to commercial organizations.

(e) Title to intangible property and debt instruments acquired under an award or subaward vests upon acquisition in the recipient. The recipient shall use that property for the originally-authorized purpose, and the recipient shall not encumber the property without approval of the Department. When no longer needed for the originally authorized purpose, disposition of the intangible property shall occur in accordance with the provisions of § 145.34(g).

[59 FR 18731, Apr. 20, 1994, as amended at 65 FR 14407, 14409, Mar. 16, 2000]

§ 145.37 Property trust relationship.

Real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments that are acquired or improved with Federal funds shall be held in trust by the recipient as trustee for the beneficiaries of the project or program under which the property was acquired or improved. Agencies may require recipients to record liens or other appropriate notices of record to indicate that personal or real property has been acquired or improved with Federal funds and that use and disposition conditions apply to the property.

PROCUREMENT STANDARDS

§ 145.40 Purpose of procurement standards.

Sections 145.41 through 145.48 set forth standards for use by recipients in establishing procedures for the procurement of supplies and other expendable property, equipment, real property and other services with Federal funds. These standards are furnished to ensure that such materials and services are obtained in an effective manner and in compliance with the provisions of applicable Federal statutes and executive orders. No additional procurement standards or requirements shall be imposed by the Department upon recipients, unless specifically required by Federal statute or executive order or approved by OMB. The standards in §§ 145.1 through 145.48 do not apply to small awards, except where imposed by Federal statute or Executive Order.

§ 145.41 Recipient responsibilities.

The standards contained in this section do not relieve the recipient of the contractual responsibilities arising under its contract(s). The recipient is the responsible authority, without recourse to the Department, regarding the settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements entered into in support of an award or other agreement. This includes disputes, claims, protests of award, source evaluation or other matters of a contractual nature. Matters concerning violation of statute are to be referred to such Federal, State or local authority as may have proper jurisdiction.

§ 145.42 Code of conduct.

The recipient shall maintain written standards of conduct governing the performance of its employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a real or apparent conflict of interest would be involved. Such a conflict would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in the firm selected for an award. The officers, employees, and agents of the recipient shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors, or parties to subagreements. However, recipients may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct shall provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the recipient.

§ 145.43 Competition.

All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The recipient shall be alert to organizational conflicts of interest as well as noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids and/or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competing for such procurements. Awards shall be made to the bidder or offeror whose bid or offer is responsive to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the recipient, price, quality and other factors considered. Solicitations shall clearly set forth all requirements that the bidder or offeror shall fulfill in order for the bid or offer to be evaluated by the recipient. Any and all bids or offers may be rejected when it is in the recipient's interest to do so.

§ 145.44 Procurement procedures.

(a) All recipients shall establish written procurement procedures. These procedures shall provide for, at a minimum, that paragraphs (a)(1), (2) and (3) of this section apply.

(1) Recipients avoid purchasing unnecessary items.

(2) Where appropriate, an analysis is made of lease and purchase alternatives to determine which would be the most economical and practical procurement for the Federal Government.

(3) Solicitations for goods and services provide for all of the following:

(i) A clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. In competitive procurements, such a description shall not contain features which unduly restrict competition.

(ii) Requirements which the bidder/offeror must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(iii) A description, whenever practicable, of technical requirements in terms of functions to be performed or performance required, including the range of acceptable characteristics or minimum acceptable standards.

(iv) The specific features of ''brand name or equal'' descriptions that bidders are required to meet when such items are included in the solicitation.

(v) The acceptance, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, of products and services dimensioned in the metric system of measurement.

(vi) Preference, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, for products and services that conserve natural resources and protect the environment and are energy efficient.

(b) Positive efforts shall be made by recipients to utilize small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises, whenever possible. Recipients of Federal awards shall take all of the following steps to further this goal.

(1) Ensure that small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises are used to the fullest extent practicable.

(2) Make information on forthcoming opportunities available and arrange time frames for purchases and contracts to encourage and facilitate participation by small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(3) Consider in the contract process whether firms competing for larger contracts intend to subcontract with small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(4) Encourage contracting with consortiums of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises when a contract is too large for one of these firms to handle individually.

(5) Use the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency in the solicitation and utilization of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises.

(c) The type of procurement instruments used (e.g., fixed price contracts, cost reimbursement contracts, purchase orders, and incentive contracts) shall be determined by the recipient but shall be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program or project involved. The ''cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost'' or ''percentage of construction cost'' methods of contracting shall not be used.

(d) Contracts shall be awarded only to responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources or accessibility to other necessary resources. In certain circumstances, contracts with certain parties are restricted by implementation of E.O.s 12549 and 12689, ''Debarment and Suspension,'' implemented at 22 CFR 137.

(e) Recipients shall, on request, make available for the Department, pre-award review and procurement documents, such as request for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc., when any of the following conditions apply.

(1) A recipient's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in the Department's implementation of this regulation.

(2) The procurement is expected to exceed the small purchase limitation and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation.

(3) The procurement, which is expected to exceed the small purchase limitation, specifies a ''brand name'' product.

(4) The proposed award over the small purchase limitation is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement.

(5) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the amount of the small purchase limitation.

§ 145.45 Cost and price analysis.

Some form of cost or price analysis shall be made and documented in the procurement files in connection with every procurement action. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, market prices and similar indicia, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of

cost to determine reasonableness, allocability and allowability.

§ 145.46 Procurement records.

Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of the small purchase limitation shall include the following at a minimum:

(a) basis for contractor selection,

(b) justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained, and

(c) basis for award cost or price.

§ 145.47 Contract administration.

A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract and to ensure adequate and timely follow up of all purchases. Recipients shall evaluate contractor performance and document, as appropriate, whether contractors have met the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract.

§ 145.48 Contract clauses.

The recipient shall include, in addition to clauses to define a sound and complete agreement, the following clauses in all contracts. The following clauses shall also be applied to subcontracts.

(a) Contracts in excess of the small purchase limitation shall contain contract clauses that allow for administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances in which a contractor violates or breaches the contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.

(b) All contracts in excess of the small purchase limitation shall contain suitable clauses for termination by the recipient, including the manner by which termination shall be effected and the basis for settlement. The clauses shall describe conditions under which the contract may be terminated by the recipient for default of the contractor as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated for convenience because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.

(c) Except as otherwise required by statute, an award that requires the contracting (or subcontracting) for construction or facility improvements shall provide for the recipient to follow its own requirements relating to bid guarantees, performance bonds, and payment bonds unless the construction contract or subcontract exceeds $100,000. For those contracts or subcontracts exceeding $100,000, the Department may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the recipient, provided the Department has made a determination that the Federal Government's interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements shall be as follows.

(1) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The ''bid guarantee'' shall consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder shall, upon acceptance of his bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

(2) A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price or other amount approved by the Grants Officer. A ''performance bond'' is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor's obligations under such contract.

(3) A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A ''payment bond'' is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by statute of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

(4) Where bonds are required in the situations described herein, the bonds shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties pursuant to 31 CFR part 223, ''Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States.''

(d) All negotiated contracts (except those for less than the small purchase limitation) awarded by recipients shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, the Department, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to a specific program

for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(e) All contracts, including small purchases, awarded by recipients and their contractors shall contain the contract clauses in appendix A to this regulation, as applicable.

REPORTS AND RECORDS

§ 145.50 Purpose of reports and records.

Sections 145.51 through 145.53 set forth the procedures for monitoring and reporting on the recipient's financial and program performance and the necessary standard reporting forms. They also set forth record retention requirements.

§ 145.51 Monitoring and reporting program performance.

(a) Recipients are responsible for managing and monitoring each project, program, subaward, function or activity supported by the award. Recipients shall monitor subawards to ensure subrecipients have met the audit requirements as delineated in § 145.26.

(b) The Department shall prescribe the frequency with which the performance reports shall be submitted. Except as provided in § 145.51(f), performance reports shall not be required more frequently than quarterly or, less frequently than annually. Annual reports shall be due 90 calendar days after the grant year; quarterly or semi-annual reports shall be due 30 days after the reporting period. The Department may require annual reports before the anniversary dates of multiple year awards in lieu of these requirements. The final performance reports are due 90 calendar days after the expiration or termination of the award.

(c) If inappropriate, a final technical or performance report shall not be required after completion of the project.

(d) When required, performance reports shall generally contain, for each award, brief information on each of the following.

(1) A comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives established for the period, the findings of the investigator, or both. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs.

(2) Reasons why established goals were not met, if appropriate.

(3) Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(e) Recipients shall not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of performance reports.

(f) Recipients shall immediately notify the Department of developments that have a significant impact on the award-supported activities. Also, notification shall be given in the case of problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the award. This notification shall include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

(g) The Department may make site visits, as needed.

(h) The Department shall comply with clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320 when requesting performance data from recipients.

§ 145.52 Financial reporting.

(a) The following forms or such other forms as may be approved by OMB are authorized for obtaining financial information from recipients.

(1) SF–269 or SF–269A, Financial Status Report

(i) The Department shall require recipients to use the SF–269 or SF–269A to report the status of funds for all nonconstruction projects or programs, unless an equivalent form has been prescribed by the Grants Officer and approved by the OMB and the Office of the Procurement Executive (A/OPE), e.g., Form JF–61 for the Office of Overseas Schools (A/OPR/OS). The Department may also have the option of not requiring the SF–269 or SF–269A when the SF–270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement, or SF–272, Report of Federal Cash Transactions, is determined to provide adequate information to meet its needs, except that a final SF–269 or SF–269A shall be required at the

completion of the project when the SF–270 is used only for advances.

(ii) The Grants Officer shall prescribe whether the report shall be on a cash or accrual basis. If the Department requires accrual information and the recipient's accounting records are not normally kept on the accrual basis, the recipient shall not be required to convert its accounting system, but shall develop such accrual information through best estimates based on an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(iii) The Department shall determine the frequency of the Financial Status Report for each project or program, considering the size and complexity of the particular project or program. However, the report shall not be required more frequently than quarterly or less frequently than annually. A final report shall be required at the completion of the agreement.

(iv) The Department shall require recipients to submit the SF–269 or SF–269A (an original and no more than two copies) no later than 30 days after the end of each specified reporting period for quarterly and semi-annual reports, and 90 calendar days for annual and final reports. Extensions of reporting due dates may be approved by the Department upon request of the recipient.

(2) SF–272, Report of Federal Cash Transactions

(i) When funds are advanced to recipients the Department shall require each recipient to submit the SF–272 and, when necessary, its continuation sheet, SF–272a. The Department shall use this report to monitor cash advanced to recipients and to obtain disbursement information for each agreement with the recipients.

(ii) The Department may require forecasts of Federal cash requirements in the ''Remarks'' section of the report.

(iii) When practical and deemed necessary, the Department may require recipients to report in the ''Remarks'' section the amount of cash advances received in excess of three days. Recipients shall provide short narrative explanations of actions taken to reduce the excess balances.

(iv) Recipients shall be required to submit not more than the original and two copies of the SF–272 15 calendar days following the end of each quarter. The Department may require a monthly report from those recipients receiving advances totaling $1 million or more per year.

(v) The Grants Officer may waive the requirement for submission of the SF–272 for any one of the following reasons:

(A) When monthly advances do not exceed $25,000 per recipient, provided that such advances are monitored through other forms contained in this section;

(B) If, in the Grants Officer's opinion, the recipient's accounting controls are adequate to minimize excessive Federal advances; or

(C) When the electronic payment mechanisms provide adequate data.

(b) When the Department needs additional information or more frequent reports, the following shall be observed.

(1) When additional information is needed to comply with legislative requirements, the Department shall issue instructions to require recipients to submit such information under the ''Remarks'' section of the reports.

(2) When the Department determines that a recipient's accounting system does not meet the standards in §145.21, additional pertinent information to further monitor awards may be obtained upon written notice to the recipient until such time as the system is brought up to standard. The Department, in obtaining this information, shall comply with report clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320.

(3) The Grants Officer may ''shade out'' any line item on any report if not necessary.

(4) The Department may accept the identical information from the recipients in machine readable format or computer printouts or electronic outputs in lieu of prescribed formats.

(5) The Department may provide computer or electronic outputs to recipients when such expedites or contributes to the accuracy of reporting.

§ 145.53 Retention and access requirements for records.

(a) This section sets forth requirements for record retention and access to records for awards to recipients. The

Department shall not impose any other record retention or access requirements upon recipients.

(b) Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other records pertinent to an award shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report or, for awards that are renewed quarterly or annually, from the date of the submission of the quarterly or annual financial report, as authorized by the Department. The only exceptions are the following.

(1) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.

(2) Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds shall be retained for 3 years after final disposition.

(3) When records are transferred to or maintained by the Department, the 3-year retention requirement is not applicable to the recipient.

(4) Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocations plans, etc. as specified in § 145.53(g).

(c) Copies of original records may be substituted for the original records if authorized by the Department.

(d) The Department shall request transfer of certain records to its custody from recipients when it determines that the records possess long term retention value. However, in order to avoid duplicate recordkeeping, the Department may make arrangements for recipients to retain any records that are continuously needed for joint use.

(e) The Department, the Inspector General, Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, have the right of timely and unrestricted access to any books, documents, papers, or other records of recipients that are pertinent to the awards, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, transcripts and copies of such documents. This right also includes timely and reasonable access to a recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. The rights of access in this paragraph are not limited to the required retention period, but shall last as long as records are retained.

(f) Unless required by statute, no Department shall place restrictions on recipients that limit public access to the records of recipients that are pertinent to an award, except when the Department can demonstrate that such records shall be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) if the records had belonged to the Department.

(g) Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocations plans, etc. Paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) apply to the following types of documents, and their supporting records: Indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).

(1) If submitted for negotiation. If the recipient submits to the Department or the subrecipient submits to the recipient the proposal, plan, or other computation to form the basis for negotiation of the rate, then the 3-year retention period for its supporting records starts on the date of such submission.

(2) If not submitted for negotiation. If the recipient is not required to submit to the Department or the subrecipient is not required to submit to the recipient the proposal, plan, or other computation for negotiation purposes, then the 3-year retention period for the proposal, plan, or other computation and its supporting records starts at the end of the fiscal year (or other accounting period) covered by the proposal, plan, or other computation.

TERMINATION AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 145.60 Purpose of termination and enforcement.

Sections 145.61 and 145.62 set forth uniform suspension, termination and enforcement procedures.

§ 145.61 Termination.

(a) Awards may be terminated in whole or in part only if paragraphs (a)(1), (2) or (3) of this section apply.

(1) By the Department, if a recipient materially fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an award.

(2) By the Department, with the consent of the recipient, in which case the two parties shall agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

(3) By the recipient, upon sending to the Department written notification setting forth the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if the Department determines in the case of partial termination that the reduced or modified portion of the grant will not accomplish the purposes for which the grant was made, it may terminate the grant in its entirety under either paragraphs (a)(1) or (2).

(b) If costs are allowed under an award, the responsibilities of the recipient referred to in § 145.71(a), including those for property management as applicable, shall be considered in the termination of the award, and provision shall be made for continuing responsibilities of the recipient after termination, as appropriate.

§ 145.62 Enforcement.

(a) *Remedies for noncompliance.* If a recipient materially fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an award, whether stated in a Federal statute, regulation, assurance, application, or notice of award, the Department may, in addition to imposing any of the special conditions outlined in § 145.14, take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances.

(1) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the recipient or more severe enforcement action by the Department.

(2) Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance.

(3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current award.

(4) Withhold further awards for the project or program.

(5) Take other remedies that may be legally available.

(b) *Hearings and appeals.* In taking an enforcement action, the awarding agency shall provide the recipient an opportunity for hearing, appeal, or other administrative proceeding to which the recipient is entitled under any statute or regulation applicable to the action involved.

(c) *Effects of suspension and termination.* Costs of a recipient resulting from obligations incurred by the recipient during a suspension or after termination of an award are not allowable unless the awarding agency expressly authorizes them in the notice of suspension or termination or subsequently. Other recipient costs during suspension or after termination which are necessary and not reasonably avoidable are allowable if paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply.

(1) The costs result from obligations which were properly incurred by the recipient before the effective date of suspension or termination, are not in anticipation of it, and in the case of a termination, are noncancellable.

(2) The costs would be allowable if the award were not suspended or expired normally at the end of the funding period in which the termination takes effect.

(d) *Relationship to debarment and suspension.* The enforcement remedies identified in this section, including suspension and termination, do not preclude a recipient from being subject to debarment and suspension under Executive Orders 12549 and 12689 and the implementing regulations at 22 CFR part 137.

Subpart D—After-the-Award Requirements

§ 145.70 Purpose.

Sections 145.71 through 145.73 contain closeout procedures and other procedures for subsequent disallowances and adjustments.

§ 145.71 Closeout procedures.

(a) Recipients shall submit, within 90 calendar days after the date of completion of the award, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the award. The Grants Officer may approve extensions when requested by the recipient.

(b) Unless the Grants Officer authorizes an extension, a recipient shall liquidate all obligations incurred under the award not later than 90 calendar days after the funding period or the date of completion as specified in the terms and conditions of the award.

(c) The Department shall make prompt payments to a recipient for allowable reimbursable costs under the award being closed out.

(d) The recipient shall promptly refund any balances of unobligated cash that the Department has advanced or paid and that is not authorized to be retained by the recipient for use in other projects. OMB Circular A–129 governs unreturned amounts that become delinquent debts.

(e) When authorized by the terms and conditions of the award, the Department shall make a settlement for any upward or downward adjustments to the Federal share of costs after closeout reports are received.

(f) The recipient shall account for any real and personal property acquired with Federal funds or received from the Federal Government in accordance with §§ 145.31 through 145.37.

(g) In the event a final audit has not been performed prior to the closeout of an award, the Department shall retain the right to recover an appropriate amount after fully considering the recommendations on disallowed costs resulting from the final audit.

§ 145.72 Subsequent adjustments and continuing responsibilities.

(a) The closeout of an award does not affect any of the following:

(1) The right of the Department to disallow costs and recover funds on the basis of a later audit or other review.

(2) The obligation of the recipient to return any funds due as a result of later refunds, corrections, or other transactions.

(3) Audit requirements in § 145.26.

(4) Property management requirements in §§ 145.31 through 145.37.

(5) Records retention as required in § 145.53.

(b) After closeout of an award, a relationship created under an award may be modified or ended in whole or in part with the consent of the Department and the recipient, provided the responsibilities of the recipient referred to in § 145.73(a), including those for property management as applicable, are considered and provisions made for continuing responsibilities of the recipient, as appropriate.

§ 145.73 Collection of amounts due.

(a) Any funds paid to a recipient in excess of the amount to which the recipient is finally determined to be entitled under the terms and conditions of the award constitute a debt to the Federal Government. If not paid within a reasonable period after the demand for payment, the Department may reduce the debt by:

(1) Making an administrative offset against other requests for reimbursements.

(2) Withholding advance payments otherwise due to the recipient.

(3) Taking other action permitted by statute.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Department shall charge interest on an overdue debt in accordance with 4 CFR Chapter II, Federal Claims Collection Standards.

APPENDIX A TO PART 145—CLAUSES FOR CONTRACTS AND SMALL PURCHASES AWARDED BY RECIPIENT

All contracts and small purchases, awarded by a recipient who is subject to this regulation, shall contain the following clauses, as applicable:

1. *Equal Employment Opportunity*—All contracts shall contain a clause requiring compliance with Executive Order 11246, ''Equal Employment Opportunity,'' as amended by Executive Order 11375, ''Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,'' and as supplemented by regulations at 41 CFR part 60, ''Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.''

2. *Copeland ''Anti-Kickback'' Act (18 U.S.C. 874 and 40 U.S.C. 276c)*—All contracts and subgrants in excess of $2000 for construction or

repair awarded by recipients and subrecipients shall include a clause for compliance with the Copeland ''Anti-Kickback'' Act (18 U.S.C. 874), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 3, ''Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States''). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient shall be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he is otherwise entitled. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to the Department.

3. *Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a to a–7)*—When required by Federal program legislation, all construction contracts awarded by the recipients and subrecipients of more than $2000 shall include a clause for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to a–7) and as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5, ''Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Governing Federally Financed and Assisted Construction''). Under this Act, contractors shall be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the minimum wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors shall be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The recipient shall place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation and the award of a contract shall be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to the Department.

4. *Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327–333)*— Where applicable, all contracts awarded by recipients in excess of $2000 for construction contracts and in excess of $2500 for other contracts that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers shall include a clause for compliance with sections 102 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327–333), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5). Under section 102 of the Act, each contractor shall be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than 1½ times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. Section 107 of the Act is applicable to construction work and provides that no laborer or mechanic shall be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

5. *Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement*— Contracts or agreements for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work shall provide for the rights of the Federal Government and the recipient in any resulting invention in accordance with 37 CFR part 401, ''Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,'' and any implementing regulations issued by the Department.

6. *Clean Air Act* (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*) and the *Federal Water Pollution Control Act* (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), as amended—Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of $100,000 shall contain a clause that requires the recipient to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*). Violations shall be reported to the Department and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

7. *Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)*—Contractors who apply or bid for an award of $100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the recipient.

8. *Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)*— No contract shall be made to parties listed on the General Services Administration's List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs in accordance with Executive Orders 12549 and 12689, ''Debarment and Suspension.'' This list contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, and contractors declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549. Contractors with awards that exceed the small purchase limitation shall provide the required certification regarding its exclusion status and that of its principal employees.

PART 146—NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

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AUTHORITY: 20 U.S.C. 1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688.

SOURCE: 65 FR 52865, 52878, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 146.100 Purpose and effective date.

The purpose of these Title IX regulations is to effectuate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (except sections 904 and 906 of those Amendments) (20 U.S.C. 1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688), which is designed to eliminate (with certain exceptions) discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, whether or not such program or activity is offered or sponsored by an educational institution as defined in these Title IX regulations. The effective date of these Title IX regulations shall be September 29, 2000.

§ 146.105 Definitions.

As used in these Title IX regulations, the term:

Administratively separate unit means a school, department, or college of an educational institution (other than a local educational agency) admission to which is independent of admission to any other component of such institution.

Admission means selection for part-time, full-time, special, associate,

transfer, exchange, or any other enrollment, membership, or matriculation in or at an education program or activity operated by a recipient.

Applicant means one who submits an application, request, or plan required to be approved by an official of the Federal agency that awards Federal financial assistance, or by a recipient, as a condition to becoming a recipient.

Designated agency official means Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights'.

Educational institution means a local educational agency (LEA) as defined by 20 U.S.C. 8801(18), a preschool, a private elementary or secondary school, or an applicant or recipient that is an institution of graduate higher education, an institution of undergraduate higher education, an institution of professional education, or an institution of vocational education, as defined in this section.

Federal financial assistance means any of the following, when authorized or extended under a law administered by the Federal agency that awards such assistance:

(1) A grant or loan of Federal financial assistance, including funds made available for:

(i) The acquisition, construction, renovation, restoration, or repair of a building or facility or any portion thereof; and

(ii) Scholarships, loans, grants, wages, or other funds extended to any entity for payment to or on behalf of students admitted to that entity, or extended directly to such students for payment to that entity.

(2) A grant of Federal real or personal property or any interest therein, including surplus property, and the proceeds of the sale or transfer of such property, if the Federal share of the fair market value of the property is not, upon such sale or transfer, properly accounted for to the Federal Government.

(3) Provision of the services of Federal personnel.

(4) Sale or lease of Federal property or any interest therein at nominal consideration, or at consideration reduced for the purpose of assisting the recipient or in recognition of public interest to be served thereby, or permission to use Federal property or any interest therein without consideration.

(5) Any other contract, agreement, or arrangement that has as one of its purposes the provision of assistance to any education program or activity, except a contract of insurance or guaranty.

Institution of graduate higher education means an institution that:

(1) Offers academic study beyond the bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree, whether or not leading to a certificate of any higher degree in the liberal arts and sciences;

(2) Awards any degree in a professional field beyond the first professional degree (regardless of whether the first professional degree in such field is awarded by an institution of undergraduate higher education or professional education); or

(3) Awards no degree and offers no further academic study, but operates ordinarily for the purpose of facilitating research by persons who have received the highest graduate degree in any field of study.

Institution of professional education means an institution (except any institution of undergraduate higher education) that offers a program of academic study that leads to a first professional degree in a field for which there is a national specialized accrediting agency recognized by the Secretary of Education.

Institution of undergraduate higher education means:

(1) An institution offering at least two but less than four years of college-level study beyond the high school level, leading to a diploma or an associate degree, or wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree; or

(2) An institution offering academic study leading to a baccalaureate degree; or

(3) An agency or body that certifies credentials or offers degrees, but that may or may not offer academic study.

Institution of vocational education means a school or institution (except an institution of professional or graduate or undergraduate higher education) that has as its primary purpose preparation of students to pursue a

technical, skilled, or semiskilled occupation or trade, or to pursue study in a technical field, whether or not the school or institution offers certificates, diplomas, or degrees and whether or not it offers full-time study.

Recipient means any State or political subdivision thereof, or any instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof, any public or private agency, institution, or organization, or other entity, or any person, to whom Federal financial assistance is extended directly or through another recipient and that operates an education program or activity that receives such assistance, including any subunit, successor, assignee, or transferee thereof.

Student means a person who has gained admission.

Title IX means Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92–318, 86 Stat. 235, 373 (codified as amended at 20 U.S.C. 1681–1688) (except sections 904 and 906 thereof), as amended by section 3 of Public Law 93–568, 88 Stat. 1855, by section 412 of the Education Amendments of 1976, Public Law 94–482, 90 Stat. 2234, and by Section 3 of Public Law 100–259, 102 Stat. 28, 28–29 (20 U.S.C. 1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688).

Title IX regulations means the provisions set forth at §§146.100 through 146.605.

Transition plan means a plan subject to the approval of the Secretary of Education pursuant to section 901(a)(2) of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681(a)(2), under which an educational institution operates in making the transition from being an educational institution that admits only students of one sex to being one that admits students of both sexes without discrimination.

[65 FR 52865, 52878, Aug. 30, 2000]

§ 146.110 Remedial and affirmative action and self-evaluation.

(a) *Remedial action*. If the designated agency official finds that a recipient has discriminated against persons on the basis of sex in an education program or activity, such recipient shall take such remedial action as the designated agency official deems necessary to overcome the effects of such discrimination.

(b) *Affirmative action*. In the absence of a finding of discrimination on the basis of sex in an education program or activity, a recipient may take affirmative action consistent with law to overcome the effects of conditions that resulted in limited participation therein by persons of a particular sex. Nothing in these Title IX regulations shall be interpreted to alter any affirmative action obligations that a recipient may have under Executive Order 11246, 3 CFR, 1964–1965 Comp., p. 339; as amended by Executive Order 11375, 3 CFR, 1966–1970 Comp., p. 684; as amended by Executive Order 11478, 3 CFR, 1966–1970 Comp., p. 803; as amended by Executive Order 12086, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 230; as amended by Executive Order 12107, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 264.

(c) *Self-evaluation*. Each recipient education institution shall, within one year of September 29, 2000:

(1) Evaluate, in terms of the requirements of these Title IX regulations, its current policies and practices and the effects thereof concerning admission of students, treatment of students, and employment of both academic and nonacademic personnel working in connection with the recipient's education program or activity;

(2) Modify any of these policies and practices that do not or may not meet the requirements of these Title IX regulations; and

(3) Take appropriate remedial steps to eliminate the effects of any discrimination that resulted or may have resulted from adherence to these policies and practices.

(d) *Availability of self-evaluation and related materials*. Recipients shall maintain on file for at least three years following completion of the evaluation required under paragraph (c) of this section, and shall provide to the designated agency official upon request, a description of any modifications made pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section and of any remedial steps taken pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

§ 146.115 Assurance required.

(a) *General*. Either at the application stage or the award stage, Federal agencies must ensure that applications for Federal financial assistance or awards

of Federal financial assistance contain, be accompanied by, or be covered by a specifically identified assurance from the applicant or recipient, satisfactory to the designated agency official, that each education program or activity operated by the applicant or recipient and to which these Title IX regulations apply will be operated in compliance with these Title IX regulations. An assurance of compliance with these Title IX regulations shall not be satisfactory to the designated agency official if the applicant or recipient to whom such assurance applies fails to commit itself to take whatever remedial action is necessary in accordance with §146.110(a) to eliminate existing discrimination on the basis of sex or to eliminate the effects of past discrimination whether occurring prior to or subsequent to the submission to the designated agency official of such assurance.

(b) *Duration of obligation.* (1) In the case of Federal financial assistance extended to provide real property or structures thereon, such assurance shall obligate the recipient or, in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structures are used to provide an education program or activity.

(2) In the case of Federal financial assistance extended to provide personal property, such assurance shall obligate the recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.

(3) In all other cases such assurance shall obligate the recipient for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended.

(c) *Form.* (1) The assurances required by paragraph (a) of this section, which may be included as part of a document that addresses other assurances or obligations, shall include that the applicant or recipient will comply with all applicable Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1681–1683, 1685–1688).

(2) The designated agency official will specify the extent to which such assurances will be required of the applicant's or recipient's subgrantees, contractors, subcontractors, transferees, or successors in interest.

§146.120 Transfers of property.

If a recipient sells or otherwise transfers property financed in whole or in part with Federal financial assistance to a transferee that operates any education program or activity, and the Federal share of the fair market value of the property is not upon such sale or transfer properly accounted for to the Federal Government, both the transferor and the transferee shall be deemed to be recipients, subject to the provisions of §§146.205 through 146.235(a).

§146.125 Effect of other requirements.

(a) *Effect of other Federal provisions.* The obligations imposed by these Title IX regulations are independent of, and do not alter, obligations not to discriminate on the basis of sex imposed by Executive Order 11246, 3 CFR, 1964–1965 Comp., p. 339; as amended by Executive Order 11375, 3 CFR, 1966–1970 Comp., p. 684; as amended by Executive Order 11478, 3 CFR, 1966–1970 Comp., p. 803; as amended by Executive Order 12087, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 230; as amended by Executive Order 12107, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 264; sections 704 and 855 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 295m, 298b-2); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*); the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (29 U.S.C. 206); and any other Act of Congress or Federal regulation.

(b) *Effect of State or local law or other requirements.* The obligation to comply with these Title IX regulations is not obviated or alleviated by any State or local law or other requirement that would render any applicant or student ineligible, or limit the eligibility of any applicant or student, on the basis of sex, to practice any occupation or profession.

(c) *Effect of rules or regulations of private organizations.* The obligation to comply with these Title IX regulations is not obviated or alleviated by any rule or regulation of any organization, club, athletic or other league, or association that would render any applicant or student ineligible to participate or limit the eligibility or participation of any applicant or student, on

the basis of sex, in any education program or activity operated by a recipient and that receives Federal financial assistance.

§ 146.130 Effect of employment opportunities.

The obligation to comply with these Title IX regulations is not obviated or alleviated because employment opportunities in any occupation or profession are or may be more limited for members of one sex than for members of the other sex.

§ 146.135 Designation of responsible employee and adoption of grievance procedures.

(a) *Designation of responsible employee.* Each recipient shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under these Title IX regulations, including any investigation of any complaint communicated to such recipient alleging its noncompliance with these Title IX regulations or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by these Title IX regulations. The recipient shall notify all its students and employees of the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees appointed pursuant to this paragraph.

(b) *Complaint procedure of recipient.* A recipient shall adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by these Title IX regulations.

§ 146.140 Dissemination of policy.

(a) *Notification of policy.* (1) Each recipient shall implement specific and continuing steps to notify applicants for admission and employment, students and parents of elementary and secondary school students, employees, sources of referral of applicants for admission and employment, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the recipient, that it does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the educational programs or activities that it operates, and that it is required by Title IX and these Title IX regulations not to discriminate in such a manner. Such notification shall contain such information, and be made in such manner, as the designated agency official finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by Title IX and these Title IX regulations, but shall state at least that the requirement not to discriminate in education programs or activities extends to employment therein, and to admission thereto unless §§ 146.300 through 146.310 do not apply to the recipient, and that inquiries concerning the application of Title IX and these Title IX regulations to such recipient may be referred to the employee designated pursuant to § 146.135, or to the designated agency official.

(2) Each recipient shall make the initial notification required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section within 90 days of September 29, 2000 or of the date these Title IX regulations first apply to such recipient, whichever comes later, which notification shall include publication in:

(i) Newspapers and magazines operated by such recipient or by student, alumnae, or alumni groups for or in connection with such recipient; and

(ii) Memoranda or other written communications distributed to every student and employee of such recipient.

(b) *Publications.* (1) Each recipient shall prominently include a statement of the policy described in paragraph (a) of this section in each announcement, bulletin, catalog, or application form that it makes available to any person of a type, described in paragraph (a) of this section, or which is otherwise used in connection with the recruitment of students or employees.

(2) A recipient shall not use or distribute a publication of the type described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that suggests, by text or illustration, that such recipient treats applicants, students, or employees differently on the basis of sex except as such treatment is permitted by these Title IX regulations.

(c) *Distribution.* Each recipient shall distribute without discrimination on the basis of sex each publication described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and shall apprise each of its admission and employment recruitment

representatives of the policy of nondiscrimination described in paragraph (a) of this section, and shall require such representatives to adhere to such policy.

Subpart B—Coverage

§ 146.200 Application.

Except as provided in §§ 146.205 through 146.235(a), these Title IX regulations apply to every recipient and to each education program or activity operated by such recipient that receives Federal financial assistance.

§ 146.205 Educational institutions and other entities controlled by religious organizations.

(a) *Exemption*. These Title IX regulations do not apply to any operation of an educational institution or other entity that is controlled by a religious organization to the extent that application of these Title IX regulations would not be consistent with the religious tenets of such organization.

(b) *Exemption claims*. An educational institution or other entity that wishes to claim the exemption set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall do so by submitting in writing to the designated agency official a statement by the highest-ranking official of the institution, identifying the provisions of these Title IX regulations that conflict with a specific tenet of the religious organization.

§ 146.210 Military and merchant marine educational institutions.

These Title IX regulations do not apply to an educational institution whose primary purpose is the training of individuals for a military service of the United States or for the merchant marine.

§ 146.215 Membership practices of certain organizations.

(a) *Social fraternities and sororities*. These Title IX regulations do not apply to the membership practices of social fraternities and sororities that are exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 26 U.S.C. 501(a), the active membership of which consists primarily of students in attendance at institutions of higher education.

(b) *YMCA, YWCA, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls*. These Title IX regulations do not apply to the membership practices of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls.

(c) *Voluntary youth service organizations*. These Title IX regulations do not apply to the membership practices of a voluntary youth service organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 26 U.S.C. 501(a), and the membership of which has been traditionally limited to members of one sex and principally to persons of less than nineteen years of age.

§ 146.220 Admissions.

(a) Admissions to educational institutions prior to June 24, 1973, are not covered by these Title IX regulations.

(b) *Administratively separate units*. For the purposes only of this section, §§ 146.225 and 146.230, and §§ 146.300 through 146.310, each administratively separate unit shall be deemed to be an educational institution.

(c) *Application of §§ 146.300 through .310*. Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply to each recipient. A recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply shall not discriminate on the basis of sex in admission or recruitment in violation of §§ 146.300 through 146.310.

(d) *Educational institutions*. Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section as to recipients that are educational institutions, §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply only to institutions of vocational education, professional education, graduate higher education, and public institutions of undergraduate higher education.

(e) *Public institutions of undergraduate higher education*. §§ 146.300 through 146.310 do not apply to any public institution of undergraduate higher education that traditionally and continually from its establishment has had a policy of admitting students of only one sex.

§ 146.225 Educational institutions eligible to submit transition plans.

(a) *Application.* This section applies to each educational institution to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply that:

(1) Admitted students of only one sex as regular students as of June 23, 1972; or

(2) Admitted students of only one sex as regular students as of June 23, 1965, but thereafter admitted, as regular students, students of the sex not admitted prior to June 23, 1965.

(b) *Provision for transition plans.* An educational institution to which this section applies shall not discriminate on the basis of sex in admission or recruitment in violation of §§ 146.300 through 146.310.

§ 146.230 Transition plans.

(a) *Submission of plans.* An institution to which § 146.225 applies and that is composed of more than one administratively separate unit may submit either a single transition plan applicable to all such units, or a separate transition plan applicable to each such unit.

(b) *Content of plans.* In order to be approved by the Secretary of Education, a transition plan shall:

(1) State the name, address, and Federal Interagency Committee on Education Code of the educational institution submitting such plan, the administratively separate units to which the plan is applicable, and the name, address, and telephone number of the person to whom questions concerning the plan may be addressed. The person who submits the plan shall be the chief administrator or president of the institution, or another individual legally authorized to bind the institution to all actions set forth in the plan.

(2) State whether the educational institution or administratively separate unit admits students of both sexes as regular students and, if so, when it began to do so.

(3) Identify and describe with respect to the educational institution or administratively separate unit any obstacles to admitting students without discrimination on the basis of sex.

(4) Describe in detail the steps necessary to eliminate as soon as practicable each obstacle so identified and indicate the schedule for taking these steps and the individual directly responsible for their implementation.

(5) Include estimates of the number of students, by sex, expected to apply for, be admitted to, and enter each class during the period covered by the plan.

(c) *Nondiscrimination.* No policy or practice of a recipient to which § 146.225 applies shall result in treatment of applicants to or students of such recipient in violation of §§ 146.300 through 146.310 unless such treatment is necessitated by an obstacle identified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section and a schedule for eliminating that obstacle has been provided as required by paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(d) *Effects of past exclusion.* To overcome the effects of past exclusion of students on the basis of sex, each educational institution to which § 146.225 applies shall include in its transition plan, and shall implement, specific steps designed to encourage individuals of the previously excluded sex to apply for admission to such institution. Such steps shall include instituting recruitment programs that emphasize the institution's commitment to enrolling students of the sex previously excluded.

§ 146.235 Statutory amendments.

(a) This section, which applies to all provisions of these Title IX regulations, addresses statutory amendments to Title IX.

(b) These Title IX regulations shall not apply to or preclude:

(1) Any program or activity of the American Legion undertaken in connection with the organization or operation of any Boys State conference, Boys Nation conference, Girls State conference, or Girls Nation conference;

(2) Any program or activity of a secondary school or educational institution specifically for:

(i) The promotion of any Boys State conference, Boys Nation conference, Girls State conference, or Girls Nation conference; or

(ii) The selection of students to attend any such conference;

(3) Father-son or mother-daughter activities at an educational institution or in an education program or activity,

but if such activities are provided for students of one sex, opportunities for reasonably comparable activities shall be provided to students of the other sex;

(4) Any scholarship or other financial assistance awarded by an institution of higher education to an individual because such individual has received such award in a single-sex pageant based upon a combination of factors related to the individual's personal appearance, poise, and talent. The pageant, however, must comply with other nondiscrimination provisions of Federal law.

(c) *Program or activity* or *program* means:

(1) All of the operations of any entity described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section, any part of which is extended Federal financial assistance:

(i)(A) A department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government; or

(B) The entity of such State or local government that distributes such assistance and each such department or agency (and each other State or local government entity) to which the assistance is extended, in the case of assistance to a State or local government;

(ii)(A) A college, university, or other postsecondary institution, or a public system of higher education; or

(B) A local educational agency (as defined in section 8801 of title 20), system of vocational education, or other school system;

(iii)(A) An entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or an entire sole proprietorship—

(*1*) If assistance is extended to such corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship as a whole; or

(*2*) Which is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social services, or parks and recreation; or

(B) The entire plant or other comparable, geographically separate facility to which Federal financial assistance is extended, in the case of any other corporation, partnership, private organization, or sole proprietorship; or

(iv) Any other entity that is established by two or more of the entities described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(2)(i) *Program or activity* does not include any operation of an entity that is controlled by a religious organization if the application of 20 U.S.C. 1681 to such operation would not be consistent with the religious tenets of such organization.

(ii) For example, all of the operations of a college, university, or other postsecondary institution, including but not limited to traditional educational operations, faculty and student housing, campus shuttle bus service, campus restaurants, the bookstore, and other commercial activities are part of a ''program or activity'' subject to these Title IX regulations if the college, university, or other institution receives Federal financial assistance.

(d)(1) Nothing in these Title IX regulations shall be construed to require or prohibit any person, or public or private entity, to provide or pay for any benefit or service, including the use of facilities, related to an abortion. Medical procedures, benefits, services, and the use of facilities, necessary to save the life of a pregnant woman or to address complications related to an abortion are not subject to this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a penalty to be imposed on any person or individual because such person or individual is seeking or has received any benefit or service related to a legal abortion. Accordingly, subject to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, no person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, employment, or other educational program or activity operated by a recipient that receives Federal financial assistance because such individual has sought or received, or is seeking, a legal abortion, or any benefit or service related to a legal abortion.

Subpart C—Discrimination on the Basis of Sex in Admission and Recruitment Prohibited

§ 146.300 Admission.

(a) *General.* No person shall, on the basis of sex, be denied admission, or be subjected to discrimination in admission, by any recipient to which §§ 146.300 through §§ 146.310 apply, except as provided in §§ 146.225 and §§ 146.230.

(b) *Specific prohibitions.* (1) In determining whether a person satisfies any policy or criterion for admission, or in making any offer of admission, a recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply shall not:

(i) Give preference to one person over another on the basis of sex, by ranking applicants separately on such basis, or otherwise;

(ii) Apply numerical limitations upon the number or proportion of persons of either sex who may be admitted; or

(iii) Otherwise treat one individual differently from another on the basis of sex.

(2) A recipient shall not administer or operate any test or other criterion for admission that has a disproportionately adverse effect on persons on the basis of sex unless the use of such test or criterion is shown to predict validly success in the education program or activity in question and alternative tests or criteria that do not have such a disproportionately adverse effect are shown to be unavailable.

(c) *Prohibitions relating to marital or parental status.* In determining whether a person satisfies any policy or criterion for admission, or in making any offer of admission, a recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply:

(1) Shall not apply any rule concerning the actual or potential parental, family, or marital status of a student or applicant that treats persons differently on the basis of sex;

(2) Shall not discriminate against or exclude any person on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or recovery therefrom, or establish or follow any rule or practice that so discriminates or excludes;

(3) Subject to § 146.235(d), shall treat disabilities related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or recovery therefrom in the same manner and under the same policies as any other temporary disability or physical condition; and

(4) Shall not make pre-admission inquiry as to the marital status of an applicant for admission, including whether such applicant is ''Miss'' or ''Mrs.'' A recipient may make pre-admission inquiry as to the sex of an applicant for admission, but only if such inquiry is made equally of such applicants of both sexes and if the results of such inquiry are not used in connection with discrimination prohibited by these Title IX regulations.

§ 146.305 Preference in admission.

A recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply shall not give preference to applicants for admission, on the basis of attendance at any educational institution or other school or entity that admits as students only or predominantly members of one sex, if the giving of such preference has the effect of discriminating on the basis of sex in violation of §§ 146.300 through 146.310.

§ 146.310 Recruitment.

(a) *Nondiscriminatory recruitment.* A recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply shall not discriminate on the basis of sex in the recruitment and admission of students. A recipient may be required to undertake additional recruitment efforts for one sex as remedial action pursuant to § 146.110(a), and may choose to undertake such efforts as affirmative action pursuant to § 146.110(b).

(b) *Recruitment at certain institutions.* A recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 apply shall not recruit primarily or exclusively at educational institutions, schools, or entities that admit as students only or predominantly members of one sex, if such actions have the effect of discriminating on the basis of sex in violation of §§ 146.300 through 146.310.

Subpart D—Discrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Prohibited

§ 146.400 Education programs or activities.

(a) *General.* Except as provided elsewhere in these Title IX regulations, no person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, or other education program or activity operated by a recipient that receives Federal financial assistance. Sections 146.400 through 146.455 do not apply to actions of a recipient in connection with admission of its students to an education program or activity of a recipient to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 do not apply, or an entity, not a recipient, to which §§ 146.300 through 146.310 would not apply if the entity were a recipient.

(b) *Specific prohibitions.* Except as provided in §§ 146.400 through 146.455, in providing any aid, benefit, or service to a student, a recipient shall not, on the basis of sex:

(1) Treat one person differently from another in determining whether such person satisfies any requirement or condition for the provision of such aid, benefit, or service;

(2) Provide different aid, benefits, or services or provide aid, benefits, or services in a different manner;

(3) Deny any person any such aid, benefit, or service;

(4) Subject any person to separate or different rules of behavior, sanctions, or other treatment;

(5) Apply any rule concerning the domicile or residence of a student or applicant, including eligibility for instate fees and tuition;

(6) Aid or perpetuate discrimination against any person by providing significant assistance to any agency, organization, or person that discriminates on the basis of sex in providing any aid, benefit, or service to students or employees;

(7) Otherwise limit any person in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity.

(c) *Assistance administered by a recipient educational institution to study at a foreign institution.* A recipient educational institution may administer or assist in the administration of scholarships, fellowships, or other awards established by foreign or domestic wills, trusts, or similar legal instruments, or by acts of foreign governments and restricted to members of one sex, that are designed to provide opportunities to study abroad, and that are awarded to students who are already matriculating at or who are graduates of the recipient institution; *Provided,* that a recipient educational institution that administers or assists in the administration of such scholarships, fellowships, or other awards that are restricted to members of one sex provides, or otherwise makes available, reasonable opportunities for similar studies for members of the other sex. Such opportunities may be derived from either domestic or foreign sources.

(d) *Aids, benefits or services not provided by recipient.* (1) This paragraph (d) applies to any recipient that requires participation by any applicant, student, or employee in any education program or activity not operated wholly by such recipient, or that facilitates, permits, or considers such participation as part of or equivalent to an education program or activity operated by such recipient, including participation in educational consortia and cooperative employment and student-teaching assignments.

(2) Such recipient:

(i) Shall develop and implement a procedure designed to assure itself that the operator or sponsor of such other education program or activity takes no action affecting any applicant, student, or employee of such recipient that these Title IX regulations would prohibit such recipient from taking; and

(ii) Shall not facilitate, require, permit, or consider such participation if such action occurs.

§ 146.405 Housing.

(a) *Generally.* A recipient shall not, on the basis of sex, apply different rules or regulations, impose different fees or requirements, or offer different services or benefits related to housing,

except as provided in this section (including housing provided only to married students).

(b) *Housing provided by recipient.* (1) A recipient may provide separate housing on the basis of sex.

(2) Housing provided by a recipient to students of one sex, when compared to that provided to students of the other sex, shall be as a whole:

(i) Proportionate in quantity to the number of students of that sex applying for such housing; and

(ii) Comparable in quality and cost to the student.

(c) *Other housing.* (1) A recipient shall not, on the basis of sex, administer different policies or practices concerning occupancy by its students of housing other than that provided by such recipient.

(2)(i) A recipient which, through solicitation, listing, approval of housing, or otherwise, assists any agency, organization, or person in making housing available to any of its students, shall take such reasonable action as may be necessary to assure itself that such housing as is provided to students of one sex, when compared to that provided to students of the other sex, is as a whole:

(A) Proportionate in quantity; and

(B) Comparable in quality and cost to the student.

(ii) A recipient may render such assistance to any agency, organization, or person that provides all or part of such housing to students of only one sex.

§ 146.410 Comparable facilities.

A recipient may provide separate toilet, locker room, and shower facilities on the basis of sex, but such facilities provided for students of one sex shall be comparable to such facilities provided for students of the other sex.

§ 146.415 Access to course offerings.

(a) A recipient shall not provide any course or otherwise carry out any of its education program or activity separately on the basis of sex, or require or refuse participation therein by any of its students on such basis, including health, physical education, industrial, business, vocational, technical, home economics, music, and adult education courses.

(b)(1) With respect to classes and activities in physical education at the elementary school level, the recipient shall comply fully with this section as expeditiously as possible but in no event later than one year from September 29, 2000. With respect to physical education classes and activities at the secondary and post-secondary levels, the recipient shall comply fully with this section as expeditiously as possible but in no event later than three years from September 29, 2000.

(2) This section does not prohibit grouping of students in physical education classes and activities by ability as assessed by objective standards of individual performance developed and applied without regard to sex.

(3) This section does not prohibit separation of students by sex within physical education classes or activities during participation in wrestling, boxing, rugby, ice hockey, football, basketball, and other sports the purpose or major activity of which involves bodily contact.

(4) Where use of a single standard of measuring skill or progress in a physical education class has an adverse effect on members of one sex, the recipient shall use appropriate standards that do not have such effect.

(5) Portions of classes in elementary and secondary schools, or portions of education programs or activities, that deal exclusively with human sexuality may be conducted in separate sessions for boys and girls.

(6) Recipients may make requirements based on vocal range or quality that may result in a chorus or choruses of one or predominantly one sex.

§ 146.420 Access to schools operated by LEAs.

A recipient that is a local educational agency shall not, on the basis of sex, exclude any person from admission to:

(a) Any institution of vocational education operated by such recipient; or

(b) Any other school or educational unit operated by such recipient, unless such recipient otherwise makes available to such person, pursuant to the same policies and criteria of admission,

courses, services, and facilities comparable to each course, service, and facility offered in or through such schools.

§ 146.425 Counseling and use of appraisal and counseling materials.

(a) *Counseling.* A recipient shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of sex in the counseling or guidance of students or applicants for admission.

(b) *Use of appraisal and counseling materials.* A recipient that uses testing or other materials for appraising or counseling students shall not use different materials for students on the basis of their sex or use materials that permit or require different treatment of students on such basis unless such different materials cover the same occupations and interest areas and the use of such different materials is shown to be essential to eliminate sex bias. Recipients shall develop and use internal procedures for ensuring that such materials do not discriminate on the basis of sex. Where the use of a counseling test or other instrument results in a substantially disproportionate number of members of one sex in any particular course of study or classification, the recipient shall take such action as is necessary to assure itself that such disproportion is not the result of discrimination in the instrument or its application.

(c) *Disproportion in classes.* Where a recipient finds that a particular class contains a substantially disproportionate number of individuals of one sex, the recipient shall take such action as is necessary to assure itself that such disproportion is not the result of discrimination on the basis of sex in counseling or appraisal materials or by counselors.

§ 146.430 Financial assistance.

(a) *General.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, in providing financial assistance to any of its students, a recipient shall not:

(1) On the basis of sex, provide different amounts or types of such assistance, limit eligibility for such assistance that is of any particular type or source, apply different criteria, or otherwise discriminate;

(2) Through solicitation, listing, approval, provision of facilities, or other services, assist any foundation, trust, agency, organization, or person that provides assistance to any of such recipient's students in a manner that discriminates on the basis of sex; or

(3) Apply any rule or assist in application of any rule concerning eligibility for such assistance that treats persons of one sex differently from persons of the other sex with regard to marital or parental status.

(b) *Financial aid established by certain legal instruments.* (1) A recipient may administer or assist in the administration of scholarships, fellowships, or other forms of financial assistance established pursuant to domestic or foreign wills, trusts, bequests, or similar legal instruments or by acts of a foreign government that require that awards be made to members of a particular sex specified therein; *Provided,* that the overall effect of the award of such sex-restricted scholarships, fellowships, and other forms of financial assistance does not discriminate on the basis of sex.

(2) To ensure nondiscriminatory awards of assistance as required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, recipients shall develop and use procedures under which:

(i) Students are selected for award of financial assistance on the basis of nondiscriminatory criteria and not on the basis of availability of funds restricted to members of a particular sex;

(ii) An appropriate sex-restricted scholarship, fellowship, or other form of financial assistance is allocated to each student selected under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section; and

(iii) No student is denied the award for which he or she was selected under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section because of the absence of a scholarship, fellowship, or other form of financial assistance designated for a member of that student's sex.

(c) *Athletic scholarships.* (1) To the extent that a recipient awards athletic scholarships or grants-in-aid, it must provide reasonable opportunities for such awards for members of each sex in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in interscholastic or intercollegiate athletics.

(2) A recipient may provide separate athletic scholarships or grants-in-aid for members of each sex as part of separate athletic teams for members of each sex to the extent consistent with this paragraph (c) and § 146.450.

§ 146.435 Employment assistance to students.

(a) *Assistance by recipient in making available outside employment.* A recipient that assists any agency, organization, or person in making employment available to any of its students:

(1) Shall assure itself that such employment is made available without discrimination on the basis of sex; and

(2) Shall not render such services to any agency, organization, or person that discriminates on the basis of sex in its employment practices.

(b) *Employment of students by recipients.* A recipient that employs any of its students shall not do so in a manner that violates §§ 146.500 through 146.550.

§ 146.440 Health and insurance benefits and services.

Subject to § 146.235(d), in providing a medical, hospital, accident, or life insurance benefit, service, policy, or plan to any of its students, a recipient shall not discriminate on the basis of sex, or provide such benefit, service, policy, or plan in a manner that would violate §§ 146.500 through 146.550 if it were provided to employees of the recipient. This section shall not prohibit a recipient from providing any benefit or service that may be used by a different proportion of students of one sex than of the other, including family planning services. However, any recipient that provides full coverage health service shall provide gynecological care.

§ 146.445 Marital or parental status.

(a) *Status generally.* A recipient shall not apply any rule concerning a student's actual or potential parental, family, or marital status that treats students differently on the basis of sex.

(b) *Pregnancy and related conditions.* (1) A recipient shall not discriminate against any student, or exclude any student from its education program or activity, including any class or extracurricular activity, on the basis of such student's pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, or recovery therefrom, unless the student requests voluntarily to participate in a separate portion of the program or activity of the recipient.

(2) A recipient may require such a student to obtain the certification of a physician that the student is physically and emotionally able to continue participation as long as such a certification is required of all students for other physical or emotional conditions requiring the attention of a physician.

(3) A recipient that operates a portion of its education program or activity separately for pregnant students, admittance to which is completely voluntary on the part of the student as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, shall ensure that the separate portion is comparable to that offered to non-pregnant students.

(4) Subject to § 146.235(d), a recipient shall treat pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy and recovery therefrom in the same manner and under the same policies as any other temporary disability with respect to any medical or hospital benefit, service, plan, or policy that such recipient administers, operates, offers, or participates in with respect to students admitted to the recipient's educational program or activity.

(5) In the case of a recipient that does not maintain a leave policy for its students, or in the case of a student who does not otherwise qualify for leave under such a policy, a recipient shall treat pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, and recovery therefrom as a justification for a leave of absence for as long a period of time as is deemed medically necessary by the student's physician, at the conclusion of which the student shall be reinstated to the status that she held when the leave began.

§ 146.450 Athletics.

(a) *General.* No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be treated differently from another person, or otherwise be discriminated

against in any interscholastic, intercollegiate, club, or intramural athletics offered by a recipient, and no recipient shall provide any such athletics separately on such basis.

(b) *Separate teams*. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, a recipient may operate or sponsor separate teams for members of each sex where selection for such teams is based upon competitive skill or the activity involved is a contact sport. However, where a recipient operates or sponsors a team in a particular sport for members of one sex but operates or sponsors no such team for members of the other sex, and athletic opportunities for members of that sex have previously been limited, members of the excluded sex must be allowed to try out for the team offered unless the sport involved is a contact sport. For the purposes of these Title IX regulations, contact sports include boxing, wrestling, rugby, ice hockey, football, basketball, and other sports the purpose or major activity of which involves bodily contact.

(c) *Equal opportunity*. (1) A recipient that operates or sponsors interscholastic, intercollegiate, club, or intramural athletics shall provide equal athletic opportunity for members of both sexes. In determining whether equal opportunities are available, the designated agency official will consider, among other factors:

(i) Whether the selection of sports and levels of competition effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of members of both sexes;

(ii) The provision of equipment and supplies;

(iii) Scheduling of games and practice time;

(iv) Travel and per diem allowance;

(v) Opportunity to receive coaching and academic tutoring;

(vi) Assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors;

(vii) Provision of locker rooms, practice, and competitive facilities;

(viii) Provision of medical and training facilities and services;

(ix) Provision of housing and dining facilities and services;

(x) Publicity.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unequal aggregate expenditures for members of each sex or unequal expenditures for male and female teams if a recipient operates or sponsors separate teams will not constitute noncompliance with this section, but the designated agency official may consider the failure to provide necessary funds for teams for one sex in assessing equality of opportunity for members of each sex.

(d) *Adjustment period*. A recipient that operates or sponsors interscholastic, intercollegiate, club, or intramural athletics at the elementary school level shall comply fully with this section as expeditiously as possible but in no event later than one year from September 29, 2000. A recipient that operates or sponsors interscholastic, intercollegiate, club, or intramural athletics at the secondary or postsecondary school level shall comply fully with this section as expeditiously as possible but in no event later than three years from September 29, 2000.

§ 146.455 Textbooks and curricular material.

Nothing in these Title IX regulations shall be interpreted as requiring or prohibiting or abridging in any way the use of particular textbooks or curricular materials.

Subpart E—Discrimination on the Basis of Sex in Employment in Education Programs or Activities Prohibited

§ 146.500 Employment.

(a) *General*. (1) No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination in employment, or recruitment, consideration, or selection therefor, whether full-time or part-time, under any education program or activity operated by a recipient that receives Federal financial assistance.

(2) A recipient shall make all employment decisions in any education program or activity operated by such recipient in a nondiscriminatory manner and shall not limit, segregate, or classify applicants or employees in any way that could adversely affect any applicant's or employee's employment opportunities or status because of sex.

(3) A recipient shall not enter into any contractual or other relationship which directly or indirectly has the effect of subjecting employees or students to discrimination prohibited by §§146.500 through 146.550, including relationships with employment and referral agencies, with labor unions, and with organizations providing or administering fringe benefits to employees of the recipient.

(4) A recipient shall not grant preferences to applicants for employment on the basis of attendance at any educational institution or entity that admits as students only or predominantly members of one sex, if the giving of such preferences has the effect of discriminating on the basis of sex in violation of these Title IX regulations.

(b) *Application*. The provisions of §§146.500 through 146.550 apply to:

(1) Recruitment, advertising, and the process of application for employment;

(2) Hiring, upgrading, promotion, consideration for and award of tenure, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, application of nepotism policies, right of return from layoff, and rehiring;

(3) Rates of pay or any other form of compensation, and changes in compensation;

(4) Job assignments, classifications, and structure, including position descriptions, lines of progression, and seniority lists;

(5) The terms of any collective bargaining agreement;

(6) Granting and return from leaves of absence, leave for pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, leave for persons of either sex to care for children or dependents, or any other leave;

(7) Fringe benefits available by virtue of employment, whether or not administered by the recipient;

(8) Selection and financial support for training, including apprenticeship, professional meetings, conferences, and other related activities, selection for tuition assistance, selection for sabbaticals and leaves of absence to pursue training;

(9) Employer-sponsored activities, including social or recreational programs; and

(10) Any other term, condition, or privilege of employment.

§ 146.505 Employment criteria.

A recipient shall not administer or operate any test or other criterion for any employment opportunity that has a disproportionately adverse effect on persons on the basis of sex unless:

(a) Use of such test or other criterion is shown to predict validly successful performance in the position in question; and

(b) Alternative tests or criteria for such purpose, which do not have such disproportionately adverse effect, are shown to be unavailable.

§146.510 Recruitment.

(a) *Nondiscriminatory recruitment and hiring*. A recipient shall not discriminate on the basis of sex in the recruitment and hiring of employees. Where a recipient has been found to be presently discriminating on the basis of sex in the recruitment or hiring of employees, or has been found to have so discriminated in the past, the recipient shall recruit members of the sex so discriminated against so as to overcome the effects of such past or present discrimination.

(b) *Recruitment patterns*. A recipient shall not recruit primarily or exclusively at entities that furnish as applicants only or predominantly members of one sex if such actions have the effect of discriminating on the basis of sex in violation of §§146.500 through 146.550.

§146.515 Compensation.

A recipient shall not make or enforce any policy or practice that, on the basis of sex:

(a) Makes distinctions in rates of pay or other compensation;

(b) Results in the payment of wages to employees of one sex at a rate less than that paid to employees of the opposite sex for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and that are performed under similar working conditions.

§146.520 Job classification and structure.

A recipient shall not:

(a) Classify a job as being for males or for females;

(b) Maintain or establish separate lines of progression, seniority lists, career ladders, or tenure systems based on sex; or

(c) Maintain or establish separate lines of progression, seniority systems, career ladders, or tenure systems for similar jobs, position descriptions, or job requirements that classify persons on the basis of sex, unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for the positions in question as set forth in §146.550.

§146.525 Fringe benefits.

(a) *''Fringe benefits'' defined*. For purposes of these Title IX regulations, *fringe benefits* means: Any medical, hospital, accident, life insurance, or retirement benefit, service, policy or plan, any profit-sharing or bonus plan, leave, and any other benefit or service of employment not subject to the provision of §146.515.

(b) *Prohibitions*. A recipient shall not:

(1) Discriminate on the basis of sex with regard to making fringe benefits available to employees or make fringe benefits available to spouses, families, or dependents of employees differently upon the basis of the employee's sex;

(2) Administer, operate, offer, or participate in a fringe benefit plan that does not provide for equal periodic benefits for members of each sex and for equal contributions to the plan by such recipient for members of each sex; or

(3) Administer, operate, offer, or participate in a pension or retirement plan that establishes different optional or compulsory retirement ages based on sex or that otherwise discriminates in benefits on the basis of sex.

§146.530 Marital or parental status.

(a) *General*. A recipient shall not apply any policy or take any employment action:

(1) Concerning the potential marital, parental, or family status of an employee or applicant for employment that treats persons differently on the basis of sex; or

(2) Which is based upon whether an employee or applicant for employment is the head of household or principal wage earner in such employee's or applicant's family unit.

(b) *Pregnancy*. A recipient shall not discriminate against or exclude from employment any employee or applicant for employment on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, or recovery therefrom.

(c) *Pregnancy as a temporary disability*. Subject to §146235(d), a recipient shall treat pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, recovery therefrom, and any temporary disability resulting therefrom as any other temporary disability for all job-related purposes, including commencement, duration, and extensions of leave, payment of disability income, accrual of seniority and any other benefit or service, and reinstatement, and under any fringe benefit offered to employees by virtue of employment.

(d) *Pregnancy leave*. In the case of a recipient that does not maintain a leave policy for its employees, or in the case of an employee with insufficient leave or accrued employment time to qualify for leave under such a policy, a recipient shall treat pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, and recovery therefrom as a justification for a leave of absence without pay for a reasonable period of time, at the conclusion of which the employee shall be reinstated to the status that she held when the leave began or to a comparable position, without decrease in rate of compensation or loss of promotional opportunities, or any other right or privilege of employment.

§146.535 Effect of state or local law or other requirements.

(a) *Prohibitory requirements*. The obligation to comply with §§146.500 through 146.550 is not obviated or alleviated by the existence of any State or local law or other requirement that imposes prohibitions or limits upon employment of members of one sex that are not imposed upon members of the other sex.

(b) *Benefits*. A recipient that provides any compensation, service, or benefit to members of one sex pursuant to a State or local law or other requirement shall provide the same compensation,

service, or benefit to members of the other sex.

§146.540 Advertising.

A recipient shall not in any advertising related to employment indicate preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on sex unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for the particular job in question.

§146.545 Pre-employment inquiries.

(a) *Marital status.* A recipient shall not make pre-employment inquiry as to the marital status of an applicant for employment, including whether such applicant is ''Miss'' or ''Mrs.''

(b) *Sex.* A recipient may make pre-employment inquiry as to the sex of an applicant for employment, but only if such inquiry is made equally of such applicants of both sexes and if the results of such inquiry are not used in connection with discrimination prohibited by these Title IX regulations.

§146.550 Sex as a bona fide occupational qualification.

A recipient may take action otherwise prohibited by §§146.500 through 146.550 provided it is shown that sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for that action, such that consideration of sex with regard to such action is essential to successful operation of the employment function concerned. A recipient shall not take action pursuant to this section that is based upon alleged comparative employment characteristics or stereotyped characterizations of one or the other sex, or upon preference based on sex of the recipient, employees, students, or other persons, but nothing contained in this section shall prevent a recipient from considering an employee's sex in relation to employment in a locker room or toilet facility used only by members of one sex.

Subpart F—Procedures

§146.600 Notice of covered programs.

Within 60 days of September 29, 2000, each Federal agency that awards Federal financial assistance shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of the programs covered by these Title IX regulations. Each such Federal agency shall periodically republish the notice of covered programs to reflect changes in covered programs. Copies of this notice also shall be made available upon request to the Federal agency's office that enforces Title IX.

§ 146.605 Enforcement procedures.

The investigative, compliance, and enforcement procedural provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) (''Title VI'') are hereby adopted and applied to these Title IX regulations. These procedures may be found at 22 CFR part 141.

[65 FR 52879, Aug. 30, 2000]

SUBCHAPTER P—DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

PART 151—COMPULSORY LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND PERSONNEL

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151.9 Evidence of insurance required for diplomatic license plates and waiver of fees.
151.10 Minimum limits of insurance for aircraft and/or vessels.
151.11 Notification of ownership, maintenance, or use of vessel and/or aircraft; evidence of insurance.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 6, Diplomatic Relations Act (Pub. L. 95–393; 22 U.S.C. 254e) as amended (Pub. L. 98–164, sec. 602; 22 U.S.C. 254e).

SOURCE: 44 FR 29451, May 21, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 151.1 Purpose.

This part establishes regulations required under section 6 of the Diplomatic Relations Act (Pub. L. 95–393; 22 U.S.C. 254e). These regulations require all missions, members of missions and their families, and those officials of the United Nations who are entitled to diplomatic immunity to have and maintain liability insurance against the risks of bodily injury, including death, and property damage, including loss of use, arising from the ownership, maintenance, or use in the United States of any motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft.

§ 151.2 Definitions.

(a) *Act* means the Diplomatic Relations Act, Pub. L. 95–393 (22 U.S.C. 254a *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. 1364).

(b) *Persons subject to the Act,* as defined in section 2 of the Act, means: (1) The head of a mission and members of the diplomatic staff, administrative and technical staff, and service staff of a mission, as such terms are defined in Article 1 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 (TIAS 7502, 23 U.S.T. 3227); (2) members of the family of a member of the diplomatic staff of a mission who form part of his or her household if they are not nationals of the United States, and members of the family of a member of the administrative and technical staff of a mission who form part of his or her household if they are not nationals or permanent residents of the United States; and (3) senior officials of the United Nations as defined in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) *Missions,* as defined in section 2 of the Act, means missions within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and any missions representing foreign governments, individually or collectively, which are extended the same privileges and immunities, pursuant to law, as are enjoyed by missions under the Vienna Convention.

(d) *Senior United Nations official* means a United Nations official entitled to diplomatic immunity as provided in section 19 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of February 13, 1946 (21 UST 1418; 1 UNTS 16).

(e) *Insurance* means insurance as required by the Act and these regulations.

§ 151.3 Types of insurance coverage required.

(a) Every person subject to the Act and every mission shall have and maintain with respect to any motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft owned by, leased to, or furnished for the regular use of every such person or mission liability insurance in accordance with the form, terms, and conditions provided for in these regulations.

(b) The insurance shall provide coverage against the following risks to third parties arising from the ownership, maintenance, or use in the United States of any motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft:

(1) Bodily injury, including death;

(2) Property damage, including loss of use; and

(3) Any additional coverage required to be included in liability insurance policies by the jurisdiction where the motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft is

principally garaged, berthed, or kept, such as uninsured motorist coverage or first party no-fault coverage.

§ 151.4 Minimum limits for motor vehicle insurance.

The insurance shall provide not less than $100,000 per person and $300,000 per incident for bodily injury liability and $100,000 per incident for property damage or $300,000 combined single limit for all bodily injury liability and property damage liability arising from a single incident, except where the Director of the Office of Foreign Missions grants a special exception.

[54 FR 24555, June 8, 1989]

§ 151.6 Authorized insurer.

The insurance must be issued by an insurer licensed or otherwise authorized by applicable law to do business in the jurisdiction where the motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft is principally garaged, berthed or kept.

§ 151.7 Policy terms consistent with the Act.

(a) The insurance shall be construed in conformity with the Act. In particular, no effect shall be given to any policy terms which are inconsistent or in conflict with those provisions of the Act stating that any suit against the insurer under the policy shall not be subject to any of the following defenses:

(1) That the insured is immune from suit;

(2) That the insured is an indispensable party; or

(3) In the absence of fraud or collusion, that the insured has violated a term of the contract, unless the contract was canceled before the claim arose.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the insured is expected to respond to reasonable requests from the insurer for cooperation.

§ 151.8 Evidence of insurance for motor vehicles.

(a) Every mission must periodically, and otherwise upon official request, furnish evidence satisfactory to the Department of State that the required insurance is in effect for the mission, its members and their families. Every senior United Nations official must also periodically furnish evidence satisfactory to the Department of State that the required insurance is in effect.

(b) The Department of State will accept as satisfactory evidence that the required insurance is in effect:

(1) A written statement of self-certification signed by the Chief of Mission, indicating that the mission, its members and their families have and will maintain insurance throughout the period of registration of all vehicles owned or leased or otherwise regularly used, and showing the name of the insurance company or companies and identifying each policy by number and name of insured; and

(2) A written statement of self-certification signed by each senior United Nations official, indicating that he or she has and will maintain insurance throughout the period of registration on all motor vehicles owned or leased or otherwise regularly used, and showing the name of the insurance company or companies and identifying each by number and name of insured.

(c) A certification under paragraph (b) of this section by a Chief of a Mission to the United Nations or by a senior United Nations official shall be delivered to the Counselor for host country affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations. All other certifications shall be delivered to the Chief of Protocol, Department of State.

§ 151.9 Evidence of insurance required for diplomatic license plates and waiver of fees.

The Department of State will not endorse on behalf of any person subject to the Act or any mission any application for diplomatic motor vehicle license plates or any application for waiver of motor vehicle registration fees without prior receipt of satisfactory evidence from the Chief of Mission or other duly authorized official that the required insurance is in effect.

§ 151.10 Minimum limits of insurance for aircraft and/or vessels.

Insurance in respect of vessels and/or aircraft shall provide limits of liability

adequate in light of reasonably foreseeable risks from the ownership, maintenance, or other regular use of vessels and/or aircraft.

§ 151.11 Notification of ownership, maintenance or use of vessel and/or aircraft; evidence of insurance.

(a) Each person subject to the Act and each mission must notify the Department of State in writing of the ownership, maintenance or other regular use of a vessel or aircraft in the United States by such mission or person.

(b) Notices under paragraph (a) of this section shall identify the vessel and/or aircraft with specificity, including model and manufacturer's name, and serial and registration numbers. Each notification shall be accompanied by a copy of the insurance policy or policies issued in respect of the vessel and/or aircraft. Such policy or policies need not be issued by the insurer providing liability insurance for motor vehicles.

(c) With regard to senior United Nations officials, missions to the United Nations and members of such missions as have diplomatic status and their families, notices and evidence of insurance under this section shall be delivered to the counselor for Host Country Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations. All other notices under this section shall be delivered to the Chief of Protocol, Department of State.

SUBCHAPTER Q—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PART 161—REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

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Subpart B—NEPA and Departmental Decisionmaking

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161.6 Responsibilities of departmental officials.
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161.10 Non-Federal applicants for permits.
161.11 Environmental review and consultation requirements.
161.12 Environmental effects abroad of major departmental actions.

AUTHORITY: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.;* E.O. 11514, 34 FR 4247, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26927; 22 U.S.C. 2658, as amended.

SOURCE: 45 FR 59554, Sept. 10, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 161.1 Purpose and scope.

These Departmental regulations are designed to supplement the CEQ Regulations and provide for the implementation of those provisions identified in § 1507.3(b) of the CEQ Regulations. The CEQ Regulations are incorporated herein by reference. The Department's regulations seek to assure that environmental considerations and values are incorporated into the Department's decisionmaking process and assign responsibility within the Department for assessing the significant environmental effects in the United States of the Department's actions.

§ 161.2 Policy.

It is the policy of the Department of State to use all practicable means, consistent with the Department's statutory authority, available resources and national policy, to:

(a) Protect and enhance the quality of the environment;

(b) Ensure that environmental amenities and values are appropriately considered in Departmental actions;

(c) Integrate planning and environmental review procedures with the Department's decisionmaking process;

(d) Invite and facilitate, when appropriate, Federal, State and local governmental authorities and public involvement in decisions which affect the quality of the environment; and

(e) Recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental concerns and, when consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of the world environment.

§ 161.3 Applicability.

The provisions of these regulations apply to decisions on all Departmental actions which may affect the quality of the environment within the United States. The Department is establishing separate environmental review procedures under Executive Order 12114 (January 4, 1979) for actions having potential effects on the environment of global commons or areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation, or on the environment of foreign nations.

§ 161.4 Definitions.

Definitions for many terms used in these regulations may be found in section 1508 of the CEQ Regulations. In addition, for the purpose of these regulations, the term:

(a) *Responsible action officer* means the Department officer principally responsible for the preparation of action memoranda and other documents relating to a given Departmental action to which by these regulations apply. Ordinarily, the responsible action officer will be the country or office director whose office has action responsibility for a given action.

(b) *CEQ Regulations* means the regulations implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, issued by the Council on Environmental Quality on November 29, 1978 (43 FR 55978–56007), and codified at 40 CFR parts 1500–1508.

(c) *United States* means the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the other territories and possessions of the United States, including the territorial seas thereof. For the purpose of these regulations, actions having significant environmental effects on the resources of the U.S. continental shelf or resources of the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall be considered to be actions having significant environmental effects in the United States.

(d) *Environmental document* means an environmental assessment, an environmental impact statement, a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent prepared under these regulations.

Subpart B—NEPA and Departmental Decisionmaking

§ 161.5 Major decision points and timing.

(a) The responsible action officer shall ensure compliance with these regulations at the earliest practicable stage of Departmental study, consideration or planning of a proposed major Federal action which could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. To accomplish this the responsible action officer must ensure that data developed during the review process is collected, analyzed and made available for consideration early in planning and decisionmaking when it will be most valuable in formulating, reviewing and deciding upon proposals for Departmental action.

(b) Environmental analysis and review of a proposed Departmental action shall be conducted as early as practicable so as to be timely, yet late enough to be relevant to the decisionmaking.

(c) Environmental documents should, whenever possible, accompany the principal action memorandum relating to a proposed action. An environmental document required in conjunction with conclusion of an international agreement shall, where possible, be prepared and circulated for review and comment before final negotiations begin. The completed environmental document should thus ordinarily accompany the principal action memorandum or request for authority to negotiate an agreement under the Department's Circular 175 regulation (11 FAM 720).

(d) To the maximum extent possible an environmental document should be prepared before the establishment of a final United States position on a proposal. In such cases the document should indicate the alternatives under consideration without specifying a Departmental preference. If the content and dimensions of a proposed action will not be clear until after the conclusion of an international negotiation or if a decision to proceed on an action involving another nation or international organization is required on short notice and before the environmental document can be prepared, the environmental document should be prepared as soon as possible after the conclusion of an agreed text of a treaty or agreement on the proposed action. If the Senate's advice and consent to a treaty with potential significant environmental effects in the United States will be sought, the final environmental impact statement should accompany other decision documentation for ratification. Legislative environmental impact statements on proposed treaties or legislation shall conform to the requirements of § 1506.8 of the CEQ Regulations and must be prepared in time for Congressional hearings and deliberations.

(e) Because actions having effects on the United States may to varying degrees be initiated, influenced and conducted by other countries, it is recognized that the preparation of environmental documents for such actions must be adjusted to meet a variety of circumstances. Bearing in mind the degree to which other countries possess information on and the ability to affect the decision under consideration, responsible action officers shall seek at all times to prepare environmental analysis documents as early as feasible in the decisionmaking process.

§ 161.6 Responsibilities of departmental officials.

(a) *General.* As a general rule, responsibility for preparing environmental analysis documents will follow the Department's standard organizational practices; in this way environmental considerations and awareness of environmental responsibilities will be integrated most readily and effectively into the usual decisionmaking processes.

(1) *Departmental bureaus.* Each bureau within the Department shall be responsible for:

(i) Implementing these regulations and incorporating them into its normal decisionmaking processes;

(ii) Identifying actions it intends to initiate which may affect significantly the environment of the United States and employing the environmental evaluation procedures outlined in these regulations to ensure that necessary actions are taken to meet the requirements of applicable laws and regulations;

(iii) Coordinating environmental assessment-related activities for which it is responsible with the Office of Environment and Health in the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and supporting and assisting the Office of Environment and Health in implementing these regulations as required; and

(iv) Providing the personnel required to implement these regulations, informing the Office of Environment and Health and the Office of the Legal Adviser whenever it is anticipated that environmental documents will be prepared under these regulations, and consulting the Office of Environment and Health and the Office of the Legal Adviser as necessary for guidance and assistance in the preparation of such documents.

(2) *Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.* Through its Office of Environment and Health the Bureau shall have the primary responsibility for ensuring the Department's compliance with environmental policies, regulations and procedures. It shall provide policy and professional direction and guidance within the Department for implementing these regulations. It shall also assist other bureaus in obtaining appropriate scientific advice and budgetary resources to implement the regulations. The Office of Environment and Health will act as the focal point for implementation, working closely with the Departmental bureaus and the Office of the Legal Adviser. The Bureau and other involved bureaus will work closely with the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations in the preparation of environmental documents relating to legislation. In carrying out its responsibilities the Bureau shall:

(i) Coordinate the formulation, development and revision of Departmental policies and positions on matters pertaining to environmental evaluation and review;

(ii) Develop and ensure the implementation of Departmentwide standards, procedures and working relationships for environmental review and compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations;

(iii) Develop, as an integral part of the Department's basic decision processes, procedures to ensure that environmental factors are properly considered in all relevant proposals and decisions;

(iv) Monitor these processes to ensure that Departmental procedures are achieving their purposes;

(v) Advise, assist and inform Departmental bureaus of the technical and management aspects of environmental analysis, and of the relevant expertise available in and outside the Department;

(vi) Establish and maintain working relationships with the Council on Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, and other federal, State and local governmental agencies concerned with environmental matters;

(vii) Represent the Department in working with other government agencies and organizations to formulate, revise and achieve uniform understanding and application of government-wide policies relating to the environment;

(viii) Consolidate and transmit to the appropriate parties Departmental comments on environmental impact statements and other environmental reports prepared by other agencies; and

(ix) Acquire information for and prepare other Departmental reports on environmental assessment matters.

(3) *Office of the Legal Adviser*. The Office of the Legal Adviser is the principal Departmental authority on the legal aspects of environmental matters and the implementation of these regulations and shall advise and assist Departmental Bureaus in these matters.

(4) *Bureau Environmental Coordinators*. Each Departmental bureau and major office shall designate an officer to act as coordinator, adviser and principal point of contact for environmental matters within the bureau. The bureau coordinator will advise and assist the bureau in implementing these regulations and serve as a member of the Departmental Committee of Environmental Coordinators.

(5) *Departmental Committee of Environmental Coordinators*. A Departmental Committee of Environmental Coordinators shall be established to assist in coordinating Departmental implementation of these regulations; in providing advice on major issues, policies and procedures relating to the Department's implementation of environmental analysis requirements; and in ensuring general conformity of Departmental implementation practices. The Committee's responsibility will be to exchange information on the implementation of these regulations, assist bureaus in early identification of Departmental actions which should be analyzed for environmental effects and help to coordinate and provide the appropriate analysis. The Committee will be chaired by the Office of Environment and Health and will be comprised of bureau and office coordinators designated by the respective bureaus and offices.

(6) *Outside contractors*. Qualified outside contractors may be employed to assist Departmental officers in preparing environmental documents as required under these regulations.

§ 161.7 Categories of actions.

Departmental officers shall review each major Departmental action having a potentially significant effect on the quality of the environment in the United States. The need to prepare formal environmental documents will depend on the scope of the action and the context and intensity of any environmental effects expected if the action is implemented. Departmental actions can generally be grouped into three categories, as follows:

(a) *Actions normally requiring environmental impact statements*. Any Departmental action deemed to have a ''significant effect upon the quality of the human environment'' of the United States requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement. The criteria to be used in determining significance are set forth in § 1508.27 of the CEQ Regulations. The Department has reviewed representative actions and has found no common pattern which would enable it to specify actions normally requiring environmental impact statements. If developments later enable such designations to be made the Department will publish a description of proposed actions for such designation in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) *Actions categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare environmental impact statements*. Categorical exclusion, as defined in § 1508.4 of the CEQ Regulations, provides for exclusion from environmental review of specified actions which have as a class been found to have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is ordinarily required for such actions. Departmental actions categorically excluded from the requirements of these regulations include the following:

(1) Routine conduct of Departmental and overseas political and economic functions, including reporting on political and economic developments, trends and activities, communicating to host governments United States Government views, maintaining contact with foreign officials and individuals, and facilitating trade opportunities abroad and U.S. business expansion in foreign markets;

(2) Provision of consular services—visas, passports and citizenship, and special consular services, such as issuing or reviewing passports and visas, taking legal depositions, notarizing absentee ballots and other documents and delivering retirement checks, social security payments and veterans benefits;

(3) Conduct of routine administrative functions, such as budget and finance, personnel and general services. This includes routine administrative procurements (e.g., general supplies, negotiating leases for office space or staff housing, ordering supplies and arranging for customs clearances); financial transactions, including salaries, expenses and grants; routine management, formulation and allocation of the Department's budget at all levels (this does not exempt the preparation of environmental documents for proposals included in the Department's budget when required); and personnel actions (e.g., promotions, hirings, and counseling American and host country employees who work for the Department of State);

(4) Preparing for and participating in conferences, workshops or meetings for information exchange, data collection or research or study activities; and

(5) Document and information exchanges.

Even though an action may be categorically excluded from the need for an environmental impact statement, if information developed during the planning for the actions indicates the possibility that the particular action in question may nonetheless cause significant environmental effects, an environmental assessment shall be prepared to evaluate those effects. Based upon the assessment, a determination will be made whether to prepare an environmental impact statement. The Department may designate additional actions for categorical exclusion by publishing a listing of actions proposed for such designation in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) *Actions normally requiring environmental assessments.* An environmental assessment shall provide the basis of the determination whether an environmental impact statement is required. A Departmental action shall require the preparation of an environmental assessment if the action is not one known normally to require an environmental impact statement and is not categorically excluded. Departmental actions normally included in this category are actions for which the Department has lead-agency responsibility and which may significantly affect the human environment of the United States, such as those actions involving:

(1) Issuance of permits for construction of international bridges and pipeline (see Executive Order 11423 and the International Bridge Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92–434, 86 Stat. 23));

(2) Wetlands, floodplains, endangered species and national historical, archeological and recreational sites (see also specific requirements for environmental review and consultation in § 161.11 of these regulations); and

(3) Ocean dumping, control of toxic substances, disposal and storage of wastes and radioactive substances.

(d) *Emergencies and other exceptional circumstances.* Not every Departmental activity will be considered a major Federal action for the purposes of these regulations. Several limited classes of action which might ordinarily be subject to these regulations will not be considered major Federal actions requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement. Among them are the following:

(1) Actions taken in emergency circumstances and disaster and emergency relief activities as defined in § 1506.11 of the CEQ Regulations (in such circumstances the responsible action officer should consult with the Office of Environment and Health which shall consult with the Council on Environmental Quality about appropriate alternative arrangements);

(2) Mandatory actions required under any treaty or international agreement

to which the United States Government is a party, or required by the decisions of international organizations or authorities in which the United States is a member or participant except when the United States has substantial discretion over implementation of such requirements;

(3) Payment of contributions, either assessed or voluntary, to any international organization of which the United States is a member pursuant to the obligation of a treaty or other international agreement or which is not for the purpose of carrying out a specifically identifiable action which would affect the environment; and

(4) Support for or acquiescence in (by affirmative vote or agreement to consensus) an activity or expenditure of funds by an international organization where the United States has no unilateral right to control such expenditures.

Subpart C—Environmental Review Procedures

§ 161.8 General description of the Department's NEPA process.

In reviewing proposed actions for potential environmental effects in the United States responsible action officers will follow the procedural steps set forth below. These steps are developed in conjunction with the procedural steps required by the CEQ Regulations which are referenced in the following sections.

(a) *Preliminary environmental evaluations.* Early in the process of considering any possible action the responsible action officer shall review the action to determine if it may cause potential significant environmental effects on the environment of the United States. A proposed action shall be reviewed initially to determine into which of the following three basic categories of action it falls:

(1) Actions normally requiring environmental impact statements;

(2) Actions categorically excluded from environmental impact statements; or

(3) Actions normally requiring environmental assessments. If the responsible action officer concludes that the proposed action is a major action potentially having significant effects in the United States he should, in cooperation with other appropriate Departmental officials, carry out the steps described in these regulations. If during his review of the location of potential environmental effects or following preparation of an environmental assessment it is determined that the action could affect the environment of the global commons or a foreign nation the officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Department's procedures for implementing Executive Order No. 12114 on Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions (Foreign Affairs Manual, Volume 2).

(b) *Environmental Assessment.* An environmental assessment is a concise document which analyzes potential environmental effects to determine if an environmental impact statement is required (CEQ Regulations §§ 1501.3 and 1508.9). If the action does not fall into either the category of those actions normally requiring an environmental impact statement or that of actions categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental impact statement, then the responsible action officer, in cooperation with other Departmental officials, shall prepare an environmental assessment to determine whether it is necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement or a ''Finding of no significant impact''. If the action normally requires an environmental impact statement, there is ordinarily no need for the preparation of an environmental assessment and the environmental impact statement process should be initiated without preparing such an assessment. If the action is categorically excluded, no further environmental review is needed. If an environmental assessment is prepared it may also be used to evaluate whether the proposed action may have effects outside the United States.

(c) *Finding of no significant impact.* If the environmental assessment indicates that the environmental effects of the action in the United States are not significant, then the responsible action officer shall make a ''Finding of no significant impact'', thereby concluding the NEPA review process (CEQ Regulations §§ 1501.4 and 1508.13).

(d) *Environmental impact statement.* If the environmental assessment demonstrates that the environmental effects of the action with the United States may be ''significant'' (see § 1508.27 of the CEQ Regulations) the Department is required to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in accordance with these regulations (see also CEQ Regulations § 1501.8, part 1502 and §§ 1506.2 through 1506.7). In preparing the environmental impact statement the following steps will be carried out:

(1) *Notice of intent to prepare an EIS.* If an impact statement is required, the Department will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a ''Notice of intent'' to prepare such a statement (CEQ Regulations §§ 1501.7 and 1508.22).

(2) *Scoping procedures.* The Department will then hold a scoping meeting with interested agencies and individuals to determine the proper content (''scope'') of the statement (CEQ Regulations §§ 1501.7 and 1508.25).

(3) *Draft environmental impact statement (DEIS).* The Department will then prepare a draft EIS (DEIS) which will be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and circulated to agencies and the public for comment for at least 45 days, except where the CEQ Regulations and these regulations permit the time period to be shortened (CEQ Regulations § 1501.8, part 1502, §§ 1506.2 through 1506.7, 1506.10(d) and 1506.11; 161.7(d), 161.9(n)(2)).

(4) *Final environmental impact statement (FEIS).* In light of the comments and following any revision in the draft EIS, the Department will file with the Environmental Protection Agency and circulate to agencies and the public a final EIS at least 30 days before making a final decision on the action, except where the CEQ Regulations and these regulations permit the time period to be shortened (CEQ Regulations §§ 1506.9, 1506.10(d), 1506.11; 161.7(d), 161.9(n)(2)).

(5) *Record of decision.* After making a decision on the action, the Department will make available a formal ''Record of decision'' (CEQ Regulations § 1505.2).

§ 161.9 Specific steps in the Department's NEPA process.

(a) *Decision whether to prepare an EIS.* In deciding whether to prepare an environmental impact statement, the responsible action officer shall make an initial review in the early planning stages of a proposed action to identify and evaluate potential environmental effects of the actions and all reasonable measures which may be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. This review must be conducted in conjunction with all requests under the Department's Circular 175 procedure (11 FAM 720), with all actions involving the obligation of funds within the Department's annual or supplemental budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget, and with other actions when a potentially significant environmental impact may result. The responsible action officer shall ensure that the principal action memoranda prepared for such actions properly reflect the environmental review in all cases. No written statement is required in the case of actions which do not raise the question of environmental impacts. The environmental evaluation document prepared shall be considered along with political, economic and other decision-making factors relating to the proposed action.

(1) *Review of the categories of actions.* During the initial environmental review of the proposed action, the responsible action officer should classify the proposed Departmental action as one either normally requiring an environmental impact statement, normally not requiring such a statement, or normally requiring an environmental assessment. (See § 1504.1 of the CEQ Regulations and § 161.7 of these regulations.)

(i) *Actions normally requiring environmental statements.* Environmental assessments are not required for actions which it is already known will require the preparation of environmental impact statements. For each major Departmental action which, in the view of the responsible action officer meets the criteria of this section, he shall, in cooperation with the Office of Environment and Health, initiate steps to prepare an environmental impact statement. This will be accomplished by

preparing a ''Notice of intent'' to prepare an EIS (see §1508.22 of the CEQ Regulations). The Office of Environment and Health shall arrange for publication of the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER (see §1507.3(e) of the CEQ Regulations). The responsible action officer shall then apply the procedures set forth in §161.8 of these regulations to determine the scope of the proposed EIS, and proceed to prepare and release the environmental impact statement in accordance with CEQ and Departmental regulations. If, however, the responsible action officer believes that the proposed action, though included within or closely similar to one which normally requires the preparation of an EIS, will itself have no significant impact, he should conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the CEQ Regulations (§1508.9). If the assessment demonstrates that there will be no significant impact, he should prepare a ''Finding of no significant impact'' and provide for public review a notice of this finding in accordance with §§1501.4(e) and 1506.6 of the CEQ Regulations.

(ii) *Actions categorically excluded.* Separate detailed documentation is not normally required for actions which are categorically excluded and which are therefore exempt from the requirement of preparations of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. However, the responsible action officer shall note in the action memorandum concerning the action that the proposed action has been reviewed under the Department's environmental procedures and determined to be categorically excluded. The Office of Environment and Health shall periodically review actions in the classes categorically excluded under these regulations to determine if the original decision to categorically exclude the class remains valid. If such a review determines that a proposed action may have a significant impact on the human environment the necessary revision in the categorical exclusion shall be made and an environmental assessment shall be prepared to determine the need for the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

(iii) *Actions normally requiring environmental assessments.* For each action meeting the criteria of this section the responsible action officer shall prepare an environmental assessment (see §§1501.3 and 1508.9 of the CEQ Regulations) and, on the basis of that assessment, determine if an EIS is required. If the determination is that no environmental impact statement is required, the responsible action officer shall, in coordination with the Office of Environment and Health, prepare a ''Finding of no significant impact'' (see §§1501.4 and 1508.13 of the CEQ Regulations). The ''Finding of no significant impact'' shall be made available to the public through direct distribution and publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If the determination is that an environmental impact statement is required, the official shall proceed with the ''Notice of intent'' to prepare an EIS and the subsequent steps in the preparation and release of an EIS in accordance with the CEQ Regulations (§§1501.7, 1507.3 and 1508.22) and these regulations.

(2) *Preparation of environmental assessments.* Environmental assessments, as defined in the CEQ Regulations (§1508.9), should be prepared as directed in §1501.3 of the CEQ Regulations. The environmental assessment shall be used to determine whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a ''Finding of no significant impact''. The assessment shall include a brief discussion of the need for the proposed action, of alternatives and of environmental impacts and a listing of agencies and persons consulted in preparing the assessment.

(3) *Notice of intent to prepare an EIS.* As soon as practicable after deciding to prepare an environmental impact statement and before initiating the scoping process (see §161.9(b) of these regulations) the Department or another lead agency, if one is designated in accordance with §1501.5 of the CEQ Regulations, shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a ''Notice of intent'' to prepare an EIS in accordance with §§1501.7 and 1508.22 of the CEQ Regulations. The Office of Environment and Health shall arrange for publishing the notice.

(b) *Scoping.* The Department shall conduct an early and open meeting with interested agencies and the public

for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in a given environmental impact statement and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. The elements of the scoping process are defined in § 1501.7 of the CEQ Regulations and must include consideration of the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts discussed in § 1508.25 of the CEQ Regulations.

(c) *Cooperation with other agencies.* Departmental officials are encouraged to cooperate with other agencies and the public throughout the conduct of the Department's NEPA process. The Office of Environment and Health shall ensure also that the Department reviews the draft and final impact statements submitted for review by other agencies (§ 1502.19 of the CEQ Regulations). Where appropriate and to eliminate duplication it shall arrange to prepare environmental assessments and impact statements jointly with other Federal or State agencies. Where possible it will arrange for the department to ''adopt'' statements prepared by other agencies (§ 1506.3 of the CEQ Regulations). It shall arrange lead and cooperating agency responsibilities for preparing environmental documents (see §§ 1501.5 and 1501.6 of CEQ Regulations).

(d) *Preparation of draft environmental impact statement.* The responsible action officer shall be responsible for the preparation of the draft environmental impact statement in the manner described in § 1501.8, part 1502, and §§ 1506.2 through 1506.7 of the CEQ Regulations. Preliminary copies of the draft environmental impact statement and attachments shall be submitted to the Office of Environment and Health before any formal review is conducted outside the Department. This submission shall be accompanied by a list of Federal, State, and local officials (Part 1503 of the CEQ Regulations) and a list of other interested parties (§ 1506.6 of the CEQ Regulations) whose comments shall be sought. The Office of Environment and Health shall review the draft and obtain additional comments from other appropriate Departmental bureaus and offices.

(e) *Review of and comment on draft EIS.* For external review, the Office of Environment and Health shall transmit five copies of the revised draft statement to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Federal Activities. EPA will publish a notice of the statement's availability the following week in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Upon transmission of the draft statement to EPA, the Office of Environment and Health shall also seek the views of appropriate agencies and individuals in accordance with Part 1503 and §§ 1506.6 and 1506.9 of the CEQ Regulations. It shall specify that replies are required at a stated date not earlier than 45 days from the date of NEPA publication of the draft statement availability. Any views submitted during the comment period shall be provided to the responsible action officer in the Department for consideration in preparing the final statement. To the fullest extent possible, requirements for review and consultation with other agencies on environmental matters established by statutes other than NEPA, such as the review and consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, should be met before or through this review process (see § 161.11 of these regulations). In addition, the draft EIS shall list all environmentally-related federal permits, licenses or other approvals required to implement the proposal as specified in § 1502.25(b) of the CEQ Regulations.

(f) *Public involvement.* (1) Departmental officials will make diligent efforts to involve the public in implementing these regulations as provided in §§ 1501.4(e), 1503.1(a)(e) and 1506.6 of the CEQ Regulations.

(2) Interested persons can obtain information on the Department's environmental impact statements and other aspects of the Department's NEPA process by contacting the Director, Office of Environment and Health, Room 7820, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 (tel. 202/632–9266). Information pertaining to the NEPA process may be sent to the above address. FEDERAL REGISTER notices concerning the Department's environmental documents shall specify where such information relevant to the documents in question may be obtained.

(3) The responsible action officer shall identify those persons, community organizations, environmental interest groups, international organizations or other bodies which may have an interest in or be affected by the proposed Departmental action and who should therefore be involved in the NEPA process. With the assistance of the Office of Environment and Health, the responsible action shall transmit a list of such persons, groups and organizations to the Office of Environment and Health at the same time he submits:

(i) A recommendation regarding a ''Finding of no significant impact'';

(ii) A ''Notice of intent to prepare an EIS'';

(iii) A recommendation on possible public hearings (see §1506.6(c) of CEQ Regulations);

(iv) A draft EIS, or

(v) A final EIS.

(4) The responsible action officer shall consult with the Office of Environment and Health and make recommendations regarding the need for public hearings. The Office of Environment and Health shall, as necessary, review such recommendations with the Office of the Legal Adviser.

(g) *Preparation of final environmental impact statement.* (1) After conclusion of the review process with other Federal, State and local agencies and the public, the responsible action officer shall consider suggestions received and revise the draft environmental impact statement as appropriate in accordance with part 1502 and §1501.8 and §§1506.2 through 1506.7 of the CEQ Regulations.

(2) Five copies of the preliminary final environmental impact statement, with attached copies of the comments received and suggested responses, shall be provided to the Office of Environment and Health. The Office of Environment and Health will, as appropriate, obtain additional comments from any other appropriate Departmental bureau or offices and notify the responsible action officer of any further changes required and the number of final statements to be transmitted. The Office of Environment and Health shall submit five copies of the final statement to the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Review. Copies shall also be sent to all parties who commented and to other interested parties in accordance with §1506.9 of the CEQ Regulations.

(3) Each draft and final statement, the supporting documentation, and the ''Record of decision'' (see §161.9(h) of these regulations) shall be available for public review and copying at the Office of Environment and Health (OES/ENH), Room 7820, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 (tel. 202/632–9267).

(h) *Record of the decision.* At the time of the decision on the proposed action, the responsible Departmental official shall consult with the Office of Environment and Health and prepare a concise ''Record of decision'' (see §1505.2 of the CEQ Regulations).

(i) *Timing of EIS preparation and action decision.* Preparation of an environmental impact statement shall be initiated as soon as the responsible action officer, in consultation with the Office of Environment and Health and the Office of the Legal Adviser, has determined that the statement shall be prepared. Except where permitted by the CEQ Regulations (§§1506.10(d), 1506.11) and these regulations (§§161.7(d), 161.9(n)(2)), no decision on the proposed action shall be made by the Department until the later of the following dates:

(1) Ninety (90) days after publication by EPA of a notice of availability of a Departmental draft EIS.

(2) Thirty (30) days after publication by EPA of a notice of availability of a departmental final EIS.

(j) *Implementing and monitoring the decision.* Section 1505.3 of the CEQ Regulations establishes the procedures to be followed by the Department in monitoring to assure that any mitigation measures or other commitments associated with the decision and its implementation are carried out. The Office of Environment and Health will maintain general oversight and cooperate with bureau officers in such monitoring.

(k) *Supplemental environmental impact statements.* Departmental officials shall supplement a draft EIS whenever an alternative which is substantially different from those discussed in the draft is under consideration or when the

draft is otherwise out of date. A final EIS shall be supplemented when a substantial change is made in the proposed action or when significant new information on the environmental impacts comes to light. A supplemental EIS should be prepared, circulated and approved in accordance with the provisions of § 1502.9 of the CEQ Regulations. No supplemental EIS need be prepared when the final decision on the action in question has already been made. If there are reasons not to prepare a supplemental EIS when one ordinarily would be called for, the responsible action officer should consult with the Office of Environment and Health, which shall consult with the Council on Environmental Quality on the matter.

(l) *Programmatic and generic environmental impact statements.* (1) Before preparing an environmental document under these regulations the responsible action officer should determine if there exists a generic or programmatic environmental document analyzing actions, effects or issues similar to those involved in the proposed action. A generic environmental document reviews the environmental effects that are generic or common to a class of Departmental actions which may not be specific to any single country or area. Where such a document is prepared it could be applied to a number of similar specific country applications. If a generic document exists and if it deals with relevant similarities in the action, such as common timing, environmental impacts, alternatives, methods of implementation or subject matter it will not be necessary to prepare further environmental documentation.

(2) A programmatic environmental document shall focus its analysis on the environmental aspects of an entire program rather than on the specific elements of the program. If a programmatic environmental document has already been prepared the responsible action officer should determine whether it adequately deals with the environmental effects of the particular action under review. If the programmatic document adequately reviews the environmental impacts of the action under consideration, then additional environmental documentation is not required under these regulations. In preparing environmental documents on specific actions, Departmental officers shall consider the advisability of modifying or expanding the documents so they may serve as generic or programmatic documents for a broader range of actions.

(m) *Amendments.* Amendments to these regulations may be made by the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs in consultation with other Departmental bureaus and the Office of the Legal Adviser. Such amendments will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER after consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, in accordance with § 1507.3 of the CEQ Regulations, and public review and comment.

(n) *Modifications.* The Department's procedures for preparing environmental documents may be modified to accommodate the following circumstances:

(1) *Classified material.* Most Departmental environmental documents will not normally contain classified or administratively controlled material (see § 1507.3(c) of the CEQ Regulations); in some cases, however, an environmental document must include such material to evaluate adequately environmental effects. In such cases Departmental environmental documents, or portions thereof, may be classified. Such material should, if possible, be confined to a classified annex of the environmental document. Approval for classification must be granted with the concurrence of the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and the Office of the Legal Adviser, and the assistant secretary of the bureau with the action responsibility for the proposed action. In these cases, Departmental environmental documents or portions thereof may be classified in accordance with the criteria set forth in Executive Order 12065, dated December 1, 1978. Handling and disclosure of classified or administratively controlled material shall be governed by 22 CFR part 9. The portions of an environmental document which are not classified or administratively controlled will be made available to persons outside the Department, as provided in 22 CFR part 9.

Classification does not preclude the obligation to ensure that environmental documents are reviewed by competent scientific and technical experts. Appropriate arrangements will be made through the Office of Environment and Health for Federal agency review of classified or administratively controlled environmental documents.

(2) *Time periods for environmental review*. When necessary to comply with other specific statutory requirements or for compelling reasons of national policy the Department may, by agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, modify time periods specified by the CEQ Regulations for preparing environmental documents in accordance with §1506.10 of the CEQ Regulations. See also provisions for emergency circumstances contained in §1506.11 of the CEQ Regulations and §161.7(d) of these regulations.

Subpart D—Coordination of Other Requirements of NEPA

§161.10 Non-Federal applicants for permits.

The Department is responsible for issuing international permits for the construction of bridges and oil pipelines that cross the international boundaries with Canada and Mexico. The Office of Environment and Health will assist in preparation of the required environmental analysis documentation for such permits. Applicants for international permits may obtain information on the type of environmental information needed and the extent of the applicant's participation in the necessary environmental studies and their documentation from the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 (tel. 202/632–0349). Applicants are encouraged to consult early with the Department on the necessary environmental and other requirements in order to expedite the NEPA process.

§161.11 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

In addition to the environmental review requirements of NEPA the Department has other statutory environmental review and consultation requirements. Departmental officials, in cooperation with the Office of Environment and Health and the Office of the Legal Adviser shall, to the maximum extent possible, conduct environmental review and consultation for these additional requirements concurrently with and integrated with preparation of assessments, and environmental impact statements. The principal additional requirements affecting the Department of State's actions are outlined below.

(a) Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*, requires identification of and consultation on aspects of any Departmental action that may have effects in the United States on listed species or their habitat. As appropriate, written request for consultation, along with the draft environmental document, shall be conveyed by the Office of Environment and Health to the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate, for the Region in the United States where the action will be carried out.

(b) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470(f), requires identification of National Register properties, eligible properties, or properties in the United States which may be eligible for the National Register within the area of the potential impact of a proposed Departmental action. Evaluation of the impact of the action on such properties shall be discussed in draft environmental impact statements and transmitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for comments.

(c) Executive Order 11988 (Floodplains Management) and Executive Order 11990 (Wetlands), requires identification of actions which will occur in or affect a floodplain or wetland (e.g., in areas along the boundary with Canada or Mexico). A comparative evaluation of such actions shall be discussed in draft environmental impact statements and transmitted to the U.S. Water Resources Council for comments.

(d) Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq*.

(e) Section 309 of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7609.

(f) Clean Water Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq*.

(g) Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1451 *et seq*.

(h) Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1401 *et seq*.

(i) Deepwater Port Act of 1974, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq*.

(j) Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq*.

§ 161.12 Environmental effects abroad of major departmental actions.

Departmental officials shall analyze actions under their cognizance with due regard for the environmental effects in the global commons and areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation and in foreign jurisdictions. Such analysis shall be prepared in accordance with separate Departmental procedures (Foreign Affairs Manual, Volume 2), dated September 4, 1979 for implementing Executive Order 12114, ''Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions'' (44 FR 1957), dated January 4, 1979.

SUBCHAPTER R—ACCESS TO INFORMATION

PART 171—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION AND RECORDS TO THE PUBLIC

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AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 552, 552a; Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95–521, 92 Stat. 1824, as amended; E.O. 12958, as amended, 60 FR 19825, 3 CFR, 1995 Comp., p. 333; E.O. 12600, 52 FR 23781, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 235.

SOURCE: 69 FR 63935, Nov. 3, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Policy and Procedures

§ 171.1 Availability of information.

Records of the Department of State shall be made available to the public upon request made in compliance with the access procedures established in this part, except for any records exempt by law from disclosure. Any request for records must describe the information sought in such a way (*see* § 171.5(c)) that an employee of the Department of State who is familiar with the subject area of the request can locate the records with a reasonable amount of effort. The sections that follow govern the response of the Department to requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, Executive Order 12958, and the Ethics in Government Act. Regulations at 22 CFR 172.1–9 govern the response of the Department to subpoenas, court orders, and certain other requests for testimony of Department officials or disclosure of Department records in litigation to which the Department is not a party.

§ 171.2 Types of records maintained.

Most of the records maintained by the Department pertain to the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy. Certain records that pertain to individuals are also maintained such as applications for U.S. passports, applications for visas to enter the U.S.,

records on consular assistance given abroad by U.S. Foreign Service posts to U.S citizens, and records on Department employees. Further information on the types of records maintained by the Department may be obtained by reviewing the records disposition schedules which are available through the Department's Web site: *http://www.state.gov* or directly at the FOIA home page: *http://foia.state.gov*.

§ 171.3 Public reading room.

A reading room providing public access to certain Department of State material is located in the Department of State, SA–2, 515 22nd Street, NW., Washington, DC. The reading room contains material pertaining to access to information under the Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, E.O. 12958 and includes those statutes, regulations, guidelines, and other items required to be made available to the public under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2). Also available in the reading room are microfiches of records released by the Department pursuant to requests under the Freedom of Information Act and compilations of documents reviewed and released in certain special projects. The reading room is open during normal Department weekday working hours, 8:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. There are no fees for access by the public to this room or the material contained therein, but fees shall be assessed for the duplication of materials maintained in the reading room at the rate of 15 cents per page and $2.00 per microfiche card. Fees for copies made by other methods of reproduction or duplication, such as tapes, printouts, or CD–ROM, shall be the actual cost of producing the copies, including operator time. Persons wishing to use their own copying equipment must request approval in advance from the Department's Information and Privacy Coordinator, U.S. Department of State, SA–2, 515 22nd Street, NW., Washington, DC 20522–6001. The use of such equipment must be consistent with security regulations of the Department and is subject to the availability of personnel to monitor such copying.

§ 171.4 Electronic reading room.

The Department has established a site on the Internet with most of the same records and reference materials that are available in the public reading room. This site also contains information on accessing records under the FOIA and the Privacy Act. The site is a valuable source that is easily accessed by the public by clicking on ''FOIA'' at the Department's Web site at *http://www.state.gov* or directly at the FOIA home page at *http://foia.state.gov*. Included on the FOIA home page are links to other sites where Department information may be available. The Department's Privacy Act systems of records and the various records disposition schedules may be found on the Department's FOIA home page under ''Reference Materials.''

§ 171.5 Requests for information—types and how made.

(a) Requests for records in accordance with this chapter may be made by mail addressed to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, U.S. Department of State, SA–2, 515 22nd Street, NW., Washington, DC 20522–6001. Facsimile requests under the FOIA only may be sent to: (202) 261–8579. E-mail requests cannot be accepted at this time. Requesters are urged to indicate clearly on their requests the provision of law under which they are requesting information. This will facilitate the processing of the request by the Department. In any case, the Department will process the request under the provision of law that provides the greatest access to the requested records.

(b) Requests may also be made by the public in person from 8:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Department of State, SA–2, 515 22nd Street, NW., Washington, DC.

(c) Although no particular request format is required, it is essential that a request reasonably describe the Department records that are sought. The burden of adequately identifying the record requested lies with the requester. Requests should be specific and include all pertinent details about the request. For FOIA requests, the request should include the subject, timeframe, any individuals involved, and reasons why the Department is believed to have records on the subject of

the request. For Privacy Act requests, the request should state the type of records sought, the complete name and date and place of birth of the subject of the request, and the timeframe for the records. An original signature is required. *See* § 171.12(b) for guidance regarding third party requests. Individuals may seek assistance regarding any aspect of their requests from the Chief, Requester Liaison Division, (202) 261–8484.

(d) While every effort is made to guarantee the greatest possible access to all requesters regardless of the specific statute under which the information is requested, the following guidance is provided for individuals in requesting records:

(1) *Freedom of Information Act*. Requests for documents concerning the general activities of government and of the Department of State in particular (*see* subpart B of this part).

(2) *E.O. 12958*. Requests for mandatory review and declassification of specific Department records and requests for access to such records by historical researchers and certain former government officials (*see* subpart C of this part).

(3) *Privacy Act*. Requests from U.S. citizens or legal permanent resident aliens for records that pertain to them and that are maintained by the Department under the individual's name or personal identifier (*see* subpart D of this part).

(4) *Ethics in Government Act*. Requests for the financial Disclosure Statements of Department Employees covered by this Act (*see* subpart E of this part).

(e) *First-in/first-out processing*. As a general matter, information access requests are processed in the order in which they are received. However, if the request is specific and the search can be narrowed, it may be processed more quickly.

(f) *Cut-off date*. In determining which records are responsive to a request, the Department ordinarily will include only records in its possession as of the date the search for responsive documents is initiated, unless the requester has specified an earlier time frame.

(g) *Records previously withheld or in litigation*. Requests shall not be processed for records that have been reviewed and withheld within the past two years or whose withholding is the subject of litigation.

§ 171.6 Archival records.

The Department ordinarily transfers records to the National Archives when they are 25 years old. Accordingly, requests for records 25 years old or older should be addressed to: Archives II, 8601 Adelphi Road, National Archives at College Park, MD 20470–6001.

Subpart B—Freedom of Information Act Provisions

§ 171.10 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains the rules that the Department follows under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552. The rules should be read together with the FOIA which provides additional information about access to records and contains the specific exemptions that are applicable to withholding information. Privacy Act records determined to be exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act are processed as well under the FOIA and are subject to this subpart.

§ 171.11 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Freedom of Information Act* or *FOIA* means the statute codified at 5 U.S.C. 552, as amended.

(b) *Department* means the United States Department of State, including its field offices and Foreign Service posts abroad;

(c) *Agency* means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency;

(d) *Information and Privacy Coordinator* means the Director of the Department's Office of Information Programs and Services (IPS) who is responsible for processing requests for access to information under the FOIA, the Privacy Act, E.O. 12958, and the Ethics in Government Act;

(e) *Record* means all information under the control of the Department,

including information created, stored, and retrievable by electronic means, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made in or received by the Department and preserved as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the Department or because of the informational value of the data contained therein. It includes records of other Government agencies that have been expressly placed under the control of the Department upon termination of those agencies. It does not include personal records created primarily for the personal convenience of an individual and not used to conduct Department business and not integrated into the Department's record keeping system or files. It does not include records that are not already in existence and that would have to be created specifically to meet a request. However, information available in electronic form shall be searched and compiled in response to a request unless such search and compilation would significantly interfere with the operation of the Department's automated information systems.

(f) *Control* means the Department's legal authority over a record, taking into account the ability of the Department to use and dispose of the record as it sees fit, to legally determine the disposition of a record, the intent of the record's creator to retain or relinquish control over the record, the extent to which Department personnel have read or relied upon the record, and the degree to which the record has been integrated into the Department's record keeping system or files.

(g) *Direct costs* means those costs the Department incurs in searching for, duplicating, and, in the case of commercial requests, reviewing documents in response to a FOIA request. The term does not include overhead expenses.

(h) *Search costs* means those costs the Department incurs in looking for, identifying, and retrieving material, in paper or electronic form, that is responsive to a request, including page-by-page or line-by-line identification of material within documents. The Department shall attempt to ensure that searching for material is done in the most efficient and least expensive manner so as to minimize costs for both the Department and the requester.

(i) *Duplication costs* means those costs the Department incurs in copying a requested record in a form appropriate for release in response to a FOIA request. Such copies may take the form of paper copy, microfiche, audio-visual materials, or machine-readable electronic documentation (e.g., disk or CD-ROM), among others.

(j) *Review costs* means costs the Department incurs in examining a record to determine whether and to what extent the record is responsive to the FOIA request and the extent to which it may be disclosed to the requester. It does not include costs of resolving general legal or policy issues that may be raised by a request.

(k) *Unusual circumstances*. As used herein, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request, the term ''unusual circumstances'' means:

(1) The need to search for and collect the requested records from Foreign Service posts or other separate and distinct Department offices;

(2) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records that are demanded in a single request; or

(3) The need for consultation with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the Department that have a substantial subject matter interest therein. Such consultation shall be conducted with all practicable speed.

(l) *Commercial use request* means a request from or on behalf of one who requests information for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interest of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made. In determining whether a requester belongs within this category, the Department will look at the use to which the requester will put the information requested.

(m) *Educational institution* means a preschool, a public or private elementary or secondary school, an institution of undergraduate or graduate higher education, an institution of professional education, or an institution

of vocational education, that operates a program or programs of scholarly research.

(n) *Non-commercial scientific institution* means an institution that is not operated on a ''commercial'' basis, as that term is used in paragraph (l) of this section and that is operated solely for the purpose of conducting scientific research, the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry.

(o) *Representative of the news media* means any person actively gathering news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public. The term news means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public. News media include television or radio stations broadcasting to the public at large and publishers of periodicals (but only in those instances when they can qualify as disseminators of ''news'') who make their products available for purchase by the general public. Freelance journalists may be regarded as working for a news organization if they can demonstrate, such as by past publication, a likelihood of publication through a representative of the news media, even though not actually employed by it.

(p) *All other* means an individual or organization not covered by a definition in paragraphs (l), (m), (n), or (o) of this section.

§ 171.12 Processing requests.

The Information and Privacy Coordinator is responsible for acting on all initial requests except for requests for records coming under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Consular Affairs, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, the Bureau of Human Resources, the Office of Medical Services, and the Office of the Inspector General.

(a) *Third party requests*. Except for requests under the Privacy Act by a parent of a minor or by a legal guardian (§ 171.32(c)), requests for records pertaining to another individual shall be processed under the FOIA and must be accompanied by a written authorization for access by the individual, notarized or made under penalty of perjury, or by proof that the individual is deceased (e.g., death certificate or obituary).

(b) *Expedited processing*. Requests and appeals shall be taken out of order and given expedited treatment whenever a requester has demonstrated that a ''compelling need'' for the information exists. A request for expedited processing may be made at the time of the initial request for records or at any later time. The request for expedited processing shall set forth with specificity the facts on which the request is based. A notice of the determination whether to grant expedited processing shall be provided to the requester within 10 days of the date of the receipt of the request. A ''compelling need'' is deemed to exist where the requester can demonstrate one of the following:

(1) Failure to obtain requested information on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to: Pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual; impair substantial due process rights; or harm substantial humanitarian interests.

(2) The information is urgently needed by an individual primarily engaged in disseminating information in order to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity. News media requesters would normally qualify; however, other persons must demonstrate that their primary activity involves publishing or otherwise disseminating information to the public, not just a particular segment or group.

(i) *Urgently needed*. The information has a particular value that will be lost if not disseminated quickly. Ordinarily this means a breaking news story of general public interest. Information of historical interest only, or information sought for litigation or commercial activities would not qualify, nor would a news media publication or broadcast deadline unrelated to the breaking nature of the story.

(ii) *Actual or alleged Federal Government activity*. The information concerns some actions taken, contemplated, or alleged by or about the government of the United States, or one of its components or agencies, including the Congress.

(c) *Appeal of denial of expedited processing*. Any denial of a request for expedited processing may be appealed in accordance with the appeal procedure set forth in § 171.50.

(d) *Time limits*. The statutory time limit for responding to a FOIA request or to an appeal from a denial of a FOIA request is 20 days. In unusual circumstances, as defined in § 171.11(k), the time limits may be extended by the Information and Privacy Coordinator for not more than 10 days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, or legal public holidays.

(e) *Multitrack processing*. The Department may use two or more processing tracks by distinguishing between simple and more complex requests based on the amount of work and/or time needed to process the request. The Department may provide requesters in a slower track an opportunity to limit the scope of their request in order to qualify for faster processing.

(f) *Form or format of response*. The Department shall provide requested records in any form or format sought by the requester if the record is readily reproducible in that form or format through reasonable efforts.

§ 171.13 Business information.

(a) Business information obtained by the Department from a submitter will be disclosed under the FOIA only in compliance with this section.

(b) *Definitions*. For purposes of this section:

(1) *Business information* means information obtained by the Department from a submitter that arguably may be exempt from disclosure as privileged or confidential under Exemption 4 of the FOIA.

(2) *Submitter* means any person or entity from which the Department obtains business information. The term includes corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships; State, local, and tribal governments; and foreign governments.

(c) *Designation of business information*. A submitter of information will use good-faith efforts to designate, by appropriate markings, either at the time of submission or at a reasonable time thereafter, any portions of its submission that it considers exempt from disclosure under Exemption 4. These designations will expire ten years after the date of the submission unless the submitter requests, and provides justification for, a longer designation period.

(d) *Notice to submitters*. The Department shall provide a submitter with prompt written notice of a FOIA request or administrative appeal of a denial of such a request that seeks its information whenever required under paragraph (e) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, in order to give the submitter an opportunity to object to disclosure of any specified portion of that information. The notice shall either describe the information requested or include copies of the requested records or record portions containing the information.

(e) *When notice is required*. Notice shall be given to a submitter whenever:

(1) The information has been designated in good faith by the submitter as information considered protected from disclosure under Exemption 4; or

(2) The Department has reason to believe that the information may not be protected from disclosure under Exemption 4.

(f) *When notice is not required*. The notice requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section shall not apply if:

(1) The Department determines that the information should not be disclosed;

(2) The information lawfully has been published or has been officially made available to the public;

(3) Disclosure of the information is required by statute (other than the FOIA) or by a regulation issued in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 12600; or

(4) The designation made by the submitter under paragraph (c) of this section appears obviously frivolous—except that, in such a case, the Department shall, within a reasonable time prior to a specified disclosure date, give the submitter written notice of any final decision to disclose the information.

(g) *Opportunity to object to disclosure*. The Department will allow a submitter a reasonable time to respond to the notice described in paragraph (d) of this

section and will specify that time period in the notice. If a submitter has any objection to disclosure, a detailed written statement in support of the objection must be submitted. The statement must specify all grounds for withholding any portion of the information under any exemption of the FOIA and, in the case of Exemption 4, it must show why the information is a trade secret or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential. In the event that a submitter fails to respond to the notice within the time specified in it, the submitter will be considered to have no objection to disclosure of the information. Information provided by a submitter under this paragraph may itself be subject to disclosure under the FOIA.

(h) *Notice of intent to disclose*. The Department shall consider a submitter's objections and specific grounds for nondisclosure in deciding whether to disclose business information. Whenever the Department decides to disclose business information over the objection of a submitter, it shall give the submitter written notice, which shall include:

(1) A statement of the reason why each of the submitter's disclosure objections was not sustained;

(2) A description of the information to be disclosed; and

(3) A specified disclosure date, which shall be a reasonable time subsequent to the notice.

(i) *Notice of lawsuit*. Whenever a requester files a lawsuit seeking to compel the disclosure of information, the Department shall promptly notify the submitter.

(j) *Notice to requester*. Whenever the Department provides a submitter with notice and an opportunity to object to disclosure under paragraph (d) of this section, the Department shall also notify the requester. Whenever the Department notifies a submitter of its intent to disclose requested information under paragraph (h) of this section, the Department shall also notify the requester. Whenever a submitter files a lawsuit seeking to prevent the disclosure of business information, the Department shall notify the requester.

§ 171.14 Fees to be charged—general.

The Department shall seek to charge fees that recoup the full allowable direct costs it incurs in processing a FOIA request. It shall use the most efficient and least costly methods to comply with requests for documents made under the FOIA. The Department will not charge fees to any requester, including commercial use requesters, if the cost of collecting a fee would be equal to or greater than the fee itself. With the exception of requesters seeking documents for a commercial use, the Department will provide the first two hours of search time and the first 100 pages of duplication without charge. By making a FOIA request, the requester shall be considered to have agreed to pay all applicable fees up to $25.00 unless a fee waiver has been granted.

(a) *Searches for responsive records*. If the Department estimates that the search costs will exceed $25.00, the requester shall be so notified. Such notice shall offer the requester the opportunity to confer with Department personnel with the object of reformulating the request to meet the requester's needs at a lower cost. The request shall not be processed further unless the requester agrees to pay the estimated fees.

(1) *Manual searches*. The Department will charge at the salary rate (*i.e.*, basic pay plus 16 percent of basic pay) of the employee making the search.

(2) *Computer searches*. The Department will charge at the actual direct cost of providing the service. This will include the cost of operating the central processing unit (CPU) for that portion of operating time that is directly attributable to searching for records responsive to a FOIA request and operator/programmer salary attributable to the search.

(b) *Review of records*. Only requesters who are seeking documents for commercial use may be charged for time spent reviewing records to determine whether they are releasable. Charges may be assessed for the initial review only; *i.e.*, the review undertaken the first time the Department analyzes the applicability of a specific exemption to a particular record or portion of a record.

(c) *Duplication of records.* Records shall be duplicated at a rate of $.15 per page. For copies prepared by computer, such as tapes or printouts, the Department shall charge the actual cost, including operator time, of production of the tape or printout. For other methods of reproduction or duplication, the Department shall charge the actual direct costs of producing the document. If the Department estimates that the duplication costs will exceed $25.00, the requester shall be so informed. The request shall not be processed further unless the requester agrees to pay the estimated fees.

(d) *Other charges.* The Department shall recover the full costs of providing services such as those enumerated below:

(1) Certifying that records are true copies (*see* part 22 of this chapter);

(2) Sending records by special methods such as express mail, overnight courier, *etc.*

(f) Payment shall be in the form either of a personal check or bank draft drawn on a bank in the United States, or a postal money order. Remittances shall be made payable to the order of the Treasury of the United States and mailed to the Information and Privacy Coordinator.

(g) A receipt for fees paid will be given upon request. Refund of fees paid for services actually rendered will not be made.

§ 171.15 Fees to be charged—categories of requesters.

Under the FOIA, there are four categories of requesters: Commercial use requesters, educational and non-commercial scientific institutions, representatives of the news media, and all other requesters. The fees for each of these categories are:

(a) *Commercial use requesters.* When the Department receives a request for documents for commercial use as defined in § 171.11(l), it will assess charges that recover the full direct costs of searching for, reviewing for release, and duplicating the record sought. Commercial use requesters are not entitled to two hours of free search time or 100 free pages of reproduction of documents. The Department may recover the cost of searching for and reviewing records even if there is ultimately no disclosure of records (*see* § 171.16(b)).

(b) *Educational and non-commercial scientific institution requesters.* The Department shall provide documents to requesters in this category for the cost of reproduction alone, excluding charges for the first 100 pages. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester must show that the request is being made as authorized by and under the auspices of a qualifying institution, as defined in § 171.11(m) and (n), and that the records are not sought for a commercial use, but are sought in furtherance of scholarly (if the request is from an educational institution) or scientific (if the request is from a non-commercial scientific institution) research.

(c) *Representatives of the news media.* The Department shall provide documents to requesters in this category for the cost of reproduction alone, excluding charges for the first 100 pages. To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester must meet the criteria in § 171.11(o), and the request must not be made for a commercial use. A request for records supporting the news dissemination function of the requester shall not be considered to be a commercial use request.

(d) *All other requesters.* The Department shall charge requesters who do not fit into any of the categories above fees that recover the full reasonable direct cost of searching for and reproducing records that are responsive to the request, except that the first 100 pages of reproduction and the first two hours of search time shall be furnished without charge.

§ 171.16 Miscellaneous fee provisions.

(a) *Charging interest.* The Department shall begin assessing interest charges on an unpaid bill starting on the 31st day following the day on which the bill was sent. The fact that the fee has been received by the Department within the thirty-day grace period, even if not processed, shall stay the accrual of interest. Interest will be at the rate prescribed in 31 U.S.C. 3717 and shall accrue from the date of the billing.

(b) *Charges for unsuccessful search or if records are withheld.* The Department may assess charges for time spent

searching, even if it fails to locate the records or if the records located are determined to be exempt from disclosure.

(c) *Advance payment*. The Department may not require a requester to make an advance payment, *i.e.*, payment before work is commenced or continued on a request, unless:

(1) It estimates or determines that allowable charges that a requester may be required to pay are likely to exceed $250. In such a case, the Department shall notify the requester of the likely cost and obtain satisfactory assurance of full payment where the requester has a history of prompt payment of FOIA fees, or shall require an advance payment of an amount up to the full estimated charges in the case of requesters with no history of payment; or

(2) A requester has previously failed to pay within 30 days of the date of the billing a fee charged. In such a case, the Department shall require the requester to pay the full amount previously owed plus any applicable interest and to make an advance payment of the full amount of the estimated fee before the Department begins to process a new or pending request from that requester. If a requester has failed to pay a fee charged by another U.S. Government agency in an information access case, the Department may require proof that such fee has been paid before processing a new or pending request from that requester.

(3) When the Department acts under paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, the administrative time limits prescribed in the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6) (*i.e.*, 20 working days from receipt of initial requests and 20 working days from receipt of appeals from initial denial, plus permissible extensions of these time limits), will begin only after the Department has received fee payments described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(d) *Aggregating requests*. When the Department reasonably believes that a requester, or a group of requesters acting in concert, has submitted multiple requests involving related matters solely to avoid payment of fees, the Department may aggregate those requests for purposes of assessing processing fees.

(e) *Effect of the Debt Collection Act of 1982 (Pub. L. 97–365)*. The Department shall comply with provisions of the Debt Collection Act, including disclosure to consumer reporting agencies and use of collection agencies, where appropriate, to effect repayment.

§ 171.17 Waiver or reduction of fees.

(a) Fees otherwise chargeable in connection with a request for disclosure of a record shall be waived or reduced where it is determined that disclosure is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the Government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(1) In order to determine whether disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, the Department will consider the following four factors:

(i) The subject of the request, *i.e.*, whether the subject of the requested records concerns the operations or activities of the government;

(ii) The informative value of the information to be disclosed, *i.e.*, whether the disclosure is likely to contribute to an understanding of government operations or activities;

(iii) The contribution to an understanding of the subject by the general public likely to result from disclosure, *i.e.*, whether disclosure of the requested information will contribute to public understanding, including whether the requester has expertise in the subject area as well as the intention and ability to disseminate the information to the public; and

(iv) The significance of the contribution to public understanding, *i.e.*, whether the disclosure is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of government operations or activities.

(2) In order to determine whether disclosure of the information is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester, the Department will consider the following two factors:

(i) The existence and magnitude of a commercial interest, *i.e.*, whether the

requester has a commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure; and, if so,

(ii) The primary interest in disclosure, *i.e.*, whether the magnitude of the identified commercial interest of the requester is sufficiently large, in comparison with the public interest in disclosure, that disclosure is primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(b) The Department may refuse to consider waiver or reduction of fees for requesters (persons or organizations) from whom unpaid fees remain owed to the Department for another information access request.

(c) Where only some of the records to be released satisfy the requirements for a waiver or reduction of fees, a waiver or reduction shall be granted for only those records.

(d) The Department's decision to refuse to waive or reduce fees may be appealed in accordance with § 171.51.

Subpart C—Executive Order 12958 Provisions

§ 171.20 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Agency* means any executive branch agency, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105, any military department, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 102, and any other entity within the executive branch that comes into possession of classified information.

(b) *Classified information* means information that has been determined pursuant to E.O. 12958 or any predecessor order on national security information to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form.

(c) *Declassification* means the authorized change in the status of information from classified information to unclassified information.

(d) *Department* means the U.S. Department of State, including its field offices and Foreign Service posts abroad.

(e) *FOIA* means the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

(f) *Foreign government information* means:

(1) Information provided to the United States Government by a foreign government or governments, an international organization of governments, or any element thereof, with the expectation that the information, the source of the information, or both, are to be held in confidence;

(2) Information produced by the United States pursuant to or as a result of a joint arrangement with a foreign government or governments, or an international organization of governments, or any element thereof, requiring that the information, the arrangement, or both, are to be held in confidence; or

(3) Information received and treated as foreign government information under the terms of a predecessor executive order.

(g) *Information* means any knowledge that can be communicated or documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics that is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government.

(h) *Mandatory declassification review* means the process by which specific classified information is reviewed for declassification pursuant to a request under § 171.21.

(i) *National Security* means the national defense or foreign relations of the United States.

(j) *Certain former government personnel* includes former officials of the Department of State or other U.S. Government agencies who previously have occupied policy-making positions to which they were appointed by the President under 3 U.S.C. 105(a)(2)(A) or by the Vice President under 3 U.S.C. 106(a)(1)(A). It does not include former Foreign Service Officers as a class or persons who merely received assignment commissions as Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Reserve Officers, Foreign Service Staff Officers and employees.

(k) *Senior Agency Official* means the Under Secretary of State for Management.

§ 171.21 Declassification review.

(a) *Scope*. All information classified under E.O. 12958 or predecessor orders

shall be subject to declassification review upon request by a member of the public or a U.S. government employee or agency with the following exceptions:

(1) Information originated by the incumbent President or, in the performance of executive duties, the incumbent Vice President; the incumbent President's White House staff or, in the performance of executive duties, the incumbent Vice President's staff; committees, commissions, or boards appointed by the incumbent President; other entities within the Executive Office of the President that solely advise and assist the incumbent President;

(2) Information that is the subject of litigation;

(3) Information that has been reviewed for declassification within the past two years; and

(4) Information exempted from search and review under the Central Intelligence Agency Information Act.

(b) *Requests.* Requests for mandatory declassification review should be addressed to the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address given in Sec. 171.5. E-mail requests are not accepted at this time.

(c) *Mandatory declassification review and the FOIA.* A mandatory declassification review request is separate and distinct from a request for records under the FOIA. When a requester submits a request under both mandatory declassification review and the FOIA, the Department shall require the requester to elect review under one process or the other. If the requester fails to make such election, the request will be under the process that would result in the greatest disclosure unless the information requested is subject to only mandatory declassification review.

(d) *Description of information sought.* In order to be processed, a request for declassification review must describe the document or the material containing the information sought with sufficient specificity to enable the Department to locate the document or material with a reasonable amount of effort. Whenever a request does not sufficiently describe the material, the Department shall notify the requester that no further action will be taken unless additional description of the information sought is provided.

(e) *Refusal to confirm or deny existence of information.* The Department may refuse to confirm or deny the existence or nonexistence of requested information whenever the fact of existence or nonexistence is itself classified.

(f) *Processing.* In responding to mandatory declassification review requests, the Department shall make a review determination as promptly as possible and notify the requester accordingly. When the requested information cannot be declassified in its entirety, the Department shall release all meaningful portions that can be declassified and that are not exempt from disclosure on other grounds (see § 171.25).

(g) *Other agency information.* When the Department receives a request for information in its possession that was originally classified by another agency, it shall refer the request and the pertinent information to the other agency for processing unless that agency has agreed that the Department may review such information for declassification on behalf of that agency. The Department may, after consultation with the other agency, inform the requester of the referral unless association of the other agency with the information is itself classified.

(h) *Foreign government information.* In the case of a request for material containing foreign government information, the Department, if it is also the agency that initially received the foreign government information, shall determine whether the information may be declassified and may, if appropriate, consult with the relevant foreign government on that issue. If the Department is not the agency that initially received the foreign government information, it shall refer the request to the original receiving agency for direct response to the requester.

(i) *Cryptologic and intelligence information.* Mandatory declassification review requests for cryptologic information shall be processed in accordance with special procedures established by the Secretary of Defense, and such requests for information concerning intelligence activities or intelligence sources and

methods shall be processed in accordance with special procedures established by the Director of Central Intelligence.

§ 171.22 Appeals.

Any denial of a mandatory declassification review request may be appealed to the Department's Appeals Review Panel in accordance with § 171.52. A denial by the Appeals Review Panel of a mandatory declassification review appeal may be further appealed to the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel.

§ 171.23 Declassification in the public interest.

It is presumed that information that continues to meet classification requirements requires continued protection. In exceptional cases, however, the need to protect such information may be outweighed by the public interest in disclosure of the information, and in these cases the information should be declassified. When such questions arise, they shall be referred to the senior Department official with Top Secret authority having primary jurisdiction over the information in question. That official, after consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, will determine whether the public interest in disclosure outweighs the damage to national security that reasonably could be expected from disclosure. If the determination is made that the information should be declassified and disclosed, that official will make such a recommendation to the Secretary or the senior agency official who shall make the decision on declassification and disclosure. This provision does not amplify or modify the substantive criteria or procedures for classification or create any substantive or procedural right subject to judicial review.

§ 171.24 Access by historical researchers and certain former government personnel.

(a) The restriction in E.O. 12958 and predecessor orders on limiting access to classified information to individuals who have a need-to-know the information may be waived, under the conditions set forth below, for persons who:

(1) Are engaged in historical research projects;

(2) Have served as Presidential or Vice Presidential appointees as defined in § 171.20(j), or

(3) Served as President or Vice President.

(b) Requests by such persons must be submitted in writing to the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address set forth in § 171.5 and must include a general description of the records sought, the time period covered by the request, and an explanation why access is sought. Requests for access by such requesters may be granted if:

(1) The Secretary or the Senior Agency Official determines in writing that access is consistent with the interests of national security;

(2) The requester agrees in writing to safeguard the information from unauthorized disclosure or compromise;

(3) The requester submits a statement in writing authorizing the Department to review any notes and manuscripts created as a result of access;

(4) The requester submits a statement in writing that any information obtained from review of the records will not be disseminated without the express written permission of the Department;

(c) If a requester uses a research assistant, the requester and the research assistant must both submit a statement in writing acknowledging that the same access conditions set forth in paragraph (b)(4) of this section apply to the research assistant. Such a research assistant must be working for the applicant and not gathering information for publication on his or her own behalf.

(d) Access granted under this section shall be limited to items the appointee originated, reviewed, signed, or received while serving as a Presidential or Vice Presidential appointee or as President or Vice President.

(e) Such requesters may seek declassification and release of material to which they have been granted access under this section through either the FOIA or the mandatory declassification review provisions of E.O. 12958. Such requests shall be processed in the order received, along with other FOIA

and mandatory declassification review requests, and shall be subject to the fees applicable to FOIA requests.

§ 171.25 Applicability of other laws.

Exemptions from disclosure set forth in the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, and other statutes or privileges protecting information from disclosure recognized in discovery or other such litigation-related procedures may be applied to withhold information declassified under the provisions of this subpart.

Subpart D—Privacy Act Provisions

§ 171.30 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains the rules that the Department follows under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a. These rules should be read together with the Privacy Act, which provides additional information about records maintained on individuals. The rules in this subpart apply to all records in systems of records maintained by the Department that are retrieved by an individual's name or personal identifier. They describe the procedures by which individuals may request access to records about themselves, request amendment or correction of those records, and request an accounting of disclosures of those records by the Department. If any records retrieved pursuant to an access request under the Privacy Act are found to be exempt from disclosure under that Act, they will be processed for possible disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552. No fees shall be charged for access to or amendment of Privacy Act records.

§ 171.31 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Department* means the United States Department of State, including its field offices and Foreign Service posts abroad.

(b) *Individual* means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(c) *Maintain* includes maintain, collect, use, or disseminate.

(d) *Record* means any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by the Department, including, but not limited to education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history, that contains the individual's name or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or photograph.

(e) *System of Records* means a group of any records under the control of the Department from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to an individual.

(f) *Control* has the meaning set forth in § 171.11(f)

(g) *Information and Privacy Coordinator* has the meaning set forth in § 171.11(d).

(h) *DS* is the abbreviation for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the U.S. Department of State.

(i) *OIG* is the abbreviation for the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of State.

§ 171.32 Request for access to records.

(a) *Description of records sought.* All requests for access to a record must reasonably describe the System of Records and the individual's record within the system in sufficient detail to permit identification of the requested record. At a minimum, requests should include the individual's full name (including maiden name, if appropriate) and any other names used, present mailing address and ZIP Code, date and place of birth, and any other information that might help in identifying the record. Helpful data includes the approximate time period of the record and the circumstances that give the individual reason to believe that the Department of State maintains a record under the individual's name or personal identifier. In certain instances, it may be necessary for the Department to request additional information from the requester, either to ensure a full search, or to ensure that a record retrieved does in fact pertain to the individual.

(b) *Verification of personal identity.* The Department will require reasonable identification of individuals requesting records under the Privacy Act to ensure that records are disclosed only to the proper persons. Requesters must state their full name, current address, date and place of birth, and, at the requester's option, social security number. The request must be signed, and the requester's signature must be either notarized or submitted under penalty of perjury (28 U.S.C. 1746) as a substitute for notarization. If the requester seeks records under another name the requester has used, a statement, under penalty of perjury, that the requester has also used the other name must be included.

(c) *Third party access.* The Department shall allow third party access to records under certain conditions:

(1) *Parents.* Upon presentation of documentation of the parental relationship, a parent of a minor (an unmarried person under the age of 18) may, on behalf of the minor, request records pertaining to the minor and the Department may, in its discretion, disclose such records to the parent to the extent determined by the Department to be appropriate in the circumstances of the case. In any case, minors may request such records on their own behalf.

(2) *Guardians.* A guardian of a minor or of an individual who has been declared by a court to be incompetent may act for and on behalf of the minor or the incompetent individual upon presentation of appropriate documentation of the guardian relationship.

(3) *Authorized representatives or designees.* When an individual wishes to authorize another person or persons access to his or her records, the individual shall submit, in addition to the identifying information described in paragraph (b) of this section, a signed statement, either notarized or made under penalty of perjury, authorizing and consenting to access by a designated person or persons. Such requests shall be processed under the FOIA (*see* § 171.12).

(d) *Records relating to civil actions.* Nothing in this subpart entitles an individual to access to any information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding.

(e) *Time limits.* The Department will acknowledge the request promptly and furnish the requested information as soon as possible thereafter.

(f) *Information on amending records.* At the time the Department grants access to a record, it will also furnish guidelines for requesting amendment of a record. These guidelines may also be obtained by writing to the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address given in § 171.5. The guidelines are also available in the reading room described in § 171.3 and in the electronic reading room described in § 171.4.

§ 171.33 Request to amend or correct records.

(a) An individual has the right to request that the Department amend a record pertaining to the individual that the individual believes is not accurate, relevant, timely, or complete.

(b) Requests to amend records must be in writing and mailed or delivered to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, at the address given in § 171.5, who will coordinate the review of the request with the appropriate offices of the Department. The Department will require verification of personal identity as provided in § 171.32(b) before it will initiate action to amend a record. Amendment requests should contain, as a minimum, identifying information needed to locate the record in question, a description of the specific correction requested, and an explanation of why the existing record is not accurate, relevant, timely, or complete. The requester should submit as much pertinent documentation, other information, and explanation as possible to support the request for amendment.

(c) All requests for amendments to records will be acknowledged within 10 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays).

(d) In reviewing a record in response to a request to amend, the Department shall review the record to determine if it is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete.

(e) If the Department agrees with an individual's request to amend a record, it shall:

(1) Advise the individual in writing of its decision;

(2) Amend the record accordingly; and

(3) If an accounting of disclosure has been made, advise all previous recipients of the record of the amendment and its substance.

(f) If the Department denies, in whole or in part, the individual's amendment request, it shall advise the individual in writing of its decision, of the reason therefore, and of the individual's right to appeal the denial in accordance with § 171.52.

§ 171.34 Request for an accounting of record disclosures.

(a) *How made.* Except where accountings of disclosures are not required to be kept, as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, an individual has a right to request an accounting of any disclosure that the Department has made to another person, organization, or agency of any record about an individual. This accounting shall contain the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure as well as the name and address of the recipient of the disclosure. Any request for accounting should identify each particular record in question and may be made by writing directly to the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address given in § 171.5.

(b) *Where accountings not required.* The Department is not required to keep an accounting of disclosures in the case of:

(1) Disclosures made to employees within the Department who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties;

(2) Disclosures required under the FOIA;

(3) Disclosures made to another agency or to an instrumentality of any governmental jurisdiction under the control of or within the United States for authorized civil or criminal law enforcement activities pursuant to a written request from such agency or instrumentality specifying the activities for which the disclosures are sought and the portions of the records sought.

§ 171.35 Denials of requests; appeals.

If the Department denies a request for access to Privacy Act records, for amendment of such records, or for an accounting of disclosure of such records, the requester shall be informed of the reason for the denial and of the right to appeal the denial to the Appeals Review Panel in accordance with § 171.52.

§ 171.36 Exemptions.

Systems of records maintained by the Department are authorized to be exempted from certain provisions of the Privacy Act under both general and specific exemptions set forth in the Act. In utilizing these exemptions, the Department is exempting only those portions of systems that are necessary for the proper functioning of the Department and that are consistent with the Privacy Act. Where compliance would not appear to interfere with or adversely affect the law enforcement process, and/or where it may be appropriate to permit individuals to contest the accuracy of the information collected, e.g., public source materials, the applicable exemption may be waived, either partially or totally, by the Department or the OIG, in the sole discretion of the Department or the OIG, as appropriate.

(a) *General exemptions.* (1) Individuals may not have access to records maintained by the Department that were provided by another agency that has determined by regulation that such information is subject to general exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(1). If such exempt records are the subject of an access request, the Department will advise the requester of their existence and of the name and address of the source agency, unless that information is itself exempt from disclosure.

(2) The systems of records maintained by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (STATE–36), the Office of the Inspector General (STATE–53), and the Information Access Program Records system (STATE–35) are subject to general exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2). All records contained in record system STATE–36, Security Records, are exempt from all provisions of the Privacy Act except sections (b), (c)(1) and (2), (e)(4)(A) through (F), (e)(6), (7), (9), (10),

and (11), and (i) to the extent to which they meet the criteria of section (j)(2). These exemptions are necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the investigative, judicial, and protective processes. All records contained in STATE–53, records of the Inspector General and Automated Individual Cross-Reference System, are exempt from all of the provisions of the Privacy Act except sections (b), (c)(1) and (2), (e)(4)(A) through (F), (e)(6), (7), (9), (10), and (11), and (i) to the extent to which they meet the criteria of section (j)(2). These exemptions are necessary to ensure the proper functions of the law enforcement activity, to protect confidential sources of information, to fulfill promises of confidentiality, to prevent interference with the enforcement of criminal laws, to avoid the disclosure of investigative techniques, to avoid the endangering of the life and safety of any individual, to avoid premature disclosure of the knowledge of potential criminal activity and the evidentiary bases of possible enforcement actions, and to maintain the integrity of the law enforcement process. All records contained in the Information Access Program Records system (STATE–35) are exempt from all of the provisions of the Privacy Act except sections (b), (c)(1) and (2), (e)(4)(A) through (F), (e)(6), (7), (9), (10), and (11), and (i) to the extent to which they meet the criteria of section (j)(2). These exemptions are necessary to ensure the protection of law enforcement information retrieved from various sources in response to information access requests.

(b) *Specific exemptions*. Portions of the following systems of records are exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), and (4), (G), (H), and (I), and (f). The names of the systems correspond to those published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Department.

(1) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1)*. The reason for invoking this exemption is to protect material required to be kept secret in the interest of national defense and foreign policy.

Board of Appellate Review Records. STATE–02.

Congressional Correspondence. STATE–43.

Congressional Travel Records. STATE–44.

Coordinator for the Combating of Terrorism Records. STATE–06.

External Research Records. STATE–10.

Extradition Records. STATE–11.

Foreign Assistance Inspection Records. STATE–48.

Human Resources Records. STATE–31.

Information Access Programs Records. STATE–35.

Intelligence and Research Records. STATE–15.

International Organizations Records. STATE–17.

Law of the Sea Records. STATE–19.

Legal Case Management Records. STATE–21.

Munitions Control Records. STATE–42.

Overseas Citizens Services Records. STATE–05.

Overseas Records. STATE–25.

Passport Records. STATE–26.

Personality Cross-Reference Index to the Secretariat Automated Data Index Records. STATE–28.

Personality Index to the Central Foreign Policy Records. STATE–29.

Personnel Payroll Records. STATE–30.

Records of the Inspector General and Automated Individual Cross-Reference System. STATE–53.

Records of the Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for International Claims and Investment Disputes. STATE–54.

Rover Records. STATE–41.

Records of Domestic Accounts Receivable. STATE–23.

Records of the Office of White House Liaison. STATE–34.

Board of Appellate Review Records. STATE–02.

Refugee Records. STATE–59.

Refugee Data Center Processing Records. STATE–60.

Security Records. STATE–36.

Visa Records. STATE–39.

(2) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(k)(2)*. The reasons for invoking this exemption are to prevent individuals that are the subject of investigation from frustrating the investigatory process, to ensure the proper functioning and integrity of law enforcement activities, to prevent disclosure of investigative

techniques, to maintain the confidence of foreign governments in the integrity of the procedures under which privileged or confidential information may be provided, and to fulfill commitments made to sources to protect their identities and the confidentiality of information and to avoid endangering these sources and law enforcement personnel.

Board of Appellate Review Records. STATE–02.

Coordinator for the Combating of Terrorism Records. STATE–06.

Extradition Records. STATE–11.

Foreign Assistance Inspection Records. STATE–48.

Garnishment of Wages Records. STATE–61.

Information Access Program Records. STATE–35.

Intelligence and Research Records. STATE–15.

Munitions Control Records. STATE–42.

Overseas Citizens Services Records. STATE–05.

Overseas Records. STATE–25.

Passport Records. STATE–26.

Personality Cross Reference Index to the Secretariat Automated Data Index. STATE–28.

Personality Index to the Central Foreign Policy Records. STATE-29.

Records of the Inspector General and Automated Individual Cross-Reference System. STATE–53.

Security Records. STATE–36.

Visa Records. STATE–39.

(3) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(k)(3)*. The reason for invoking this exemption is to preclude impairment of the Department's effective performance in carrying out its lawful protective responsibilities under 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 22 U.S.C. 4802.

Extradition Records. STATE–11.

Information Access Programs Records. STATE–35.

Intelligence and Research Records. STATE–15.

Overseas Citizens Services Records. STATE–05.

Overseas Records. STATE–25.

Passport Records. STATE–26.

Personality Cross-Reference Index to the Secretariat Automated Data Index. STATE–28.

Personality Index to the Central Foreign Policy Records. STATE–29.

Security Records. STATE–36.

Visa Records. STATE–39.

(4) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(4)*. The reason for invoking this exemption is to avoid needless review of records that are used solely for statistical purposes and from which no individual determinations are made.

Foreign Service Institute Records. STATE–14.

Human Resources Records. STATE–31.

Information Access Programs Records. STATE–35.

Personnel Payroll Records. STATE–30.

Security Records. STATE–36.

(5) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5)*. The reasons for invoking this exemption are to ensure the proper functioning of the investigatory process, to ensure effective determination of suitability, eligibility, and qualification for employment and to protect the confidentiality of sources of information.

Equal Employment Opportunity Records. STATE–09.

Foreign Assistance Inspection Records. STATE–48.

Foreign Service Grievance Board Records. STATE–13.

Human Resources Records. STATE–31.

Information Access Programs Records. STATE–35.

Legal Adviser Attorney Employment Application Records. STATE–20.

Overseas Records. STATE–25.

Personality Cross-Reference Index to the Secretariat Automated Data Index Records. STATE–28.

Records of the Inspector General and Automated Individual Cross-Reference System. STATE–53.

Records of the Office of White House Liaison. STATE–34.

Rover Records. STATE–41.

Security Records. STATE–36.

Senior Personnel Appointments Records. STATE–47.

(6) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552(k)(6)*. The reasons for invoking this exemption are to prevent the compromise of testing or evaluation material used solely to determine individual qualifications for employment or promotion and to avoid giving unfair advantage to

individuals by virtue of their having access to such material.

Foreign Service Institute Records. STATE–14.

Human Resources Records. STATE–31.

Information Access Programs Records. STATE–35.

Security Records. STATE–36.

(7) *Exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(7).* The reason for invoking this exemption is to prevent access to material maintained from time to time by the Department in connection with various military personnel exchange programs.

Overseas Records. STATE–25.

Human Resources Records. STATE–31.

Information Access Programs Records. STATE–35.

Personality Cross-Reference Index to the Secretariat Automated Data Index Records. STATE–28.

Personality Index to the Central Foreign Policy Records. STATE–29.

Subpart E—Ethics in Government Act Provisions

§ 171.40 Purpose and scope.

This subpart sets forth the regulations under which persons may request access to the public financial disclosure reports of employees of the Department as well as limits to such requests and use of such information. The Ethics in Government Act 1978, as amended, and the Office of Government Ethics implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 2634, require that high-level Federal officials disclose publicly their personal financial interests.

§ 171.41 Covered employees.

(a) Officers and employees (including special Government employees as defined in 18 U.S.C. 202) whose positions are classified at grades GS–16 and above of the General Schedule, or the rate of basic pay for which is fixed, other than under the General Schedule, at a rate equal to or greater than the 120% of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS–15 of the General Schedule;

(b) Officers or employees in any other positions determined by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics to be of equal classification to GS–16;

(c) Employees in the excepted service in positions that are of a confidential or policy-making character, unless by regulation their positions have been excluded by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics;

(d) The designated agency official who acts as the Department's Ethics Officer;

(e) Incumbent officials holding positions referred to above if they have served 61 days or more in the position during the preceding calendar year.

(f) Officials who have terminated employment from a position referred to above and who have not accepted another such position within 30 days of such termination.

§ 171.42 Requests and identifying information.

Requests for access to public financial disclosure reports of covered employees should be made in writing to the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address given in § 171.5 setting forth:

(a) The name and/or position title of the Department of State official who is the subject of the request,

(b) The time period covered by the report requested,

(c) A completed Office of Government Ethics request form, OGE Form 201, October, 1999. This form may be obtained by writing to the Information and Privacy Coordinator or by visiting the Public Reading Room described in § 171.3 or *http://www.usoge.gov*.

§ 171.43 Time limits and fees.

(a) Reports shall be made available within thirty (30) days from receipt of a request by the Department. The Department does not charge a fee for a single copy of a public financial report. However, the Department will charge for additional copies of a report at a rate of 15 cents per page plus the actual direct cost of mailing the reports. However, the Department will not charge for individual requests if the total charge would be $10.00 or less.

(b) A report shall be retained by the Department and made available to the public for a period of six (6) years after receipt of such report. After such a six year period, the report shall be destroyed, unless needed in an ongoing

investigation, except that those reports filed by individuals who are nominated for office by the President to a position that requires the advice and consent of the Senate, and who subsequently are not confirmed by the Senate, will be retained and made available for a one-year period, and then destroyed, unless needed in an ongoing investigation.

§ 171.44 Improper use of reports.

(a) The Attorney General may bring a civil action against any person who obtains or uses a financial disclosure report:

(1) For any unlawful purpose;

(2) For any commercial purpose, other than for news or community dissemination to the general public;

(3) For determining or establishing the credit rating of any individual;

(4) For use, directly or indirectly, in the solicitation of money for any political, charitable, or other purpose.

(b) The court in which such action is brought may assess a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 against any person who obtains or uses the reports for these prohibited purposes. Such remedy shall be in addition to any other remedy available under statutory or common law.

Subpart F—Appeal Procedures

§ 171.50 Appeal of denials of expedited processing.

(a) A denial of a request for expedited processing may be appealed to the Chief of the Requester Liaison Division of the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address given in § 171.5 within 30 days of receipt of the denial. Appeals should contain as much information and documentation as possible to support the request for expedited processing in accordance with the criteria set forth in § 171.12(b)

(b) The Requester Liaison Division Chief will issue a final decision in writing within ten (10) days from the date on which the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator receives the appeal.

§ 171.51 Appeals of denials of fee waivers or reductions.

(a) A denial of a request for a waiver or reductions of fees may be appealed to the Chief of the Requester of Liaison Division of the Office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the address given in § 171.5 within 30 days of receipt of the denial. Appeals should contain as much information and documentation as possible to support the request for fee waiver or reduction in accordance with the criteria set forth in § 171.17.

(b) The Requester Liaison Division Chief will issue a final decision in writing within 30 days from the date on which the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator receives the appeal.

§ 171.52 Appeal of denial of access to, declassification of, amendment of, accounting of disclosures of, or challenge to classification of records.

(a) *Right of administrative appeal.* Except for records that have been reviewed and withheld within the past two years or are the subject of litigation, any requester whose request for access to records, declassification of records, amendment of records, accounting of disclosures of records, or any authorized holder of classified information whose classification challenge has been denied, has a right to appeal the denial to the Department's Appeals Review Panel. This appeal right includes the right to appeal the determination by the Department that no records responsive to an access request exist in Department files. Privacy Act appeals may be made only by the individual to whom the records pertain.

(b) *Form of appeal.* There is no required form for an appeal. However, it is essential that the appeal contain a clear statement of the decision or determination by the Department being appealed. When possible, the appeal should include argumentation and documentation to support the appeal and to contest the bases for denial cited by the Department. The appeal should be sent to: Chairman, Appeals Review

Panel, c/o Information and Privacy Coordinator/Appeals Officer, at the address given in §171.5.

(c) *Time limits.* The appeal should be received within 60 days of the date of receipt by the requester of the Department's denial. The time limit for response to an appeal begins to run on the day that the appeal is received. The time limit (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) for agency decision on an administrative appeal is 20 days under the FOIA (which may be extended for up to an additional 10 days in unusual circumstances) and 30 days under the Privacy Act (which the Panel may extend an additional 30 days for good cause shown). The Panel shall decide mandatory declassification review appeals as promptly as possible.

(d) *Notification to appellant.* The Chairman of the Appeals Review Panel shall notify the appellant in writing of the Panel's decision on the appeal. When the decision is to uphold the denial, the Chairman shall include in his notification the reasons therefore. The appellant shall be advised that the decision of the Panel represents the final decision of the Department and of the right to seek judicial review of the Panel's decision, when applicable. In mandatory declassification review appeals, the Panel shall advise the requester of the right to appeal the decision to the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel under §3.5(d) of E.O. 12958.

(e) *Procedures in Privacy Act amendment cases.* (1) If the Panel's decision is that a record shall be amended in accordance with the appellant's request, the Chairman shall direct the office responsible for the record to amend the record, advise all previous recipients of the record of the amendment and its substance if an accounting of disclosure has been made, and so advise the individual in writing.

(2) If the Panel's decision is that the request of the appellant to amend the record is denied, in addition to the notification required by paragraph (d) of this section, the Chairman shall advise the appellant:

(i) Of the right to file a concise statement of the reasons for disagreeing with the decision of the Department;

(ii) Of the procedures for filing the statement of disagreement;

(iii) That any statement of disagreement that is filed will be made available to anyone to whom the record is subsequently disclosed, together with, at the discretion of the Department, a brief statement by the Department summarizing its reasons for refusing to amend the record;

(iv) That prior recipients of the disputed record will be provided a copy of any statement of disagreement, to the extent that an accounting of disclosures was maintained.

(3) If the appellant files a statement under paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the Department will clearly annotate the record so that the fact that the record is disputed is apparent to anyone who may subsequently have access to the record. When information that is the subject of a statement of dispute filed by an individual is subsequently disclosed, the Department will note that the information is disputed and provide a copy of the individual's statement. The Department may also include a brief summary of reasons for not amending the record when disclosing disputed information. Copies of the Department's statement shall be treated as part of the individual's record for granting access; however, it will not be subject to amendment by an individual under these regulations.

PART 172—SERVICE OF PROCESS; PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO COURT ORDERS, SUBPOENAS, NOTICES OF DEPOSITIONS, REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS, INTERROGATORIES, OR SIMILAR REQUESTS OR DEMANDS IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL OR STATE LITIGATION; EXPERT TESTIMONY

Sec.

172.1 Purpose and scope; definitions.
172.2 Service of summonses and complaints.
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172.8 Considerations in determining whether the Department will comply with a demand or request.
172.9 Prohibition on providing expert or opinion testimony.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 8 U.S.C. 1202(f); 22 U.S.C. 2658, 2664, 3926.

SOURCE: 57 FR 32896, July 24, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 172.1 Purpose and scope; definitions.

(a) This part sets forth the procedures to be followed with respect to:

(1) Service of summonses and complaints or other requests or demands directed to the Department of State (Department) or to any Department employee or former employee in connection with federal or state litigation arising out of or involving the performance of official activities of the Department; and

(2) The oral or written disclosure, in response to subpoenas, orders, or other requests or demands of federal or state judicial or quasi-judicial authority (collectively, ''demands''), whether civil or criminal in nature, or in response to requests for depositions, affidavits, admissions, responses to interrogatories, document production, or other litigation-related matters, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, or applicable state rules (collectively, ''requests''), of any material contained in the files of the Department, any information relating to material contained in the files of the Department, or any information acquired while the subject of the demand or request is or was an employee of the Department as part of the performance of that person's duties or by virtue of that person's official status.

(b) For purposes of this part, and except as the Department may otherwise determine in a particular case, the term *employee* includes the Secretary and former Secretaries of State, and all employees and former employees of the Department of State or other federal agencies who are or were appointed by, or subject to the supervision, jurisdiction, or control of the Secretary of State or his Chiefs of Mission, whether residing or working in the United States or abroad, including United States nationals, foreign nationals, and contractors.

(c) For purposes of this part, the term *litigation* encompasses all pretrial, trial, and post-trial stages of all judicial or administrative actions, hearings, investigations, or similar proceedings before courts, commissions, boards (including the Board of Appellate Review), or other judicial or quasi-judicial bodies or tribunals, whether criminal, civil, or administrative in nature. This part governs, *inter alia,* responses to discovery requests, depositions, and other pre-trial, trial, or post-trial proceedings, as well as responses to informal requests by attorneys or others in situations involving litigation. However, this part shall not apply to any claims by Department of State employees (present or former), or applicants for Department employment, for which jurisdiction resides with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board; the Office of Special Counsel; the Federal Labor Relations Authority; the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board; the Foreign Service Grievance Board; or a labor arbitrator operating under a collective bargaining agreement between the Department and a labor organization representing Department employees; or their successor agencies or entities.

(d) For purposes of this part, *official information* means all information of any kind, however stored, that is in the custody and control of the Department, relates to information in the custody and control of the Department, or was acquired by Department employees as part of their official duties or because of their official status within the Department while such individuals were employed by or served on behalf of the Department.

(e) Nothing in this part affects disclosure of information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a, Executive Order 12356 on national security information (3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166), the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5

U.S.C. 552b, the Department's implementing regulations in 22 CFR part 171 or pursuant to congressional subpoena. Nothing in this part otherwise permits disclosure of information by the Department or its employees except as provided by statute or other applicable law.

(f) This part is intended only to inform the public about Department procedures concerning the service of process and responses to demands or requests and is not intended to and does not create, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the Department or the United States.

(g) Nothing in this part affects:

(1) The disclosure of information during the course of legal proceedings in non-United States courts, commissions, boards, or other judicial or quasi-judicial bodies or tribunals; or

(2) The rules and procedures, under applicable U.S. law and international conventions, governing diplomatic and consular immunity.

(h) Nothing in this part affects the disclosure of official information to other federal agencies or Department of Justice attorneys in connection with litigation conducted on behalf or in defense of the United States, its agencies, officers, and employees, or to federal, state, local, or foreign prosecuting and law enforcement authorities in conjunction with criminal law enforcement investigations, prosecutions, or other proceedings, e.g., extradition, deportation.

§ 172.2 Service of summonses and complaints.

(a) Only the Executive Office of the Office of the Legal Adviser (L/EX) is authorized to receive and accept summonses or complaints sought to be served upon the Department or Department employees. All such documents should be delivered or addressed to The Executive Office, Office of the Legal Adviser, room 5519, United States Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20520–6310.

(b) In the event any summons or complaint described in § 172.1(a) is delivered to an employee of the Department other than in the manner specified in this part, such attempted service shall be ineffective, and the recipient thereof shall either decline to accept the proffered service or return such document under cover of a written communication which directs the person attempting to make service to the procedures set forth herein.

(c) Except as otherwise provided §§ 172.2(d) and 173.3(c), the Department is not an authorized agent for service of process with respect to civil litigation against Department employees purely in their personal, non-official capacity. Copies of summonses or complaints directed to Department employees in connection with legal proceedings arising out of the performance of official duties may, however, be served upon L/EX.

(d) Although the Department is not an agent for the service of process upon its employees with respect to purely personal, non-official litigation, the Department recognizes that its employees stationed overseas should not use their official positions to evade their personal obligations and will, therefore, counsel and encourage Department employees to accept service of process in appropriate cases, and will waive applicable diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities when the Department determines that it is in the interest of the United States to do so.

(e) Documents for which L/EX accepts service in official capacity only shall be stamped ''Service Accepted in Official Capacity Only''. Acceptance of service shall not constitute an admission or waiver with respect to jurisdiction, propriety of service, improper venue, or any other defense in law or equity available under the laws of rules applicable for the service of process.

§ 172.3 Service of subpoenas, court orders, and other demands or requests for official information or action.

(a) Except in cases in which the Department is represented by legal counsel who have entered an appearance or otherwise given notice of their representation, only L/EX is authorized to receive and accept subpoenas, or other demands or requests directed to the

Department, or any component thereof, or its employees, or former employees, whether civil or criminal nature, for:

(1) Material, including documents, contained in the files of the Department;

(2) Information, including testimony, affidavits, declarations, admissions, responses to interrogatories, or informal statements, relating to material contained in the files of the Department or which any Department employee acquired in the course and scope of the performance of his official duties;

(3) Garnishment or attachment of compensation of current or former employees; or

(4) The performance or non-performance of any official Department duty.

(b) In the event that any subpoena, demand, or request is sought to be delivered to a Department employee (including former employees) other than in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, such attempted service shall be ineffective. Such employee shall, after consultation with the Office of the Legal Adviser, decline to accept the subpoena, demand or request or shall return them to the server under cover of a written communication referring to the procedures prescribed in this part.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this part, the Department is not an agent for service, or otherwise authorized to accept on behalf of its employees any subpoenas, show-cause orders, or similar compulsory process of federal or state courts, or requests from private individuals or attorneys, which are not related to the employees' official duties except upon the express, written authorization of the individual Department employee to whom such demand or request is directed.

(d) Acceptance of such documents by L/EX does not constitute a waiver of any defenses that might otherwise exist with respect to service under the Federal Rules of Civil or Criminal Procedure or other applicable rules.

§ 172.4 Testimony and production of documents prohibited unless approved by appropriate Department officials.

(a) No employee of the Department shall, in response to a demand or request in connection with any litigation, whether criminal or civil, provide oral or written testimony by deposition, declaration, affidavit, or otherwise concerning any information acquired while such person is or was an employee of the Department as part of the performance of that person's official duties or by virtue of that persons's official status, unless authorized to do so by the Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel (M/DGP) or the Legal Adviser (L), or delegates of either, following consultation between the two bureaus, or as authorized in § 172.4(b).

(b) With respect to the official functions of the Passport Office, the Visa Office, and the Office of Citizens Services, the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs or delegate thereof may, subject to concurrence by the Office of the Legal Adviser, authorize employees to provide oral or written testimony.

(c) No employee shall, in response to a demand or request in connection with any litigation, produce for use at such proceedings any document or any material acquired as part of the performance of that employee's duties or by virtue of that employee's official status, unless authorized to do so by the Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel, the Legal Adviser, or the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, or the delegates thereof, as appropriate, following consultations between the concerned bureaus.

§ 172.5 Procedure when testimony or production of documents is sought; general.

(a) If official Department information is sought, through testimony or otherwise, by a request or demand, the party seeking such release or testimony must (except as otherwise required by federal law or authorized by the Office of the Legal Adviser) set forth in writing, and with as much specificity as possible, the nature and

relevance of the official information sought. Where documents or other materials are sought, the party should provide a description using the types of identifying information suggested in 22 CFR 171.10(a) and 171.31. Subject to § 172.7, Department employees may only produce, disclose, release, comment upon, or testify concerning those matters which were specified in writing and properly approved by the appropriate Department official designated in § 172.4. See United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen, 340 U.S. 462 (1951). The Office of the Legal Adviser may waive this requirement in appropriate circumstances.

(b) To the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, the Department may also require from the party seeking such testimony or documents a plan of all reasonably foreseeable demands, including but not limited to the names of all employees and former employees from whom discovery will be sought, areas of inquiry, expected duration of proceedings requiring oral testimony, and identification of potentially relevant documents.

(c) The appropriate Department official designated in § 172.2 will notify the Department employee and such other persons as circumstances may warrant of its decision regarding compliance with the request or demand.

(d) The Office of the Legal Adviser will consult with the Department of Justice regarding legal representation for Department employees in appropriate cases.

§ 172.6 Procedure when response to demand is required prior to receiving instructions.

(a) If a response to a demand is required before the appropriate Department official designated in § 172.4 renders a decision, the Department will request that either a Department of Justice attorney or a Department attorney designated for the purpose:

(1) Appear with the employee upon whom the demand has been made;

(2) Furnish the court or other authority with a copy of the regulations contained in this part;

(3) Inform the court or other authority that the demand has been, or is being, as the case may be, referred for the prompt consideration of the appropriate Department official; and

(4) Respectively request the court or authority to stay the demand pending receipt of the requested instructions.

(b) In the event that an immediate demand for production or disclosure is made in circumstances which would preclude the proper designation or appearance of a Department of Justice or Department attorney on the employee's behalf, the employee shall respectfully request the demanding court or authority for a reasonable stay of proceedings for the purpose of obtaining instructions from the Department.

§ 172.7 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling.

If the court or other judicial or quasi-judicial authority declines to stay the effect of the demand in response to a request made pursuant to § 172.6, or if the court or other authority rules that the demand must be complied with irrespective of the Department's instructions not to produce the material or disclose the information sought, the employee upon whom the demand has been made shall respectfully decline to comply with the demand, citing this part and *United States ex rel. Touhy* v. *Ragen,* 340 U.S. 462 (1951).

§ 172.8 Considerations in determining whether the Department will comply with a demand or request.

(a) In deciding whether to comply with a demand or request, Department officials and attorneys shall consider, among others:

(1) Whether such compliance would be unduly burdensome or otherwise inappropriate under the applicable rules of discovery or the rules of procedure governing the case or matter in which the demand arose;

(2) Whether compliance is appropriate under the relevant substantive law concerning privilege or disclosure of information;

(3) The public interest;

(4) The need to conserve the time of Department employees for the conduct of official business;

(5) The need to avoid spending the time and money of the United States for private purposes;

(6) The need to maintain impartiality between private litigants in cases where a substantial government interest is not implicated;

(7) Whether compliance would have an adverse effect on performance by the Department of its mission and duties; and

(8) The need to avoid involving the Department in controversial issues not related to its mission.

(b) Among those demands and requests in response to which compliance will not ordinarily be authorized are those with respect to which, *inter alia*, any of the following factors exist:

(1) Compliance would violate a statute or a rule of procedure;

(2) Compliance would violate a specific regulation or executive order;

(3) Compliance would reveal information properly classified in the interest of national security;

(4) Compliance would reveal confidential commercial or financial information or trade secrets without the owner's consent;

(5) Compliance would reveal the internal deliberative processes of the Executive Branch; or

(6) Compliance would potentially impede or prejudice an on-going law enforcement investigation.

§ 172.9 Prohibition on providing expert or opinion testimony.

(a) Except as provided in this section, and subject to 5 CFR 2635.805, Department employees shall not provide opinion or expert testimony based upon information which they acquired in the scope and performance of their official Department duties, except on behalf of the United States or a party represented by the Department of Justice.

(b) Upon a showing by the requestor of exceptional need or unique circumstances and that the anticipated testimony will not be adverse to the interests of the United States, the appropriate Department official designated in § 172.4 may, consistent with 5 CFR 2635.805, in their discretion and with the concurrence of the Office of the Legal Adviser, grant special, written authorization for Department employees to appear and testify as expert witnesses at no expense to the United States.

(c) If, despite the final determination of the appropriate Department official designated in § 172.4, a court of competent jurisdiction or other appropriate authority orders the appearance and expert or opinion testimony of a Department employee, such employee shall immediately inform the Office of the Legal Adviser of such order. If the Office of the Legal Adviser determines that no further legal review of or challenge to the court's order will be made, the Department employee shall comply with the order. If so directed by the Office of the Legal Adviser, however, the employee shall respectfully decline to testify. *See United States ex rel. Touhy* v. *Ragen*, 340 U.S. 462 (1951).

SUBCHAPTER S—INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

PART 181—COORDINATION, REPORTING AND PUBLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Sec.
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181.2 Criteria.
181.3 Determinations.
181.4 Consultations with the Secretary of State.
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181.7 Transmittal to the Congress.
181.8 Publication.

AUTHORITY: 1 U.S.C. 112a, 112b; and 22 U.S.C. 2651a.

SOURCE: 46 FR 35918, July 13, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 181.1 Purpose and application.

(a) The purpose of this part is to implement the provisions of 1 U.S.C. 112a and 112b, popularly known as the Case-Zablocki Act (hereinafter ''the Act''), on the reporting to Congress, coordination with the Secretary of State and publication of international agreements. This part applies to all agencies of the U.S. Government whose responsibilities include the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements. This part does not, however, constitute a delegation by the Secretary of State of the authority to engage in such activites. Further, it does not affect any additional requirements of law governing the relationship between particular agencies and the Secretary of State in connection with international negotiations and agreements, or any other requirements of law concerning the relationship between particular agencies and the Congress. The term *agency* as used in this part means each authority of the United States Government, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency.

(b) Pursuant to the key legal requirements of the Act—full and timely disclosure to the Congress of all concluded agreements and consultation by agencies with the Secretary of State with respect to proposed agreements—every agency of the Government is required to comply with each of the provisions set out in this part in implementation of the Act. Nevertheless, this part is intended as a framework of measures and procedures which, it is recognized, cannot anticipate all circumstances or situations that may arise. Deviation or derogation from the provisions of this part will not affect the legal validity, under United States law or under international law, of agreements concluded, will not give rise to a cause of action, and will not affect any public or private rights established by such agreements.

[46 FR 35918, July 13, 1981, as amended at 61 FR 7071, Feb. 26, 1996]

§ 181.2 Criteria.

(a) *General.* The following criteria are to be applied in deciding whether any undertaking, oral agreement, document, or set of documents, including an exchange of notes or of correspondence, constitutes an international agreement within the meaning of the Act, as well as within the meaning of 1 U.S.C. 112a, requiring the publication of international agreements. Each of the criteria except those in paragraph (a)(5) of this section must be met in order for any given undertaking of the United States to constitute an international agreement.

(1) *Identity and intention of the parties.* A party to an international agreement must be a state, a state agency, or an intergovernmental organization. The parties must intend their undertaking to be legally binding, and not merely of political or personal effect. Documents intended to have political or moral weight, but not intended to be legally binding, are not international agreements. An example of the latter is the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. In addition, the parties must intend their undertaking to be governed by international law, although this intent need not be manifested by a third-party dispute settlement mechanism or any express reference to international law. In the absence of any provision in

the arrangement with respect to governing law, it will be presumed to be governed by international law. This presumption may be overcome by clear evidence, in the negotiating history of the agreement or otherwise, that the parties intended the arrangement to be governed by another legal system. Arrangements governed solely by the law of the United States, or one of the states or jurisdictions thereof, or by the law of any foreign state, are not international agreements for these purposes. For example, a foreign military sales loan agreement governed in its entirety by U.S. law is not an international agreement.

(2) *Significance of the arrangement.* Minor or trivial undertakings, even if couched in legal language and form, are not considered international agreements within the meaning of the Act or of 1 U.S.C. 112a. In deciding what level of significance must be reached before a particular arrangement becomes an international agreement, the entire context of the transaction and the expectations and intent of the parties must be taken into account. It is often a matter of degree. For example, a promise to sell one map to a foreign nation is not an international agreement; a promise to exchange all maps of a particular region to be produced over a period of years may be an international agreement. It remains a matter of judgment based on all of the circumstances of the transaction. Determinations are made pursuant to § 181.3. Examples of arrangements that may constitute international agreements are agreements that: (i) Are of political significance; (ii) involve substantial grants of funds or loans by the United States or credits payable to the United States; (iii) constitute a substantial commitment of funds that extends beyond a fiscal year or would be a basis for requesting new appropriations; (iv) involve continuing and/or substantial cooperation in the conduct of a particular program or activity, such as scientific, technical, or other cooperation, including the exchange or receipt of information and its treatment, or the pooling of data. However, individual research grants and contracts do not ordinarily constitute international agreements.

(3) *Specificity, including objective criteria for determining enforceability.* International agreements require precision and specificity in the language setting forth the undertakings of the parties. Undertakings couched in vague or very general terms containing no objective criteria for determining enforceability or performance are not normally international agreements. Most frequently such terms reflect an intent not to be bound. For example, a promise to ''help develop a more viable world economic system'' lacks the specificity essential to constitute a legally binding international agreement. However, the intent of the parties is the key factor. Undertakings as general as those of, for example, Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter have been held to create internationally binding obligations intended as such by the parties.

(4) *Necessity for two or more parties.* While unilateral commitments on occasion may be legally binding, they do not constitute international agreements. For example, a statement by the President promising to send money to Country Y to assist earthquake victims would not be an international agreement. It might be an important undertaking, but not all undertakings in international relations are in the form of international agreements. Care should be taken to examine whether a particular undertaking is truly unilateral in nature, or is part of a larger bilateral or multilateral set of undertakings. Moreover, ''consideration,'' as that term is used in domestic contract law, is not required for international agreements.

(5) *Form.* Form as such is not normally an important factor, but it does deserve consideration. Documents which do not follow the customary form for international agreements, as to matters such as style, final clauses, signatures, or entry into force dates, may or may not be international agreements. Failure to use the customary form may constitute evidence of a lack of intent to be legally bound by the arrangement. If, however, the general content and context reveal an intention to enter into a legally binding relationship, a departure from customary form will not preclude the arrangement

from being an international agreement. Moreover, the title of the agreement will not be determinative. Decisions will be made on the basis of the substance of the arrangement, rather than on its denomination as an international agreement, a memorandum of understanding, exchange of notes, exchange of letters, technical arrangement, protocol, note verbale, aide-memoire, agreed minute, or any other name.

(b) *Agency-Level agreements.* Agency-level agreements are international agreements within the meaning of the Act and of 1 U.S.C. 112a if they satisfy the criteria discussed in paragraph (a) of this section. The fact that an agreement is concluded by and on behalf of a particular agency of the United States Government, rather than the United States Government, does not mean that the agreement is not an international agreement. Determinations are made on the basis of the substance of the agency-level agreement in question.

(c) *Implementing agreements.* An implementing agreement, if it satisfies the criteria discussed in paragraph (a) of this section, may be an international agreement, depending upon how precisely it is anticipated and identified in the underlying agreement it is designed to implement. If the terms of the implementing agreement are closely anticipated and identified in the underlying agreement, only the underlying agreement is considered and international agreement. For example, the underlying agreement might call for the sale by the United States of 1000 tractors, and a subsequent implementing agreement might require a first installment on this obligation by the sale of 100 tractors of the brand X variety. In that case, the implementing agreement is sufficiently identified in the underlying agreement, and would not itself be considered an international agreement within the meaning of the Act or of 1 U.S.C. 112a. Project annexes and other documents which provide technical content for an umbrella agreement are not normally treated as international agreements. However, if the underlying agreement is general in nature, and the implementing agreement meets the specified criteria of paragraph (a) of this section, the implementing agreement might well be an international agreement. For example, if the underlying agreement calls for the conclusion of ''agreements for agricultural assistance,'' but without further specificity, then a particular agricultural assistance agreement subsequently concluded in ''implementation'' of that obligation, provided it meets the criteria discussed in paragraph (a) of this section, would constitute an international agreement independent of the underlying agreement.

(d) *Extensions and modifications of agreements.* If an undertaking constitutes an international agreement within the meaning of the Act and of 1 U.S.C. 112a, then a subsequent extension or modification of such an agreement would itself constitute an international agreement within the meaning of the Act and of 1 U.S.C. 112a.

(e) *Oral agreements.* Any oral arrangement that meets the criteria discussed in paragraphs (a)(1)–(4) of this section is an international agreement and, pursuant to section (a) of the Act, must be reduced to writing by the agency that concluded the oral arrangement. In such written form, the arrangement is subject to all the requirements of the Act and of this part. Whenever a question arises whether an oral arrangement constitutes an international agreement, the arrangement shall be reduced to writing and the decision made in accordance with § 181.3.

§ 181.3 Determinations.

(a) Whether any undertaking, document, or set of documents constitutes or would constitute an international agreement within the meaning of the Act or of 1 U.S.C. 112a shall be determined by the Legal Adviser of the Department of State, a Deputy Legal Adviser, or in most cases the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs. Such determinations shall be made either on a case-by-case basis, or on periodic consultation, as appropriate.

(b) Agencies whose responsibilities include the negotiation and conclusion

of international agreements are responsible for transmitting to the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, for decision pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the texts of any document or set of documents that might constitute an international agreement. The transmittal shall be made prior to or simultaneously with the request for consultations with the Secretary of State required by subsection (c) of the Act and § 181.4 of this part.

(c) Agencies whose responsibilities include the negotiation and conclusion of large numbers of agency-level and implementing arrangements at overseas posts, only a small number of which might constitute international agreements within the meaning of the Act and of 1 U.S.C. 112a, are required to transmit prior to their entry into force only the texts of the more important of such arrangements for decision pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. The texts of all arrangements that might constitute international agreements shall, however, be transmitted to the Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs as soon as possible, and in no event to arrive at that office later than 20 days after their signing, for decision pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Agencies to which paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply shall consult periodically with the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs in order to determine which categories of arrangements for which they are responsible are likely to be international agreements within the meaning of the Act and of 1 U.S.C. 112a.

§ 181.4 Consultations with the Secretary of State.

(a) The Secretary of State is responsible, on behalf of the President, for ensuring that all proposed international agreements of the United States are fully consistent with United States foreign policy objectives. Except as provided in § 181.3(c) of this part, no agency of the U.S. Government may conclude an international agreement, whether entered into in the name of the U.S. Government or in the name of the agency, without prior consultation with the Secretary of State or his designee.

(b) The Secretary of State (or his designee) gives his approval for any proposed agreement negotiated pursuant to his authorization, and his opinion on any proposed agreement negotiated by an agency which has separate authority to negotiate such agreement. The approval or opinion of the Secretary of State or his designee with respect to any proposed international agreement will be given pursuant to Department of State procedures set out in Volume 11, *Foreign Affairs Manual*, Chapter 700 (Circular 175 procedure). Officers of the Department of State shall be responsible for the preparation of all documents required by the Circular 175 procedure.

(c) Pursuant to the Circular 175 procedure, the approval of, or an opinion on a proposed international agreement to be concluded in the name of the U.S. Government will be given either by the Secretary of State or his designee. The approval of, or opinion on a proposed international agreement to be concluded in the name of a particular agency of the U.S. Government will be given by the interested assistant secretary or secretaries of State, or their designees, unless such official(s) judge that consultation with the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, or an Under Secretary is necessary. The approval of, or opinion on a proposed international agreement will normally be given within 20 days of receipt of the request for consultation and of the information as required by § 181.4(d)–(g).

(d) Any agency wishing to conclude an international agreement shall transmit to the interested bureau or office in the Department of State, or to the Office of the Legal Adviser, for consultation pursuant to this section, a draft text or summary of the proposed agreement, a precise citation of the Constitutional, statutory, or treaty authority for such agreement, and other background information as requested by the Department of State. The transmittal of the draft text or summary and citation of legal authority shall be made before negotiations are undertaken, or if that is not feasible, as early as possible in the negotiating process. In any event such transmittals

must be made no later than 50 days prior to the anticipated date for concluding the proposed agreement. If unusual circumstances prevent this 50-day requirement from being met, the concerned agency shall use its best efforts to effect such transmittal as early as possible prior to the anticipated date for concluding the proposed agreement.

(e) If a proposed agreement embodies a commitment to furnish funds, goods, or services that are beyond or in addition to those authorized in an approved budget, the agency proposing the agreement shall state what arrangements have been planned or carried out concerning consultation with the Office of Management and Budget for such commitment. The Department of State should receive confirmation that the relevant budget approved by the President provides or requests funds adequate to fulfill the proposed commitment, or that the President has made a determination to seek the required funds.

(f) Consultation may encompass a specific class of agreements rather than a particular agreement where a series of agreements of the same general type is contemplated; that is, where a number of agreements are to be negotiated according to a more or less standard formula, such as, for example, Pub. L. 480 Agricultural Commodities Agreements. Any agency wishing to conclude a particular agreement within a specific class of agreements about which consultations have previously been held pursuant to this section shall transmit a draft text of the proposed agreement to the Office of the Legal Adviser as early as possible but in no event later than 20 days prior to the anticipated date for concluding the agreement.

(g) The consultation requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied with respect to proposed international agreements of the United States about which the Secretary of State (or his designee) has been consulted in his capacity as a member of an interagency committee or council established for the purpose of approving such proposed agreements. Designees of the Secretary of State serving on any such interagency committee or council are to provide as soon as possible to the interested offices or bureaus of the Department of State and to the Office of the Legal Adviser copies of draft texts or summaries of such proposed agreements and other background information as requested.

(h) Before an agreement containing a foreign language text may be signed or otherwise concluded, a signed memorandum must be obtained from a responsible language officer of the Department of State or of the U.S. Government agency concerned certifying that the foreign language text and the English language test are in conformity with each other and that both texts have the same meaning in all substantive respects. The signed memorandum is to be made available to the Department of State upon request.

§ 181.5 Twenty-day rule for concluded agreements.

(a) Any agency, including the Department of State, that concludes an international agreement within the meaning of the Act and of 1 U.S.C. 112a, whether entered into in the name of the U.S. Government or in the name of the agency, must transmit the text of the concluded agreement to the Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs as soon as possible and in no event to arrive at that office later than 20 days after the agreement has been signed. The 20-day limit, which is required by the Act, is essential for purposes of permitting the Department of State to meet its obligation under the Act to transmit concluded agreements to the Congress no later than 60 days after their entry into force.

(b) In any case of transmittal after the 20-day limit, the agency or Department of State office concerned may be asked to provide to the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs a statement describing the reasons for the late transmittal. Any such statements will be used, as necessary, in the preparation of the annual report on late transmittals, to be signed by the President and transmitted to the Congress, as required by subsection (b) of the Act.

§ 181.6 Documentation and certification.

(a) Transmittals of concluded agreements to the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs pursuant to § 181.5 must include the signed or initialed original texts, together with all accompanying papers, such as agreed minutes, exchanges of notes, or side letters. The texts transmitted must be accurate, legible, and complete, and must include the texts of all languages in which the agreement was signed or initiated. Names and identities of the individuals signing or initialing the agreements, for the foreign government as well as for the United States, must, unless clearly evident in the texts transmitted, be separately provided.

(b) Agreements from overseas posts should be transmitted to the Department of State by priority airgram, marked for the attention of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, with the following notation below the enclosure line: FAIM: Please send attached original agreement to L/T on arrival.

(c) Where the original texts of concluded agreements are not available, certified copies must be transmitted in the same manner as original texts. A certified copy must be an exact copy of the signed original.

(d) When an exchange of diplomatic notes between the United States and a foreign government constitutes an agreement or has the effect of extending, modifying, or terminating an agreement to which the United States is a party, a properly certified copy of the note from the United States to the foreign government, and the signed original of the note from the foreign government, must be transmitted. If, in conjunction with the agreement signed, other notes related thereto are exchanged (either at the same time, beforehand, or subsequently), properly certified copies of the notes from the United States to the foreign government must be transmitted with the signed originals of the notes from the foreign government.

(e) Copies may be certified either by a certification on the document itself, or by a separate certification attached to the document. A certification on the document itself is placed at the end of the document. It indicates, either typed or stamped, that the document is a true copy of the original signed or initialed by (insert full name of signing officer), and it is signed by the certifying officer. If a certification is typed on a separate sheet of paper, it briefly describes the document certified and states that it is a true copy of the original signed by (full name) and it is signed by the certifying officer.

§ 181.7 Transmittal to the Congress.

(a) International agreements other than treaties shall be transmitted by the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after the entry into force of such agreements, but in no event later than 60 days thereafter.

(b) Classified agreements shall be transmitted by the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(c) The Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs shall also transmit to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives background information to accompany each agreement reported under the Act. Background statements, while not expressly required by the act, have been requested by the Congress and have become an integral part of the reporting requirement. Each background statement shall include information explaining the agreement, the negotiations, the effect of the agreement, and a precise citation of legal authority. At the request of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, each background statement is to be prepared in time for transmittal with the agreement it accompanies by the office most closely concerned with the agreement. Background statements for classified agreements are to be transmitted by the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(d) Pursuant to section 12 of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3311), any

agreement entered into between the American Institute in Taiwan and the governing authorities on Taiwan, or any agreement entered into between the Institute and an agency of the United States Government, shall be transmitted by the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after the entry into force of such agreements, but in no event later than 60 days thereafter. Classified agreements entered into by the Institute shall be transmitted by the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

§ 181.8 Publication.

(a) The following categories of international agreements will not be published in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements:

(1) Bilateral agreements for the rescheduling of intergovernmental debt payments;

(2) Bilateral textile agreements concerning the importation of products containing specified textile fibers done under the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended;

(3) Bilateral agreements between postal administrations governing technical arrangements;

(4) Bilateral agreements that apply to specified military exercises;

(5) Bilateral military personnel exchange agreements;

(6) Bilateral judicial assistance agreements that apply only to specified civil or criminal investigations or prosecutions;

(7) Bilateral mapping agreements;

(8) Tariff and other schedules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and under the Agreement of the World Trade Organization;

(9) Agreements that have been given a national security classification pursuant to Executive Order No. 12958 or its successors; and

(b) Agreements on the subjects listed in paragraphs (a) (1) through (9) of this section that had not been published as of February 26, 1996.

(c) Any international agreements in the possession of the Department of State, other than those in paragraph (a)(9) of this section, but not published will be made available upon request by the Department of State.

[61 FR 7071, Feb. 26, 1996]

SUBCHAPTER T—HOSTAGE RELIEF

PART 191—HOSTAGE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

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AUTHORITY: Hostage Relief Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–449 and sec. 4 of Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 2658)).

SOURCE: 46 FR 17543, Mar. 19, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 191.1 Declaration of hostile action.

(a) The Secretary of State from time to time shall declare when and where individuals in the civil or uniformed services of the United States, or a citizen or resident alien of the United States rendering personal services to the United States abroad similar to the service of a civil officer or employee of the United States, have been placed in captive status because of hostile action abroad directed against the United States and occurring or continuing between November 4, 1979, and such date as may be declared by the President under section 101(2)(A) of the Hostage Relief Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–449, hereafter ''the Act'') or January 1, 1983, whichever is later. Each such declaration shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) The Secretary of State upon his or her own initiative, or upon application under § 191.2 shall determine which individuals in captive status as so declared shall be considered hostages eligible for benefits under the Act. The Secretary shall also determine who is eligible under the Act for benefits as a member of a family or household of a hostage. The determination of the Secretary shall be final, but any interested person may request reconsideration on the basis of information not considered at the time of original determination. The criteria for determination are set forth in sections 101 and 205 of the Act, and in these regulations.

§ 191.2 Application for determination of eligibility.

(a) Any person who believes that they or other persons known to them are either hostages as defined in the Act, or members of the family or household of hostages as defined in § 191.3(a)(1), or a child eligible for benefits under subpart D, may apply for benefits under this subchapter for themselves, or on behalf of others entitled thereto.

(b) The application shall be in writing, should contain all identifying and other pertinent data available to the person applying about the person or persons claimed to be eligible, and should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Applications may be filed at any time after publication of a declaration under § 191.1(a) in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and during the period of its validity, or within 60 days after release from captivity. Later filing may be considered when in the opinion of the Secretary of State there is good cause for the late filing.

§ 191.3 Definitions.

When used in this subchapter, unless otherwise specified, the terms—

(a) *Family Member* means (1) a spouse, (2) an unmarried dependent child including a step-child or adopted child, (3) a person designated in official records or determined by the agency head or designee thereof to be a dependent, or (4) other persons such as parents, parents-in-law, persons who stand in the place of a spouse or parents, or other members of a household when fully justified by the circumstances of the hostage situation, as determined by the Secretary of State.

(b) *Agency head* means the head of an agency as defined in the Act (or successor agency) employing an individual determined to be an American hostage. The Secretary of State is the agency head with respect to any hostage not employed by an agency.

(c) *Principal* means the hostage whose captivity forms the basis for benefits under this subchapter for a family member.

§ 191.4 Notification of eligible persons.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Administration shall be responsible for notifying each individual determined to be eligible for benefits under the Act or, if that person is not available, a representative or Family Member of the hostage.

§ 191.5 Relationships among agencies.

(a) The Assistant Secretary of State for Administration shall promptly inform the head of any agency whenever an employee (including a member of the Armed Forces) in that agency, or Family Member of such employee, is determined to be eligible for benefits under this subchapter.

(b) In accordance with inter-agency agreements between the Department of State and relevant agencies—

(1) The Veterans Administration will periodically bill the Department of State for expenses it pays for each eligible person under subpart D of this subchapter plus the administrative costs of carrying out its responsibilities under this part.

(2) The Department of State will, on a periodic basis, determine the cost for services and benefits it provides to all eligible persons under this subchapter and bill each agency for the costs attributable to Principals (and Family Members) in or acting on behalf of the agency plus a proportionate share of related administrative expenses.

§ 191.6 Effective date.

This regulation is effective as of November 4, 1979. Reimbursement may be made for expenses approved under this subchapter for services rendered on or after such date.

Subpart B—Application of Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act

§ 191.10 Eligibility for benefits.

A person designated as a hostage under subpart A of this subchapter, other than a member of the Armed Forces covered by the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, shall be eligible for benefits under this part.

§ 191.11 Applicable benefits.

(a) Eligible persons are entitled to the benefits provided by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 501, *et seq.*), including the benefits provided by section 701 (50 U.S.C. App. 591) notwithstanding paragraph (c) thereof, but excluding the benefits provided by sections 104, 105, 106, 400 through 408, 501 through 512, and 514 (50 U.S.C. App. 514, 515, 516, 540 through 548, 561 through 572, and 574).

(b) In applying such Act for purposes of this section—

(1) The term ''person in the military service'' is deemed to include any such American hostage;

(2) The term ''period of military service'' is deemed to include the period during which such American hostage is in a captive status;

(3) References therein to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Adjutant General of the Army, the Chief of Naval Personnel, and the Commandant, United States Marine Corps, or other officials of government are deemed to be references to the Secretary of State; and

(4) The term ''dependents'' shall, to the extent permissible by law, be construed to include ''Family Members'' as defined in section 101 of the Hostage Relief Act.

§ 191.12 Description of benefits.

The following material is included to assist persons affected, by providing a brief description of some of the provisions of the Civil Relief Act. Note that not all of the sections applicable to hostages have been included here. References to sections herein are references to the Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, followed by references in parentheses to the same section in the United States Code.

(a) *Guarantors, endorsers.* Section 103 (50 U.S.C. App. 513) provides that whenever a hostage is granted relief from the enforcement of an obligation, a court, in its discretion, may grant the same relief to guarantors and endorsers of the obligation. Amendments extend relief to accommodation makers and others primarily or secondarily liable on an obligation, and to sureties on a criminal bail bond. They provide, on certain conditions, that the benefits of the section with reference to persons primarily or secondarily liable on an obligation may be waived in writing.

(b) *Written Agreements.* Section 107 (50 U.S.C. App. 517) provides that nothing contained in the Act shall prevent hostages from making certain arrangements with respect to their contracts and obligations, but requires that such arrangements be in writing.

(c) *Protection in Court.* Section 200 (50 U.S.C. App. 520) provides that if a hostage is made defendant in a court action and is unable to appear in court, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the hostage and protect the hostage's interests. Further, if a judgment is rendered against the hostage, an opportunity to reopen the case and present a defense, if meritorious, may be permitted within 90 days after release.

(d) *Court Postponement.* Section 201 (50 U.S.C. App. 521) authorizes a court to postpone any court proceedings if a hostage is a party thereto and is unable to participate by reason of being a captive.

(e) *Relief Against Penalties.* Section 202 (50 U.S.C. App. 522) provides for relief against fines or penalties when a court proceeding involving a hostage is postponed, or when the fine or penalties are incurred for failure to perform any obligation. In the latter case, relief depends upon whether the hostage's ability to pay or perform is materially affected by being held captive.

(f) *Postponement of Action.* Section 203 (50 U.S.C. App. 523) authorizes a court to postpone or vacate the execution of any judgment, attachment or garnishment.

(g) *Period of Postponement.* Section 204 (50 U.S.C. App. 524) authorizes a court to postpone proceedings for the period of captivity, and for 3 months thereafter, or any part thereof.

(h) *Extended Time Limits.* Section 205 (50 U.S.C. App. 525) excludes the period of captivity from computing time under existing or future statutes of limitation. Amendments extend relief to include actions before administrative agencies, and provide that the period of captivity shall not be included in the period for redemption of real property sold to enforce any obligation, tax, or assessment. Section 207 excludes application of section 205 to any period of limitation prescribed by or under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

(i) *Interest Rates.* Section 206 (50 U.S.C. App. 526) provides that interest on the obligations of hostages shall not exceed a specified per centum per annum, unless the court determines that ability to pay greater interest is not affected by being held captive.

(j) *Misuse of Benefits.* Section 600 (50 U.S.C. App. 580) provides against transfers made with intent to delay the just enforcement of a civil right by taking advantage of the Act.

(k) *Further Relief.* Section 700 (50 U.S.C. App. 590) provides that a person, during a period of captivity or 6 months thereafter, may apply to a court for relief with respect to obligations incurred prior to captivity, or any tax or assessment whether falling due prior to or during the period of captivity. The court may, on certain conditions, stay the enforcement of such obligations.

(l) *Stay of Eviction*. Section 300 (50 U.S.C. App. 530) provides that a hostage's dependents shall not be evicted from their dwelling if the rental is $150 or less per month, except upon leave of a court. If it is proved that inability to pay rent is a result of being in captivity, the court is authorized to stay eviction proceedings for not longer than 3 months. An amendment extends relief to owners of the premises with respect to payments on mortgage and taxes.

(m) *Contract and Mortgage Obligations*. As provided by sections 301 and 302 of the Act (50 U.S.C. App. 531 and 532), as amended, contracts for the purchase of real and personal property, which originated prior to the period of captivity, may not be rescinded, terminated, or foreclosed, or the property repossessed, except as provided in section 107 (50 U.S.C. App. 517), unless by an order of a court. The mentioned sections give the court wide discretionary powers to make such disposition of the particular case as may be equitable in order to conserve the interests of both the hostage and the creditor. The cited sections further provide that the court may stay the proceedings for the period of captivity and 3 months thereafter, if in its opinion the ability of the hostage to perform the obligation is materially affected by reason of captivity. Section 303 (50 U.S.C. App. 533) provides that the court may appoint appraisers and, based upon their report, order such sum as may be just, if any, paid to hostages or their dependents, as a condition to foreclosing a mortgage, resuming possession of property, and rescinding or terminating a contract.

(n) *Termination of a Lease*. Section 304 (50 U.S.C. App. 534) provides, in general, that a lease covering premises occupied for dwelling, business, or agricultural purpose, executed by persons who subsequently become hostages, may be terminated by a notice in writing given to the lessor, subject to such action as may be taken by a court on application of the lessor. Termination of a lease providing for monthly payment of rent shall not be effective until 30 days after the first date on which the next rental payment is due, and, in the case of other leases, on the last day of the month following the month when the notice is served.

(o) *Assignment of Life Insurance Policy*. Section 305 (50 U.S.C. App. 535) provides that the assignee of a life insurance policy assigned as security, other than the insurer in connection with a policy loan, except upon certain conditions, shall not exercise any right with respect to the assignment during the period of captivity of the insured and one year thereafter, unless upon order of a court.

(p) *Storage Lien*. Section 305 (50 U.S.C. App. 535) provides that a lien for storage of personal property may not be foreclosed except upon court order. The court may stay proceedings or make other just disposition.

(q) *Extension of Benefits to Dependents*. Section 306 (50 U.S.C. App. 536) extends the benefits to section 300 through 305 to dependents of a hostage.

(r) *Real and Personal Property Taxes*. Section 500 (50 U.S.C. App. 560) forbids sale of property, except upon court leave, to enforce collection of taxes or assessments (other than taxes on income) on personal property or real property owned and occupied by the hostage or dependents thereof at the commencement of captivity and still occupied by the hostage's dependents or employees. The court may stay proceedings for a period not more than 6 months after termination of captivity. When by law such property may be sold to enforce collection, the hostage will have the right to redeem it within 6 months after termination of captivity. Unpaid taxes or assessments bear interest at 6 percent.

(s) *Income Taxes*. Section 513 provides for deferment of payment of income taxes. However, section 204 of the Hostage Relief Act of 1980 provides for deferment and certain other relief, and should be referred to in order to determine statutory tax benefits in addition to those in section 513 of the Civil Relief Act.

(t) *Certification of Hostage*. Section 601 provides that a certificate signed by the agency head shall be prima facie evidence that the person named has been a hostage during the period specified in the certification.

(u) *Interlocutory Orders*. Section 602 (50 U.S.C. App. 582) provides that a

court may revoke an interlocutory order it has issued pursuant to any provision of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

(v) *Power of Attorney*. Section 701 (50 U.S.C. App. 591) provides that certain powers of attorney executed by a hostage which expire by their terms after the person was captured shall be automatically extended for the period of captivity. Exceptions are made with respect to powers of attorney which by their terms clearly indicate they are to expire on the date specified irrespective of hostage status. (Section 701 applies to American hostages notwithstanding paragraph (c) thereof which states that it applies only to powers of attorney issued during the ''Vietnam era''.)

§ 191.13 Administration of benefits.

(a) The Assistant Secretary of State for Administration will issue certifications or other documents when required for purposes of the Civil Relief Act.

(b) The Assistant Secretary of State shall whenever possible promptly inform the chief legal officer of each State in which hostages maintain residence of all persons determined to be hostages eligible for assistance under this subpart.

Subpart C—Medical Benefits

§ 191.20 Eligibility for benefits.

A person designated as a hostage or Family Member of a hostage under subpart A of this subchapter shall be eligible for benefits under this subpart.

§ 191.21 Applicable benefits.

A person eligible for benefits under this part shall be eligible for authorized medical and health care at U.S. Government expense, and for payment of other authorized expenses related to such care or for obtaining such care for any illness or injury which is determined by the Secretary of State to be caused or materially aggravated by the hostage situation, to the extent that such care may not—

(a) Be provided or paid for under any other Government health or medical program, including, but not limited to, the programs administered by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs; or

(b) Be entitled to reimbursement by any private or Government health insurance or comparable plan.

§ 191.22 Administration of benefits.

(a) An eligible person, who desires medical or health care under this subpart or any person acting on behalf thereof, shall submit an application to the Office of Medical Services, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 (hereafter referred to as the ''Office''). The applicant shall supply all relevant information, including insurance information, requested by the Director of the Office. An eligible person may also submit claims to the Office for payment for emergency care when there is not time to obtain prior authorization as prescribed by this paragraph, and for payment for care received prior to or ongoing on the effective date of these regulations.

(b) The Office shall evaluate all requests for care and claims for reimbursement and determine, on behalf of the Secretary of State, whether the care in question is authorized under § 191.21 of this subpart. The Office will authorize care, or payment for care when it determines the criteria of such section are met. Authorization shall include a determination as to the necessity and reasonableness of medical or health care.

(c) The Office will refer applicants eligible for benefits under other Government health programs to the Government agency administering those programs. Any portion of authorized care not provided or paid for under another Government program will be reimbursed under this subpart.

(d) Eligible persons may obtain authorized care from any licensed facility or health care provider of their choice approved by the Office. To the extent possible, the Office will attempt to arrange for authorized care to be provided in a Government facility at no cost to the patient.

(e) Authorized care provided by a private facility or health care provider will be paid or reimbursed under this subpart to the extent that the Office determines that costs do not exceed

reasonable and customary charges for similar care in the locality.

(f) All bills for authorized medical or health care covered by insurance shall be submitted to the patient's insurance carrier for payment prior to submission to the Office for payment of the balance authorized by this part. The Office will request the health care providers to bill the insurance carrier and the Department of State for authorized care, rather than the patient.

(g) Eligible persons will be reimbursed by the Office for authorized travel to obtain an evaluation of their claim under paragraph (b) of this section and for other authorized travel to obtain medical or health care authorized by this subpart.

§ 191.23 Disputes.

Any dispute between the Office and eligible persons concerning (a) whether medical or health care is required in a given case, (b) whether required care is incident to the hostage taking, or (c) whether the cost for any authorized care is reasonable and customary, shall be referred to the Medical Director, Department of State and the Foreign Service for a determination. If the person bringing the claim is not satisfied with the decision of the Medical Director, the dispute shall be referred to a medical board composed of three physicians, one appointed by the Medical Director, one by the eligible person and the third by the first two members. A majority decision by the board shall be binding on all parties.

Subpart D—Educational Benefits

§ 191.30 Eligibility for benefits.

(a) A spouse or unmarried dependent child aged 18 or above of a hostage as determined under subpart A of this subchapter shall be eligible for benefits under § 191.31 of this subpart. (Certain limitations apply, however, to persons eligible for direct assistance through other programs of the Veterans Administration under chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code).

(b) A Principal (see definition in § 191.3) designated as a hostage under Subpart A of this subchapter, who intends to change jobs or careers because of the hostage experience and who desires additional training for this purpose, shall be eligible for benefits under § 191.32 of this part unless such person is eligible for comparable benefits under title 38 of the United States Code as determined by the Administrator of the Veterans Administration.

§ 191.31 Applicable family benefits.

(a) An eligible spouse or child shall be paid (by advancement or reimbursement) for expenses incurred for subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment, and other educational expenses, while attending an educational or training institution approved in accordance with procedures established by the Veterans Administration, which shall be comparable to procedures established pursuant to chapters 35 and 36 of title 38 U.S.C.

(b) Except as provide in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section), payments shall be available under this subsection for an eligible spouse or child for education or training which occurs—

(1) 90 days after the Principal is placed in a captive status, and

(i) Through the end of any semester or quarter which begins before the date on which the Principal ceases to be in a captive status, or

(ii) If the educational or training institution is not operated on a semester or quarter system, the earlier of the end of any course which began before such date or the end of the twelve-week period following that date.

(c) In special circumstances and within the limitation of § 191.34, the Secretary of State may, under the criteria and procedures set forth in § 191.33, approve payments for education or training under this subsection which occurs after the date determined under paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) In the event a Principal dies and the death is determined by the Secretary of State to be incident to that individual being a hostage, payments shall be available under this subsection for education or training of a spouse or child of the Principal which occurs after the date of death, up to the maximum that may be authorized under § 191.34.

§ 191.32 Applicable benefits for hostages.

(a) When authorized by the Secretary of State a Principal, following released from captivity, shall be paid (by advancement or reimbursement) for expenses incurred for subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books and equipment, and other educational expenses, while attending an educational or training institution approved in accordance with procedures established by the Veterans Administration comparable to procedures established pursuant to chapters 35 and 36 of title 38 U.S.C. Payments shall be available under this subsection for education or training which occurs on or before—

(1) The end of any semester or quarter (as appropriate) which begins before the date which is 10 years after the day on which the Principal ceases to be in a captive status, or

(2) If the educational or training institution is not operated on a semester or quarter system, the earlier of the end of any course which began before such date or the end of the twelve-week period following that date.

(b) A person eligible for benefits under this subsection shall not be required to separate from Government service in order to undertake the training or education, but while in Government service, may only receive such training or education during off-duty hours or during periods of approved leave.

§ 191.33 Administration of benefits.

(a) Any person desiring benefits under this part shall apply in writing to the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. The application shall specify the benefits desired and the basis of eligibility for those benefits. The Secretary of State shall make determinations of eligibility for benefits under this part, and shall forward approved applications to the Veterans Administration and advise the applicant of the name and address of the office in the Veterans Administration that will counsel the eligible persons on how to obtain the benefits that have been approved. Persons whose applications are disapproved shall be advised of the reasons for the disapproval.

(b) The Veterans Administration shall provide the same level and kind of assistance, including payments (by advancement or reimbursement) for authorized expenses up to the same maximum amounts, to spouses and children of hostages, and to Principals following their release from captivity as it does to eligible spouses and children of veterans and to eligible veterans, respectively, under chapters 35 and 36 of title 38, United States Code. The Veterans Administration shall, following consultation with the Secretary of State and under procedures it has established to administer section 1724 of title 38, United States Code, discontinue assistance for any individual whose conduct or progress is unsatisfactory under standards consistent with those established pursuant to such section 1724.

(c) An Advisory Board shall be established to advise on eligibility for benefits under paragraphs (c) and (d) of §§ 191.31 and 191.32. The Board shall be composed of the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration as Chairperson, the Director of the Office of Medical Services of the Department of State, the Executive Director of the regional bureau of the Department of State in whose region the relevant hostile action occurred, the Director of Personnel or other designee of the applicable employing agency, and a representative of the Veterans Administration designated by the Administrator.

(d) If an application is received from a spouse or child for extended training under § 191.31(c), the Secretary of Administration shall determine with the advice of the Advisory Board whether the Principal, following release from captivity, is incapacitated by the hostage experience to the extent that (1) he or she has not returned to full-time active duty and is unlikely to be able to resume the normal duties of his or her position or career, or (2) in the event of a separation from Government service, a comparable position or career, for at least six months from the date the Principal is released from captivity. If the Secretary makes such a determination, he or she may approve, within the limits of § 191.34, an application under § 191.31(c) for up to one year

of education or training. If the Principal remains incapacitated, the Secretary may approve additional training or education up to the maximum authorized under § 191.34.

§ 191.34 Maximum limitation on benefits.

(a) In no event may assistance be provided under this subpart for any individual for a period in excess of 45 months, or the equivalent thereof in part-time education or training.

(b) The eligibility of a spouse for benefits under paragraph (c) or (d) of § 191.31 shall expire on a date which is 10 years after the date of the release of the hostage, or the death of the hostage, respectively. The eligibility of a dependent child for benefits under such paragraphs (c) and (d) shall expire on the 26th birthday of such child or on such later date as determined by the Administrator of the Veterans Administration, as would be applicable if section 1712 of title 38, United States Code, were applicable.

PART 192—VICTIMS OF TERRORISM COMPENSATION

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Subpart A—General

§ 192.1 Declarations of hostile action.

(a)(1) The Secretary of State shall declare when and where individuals in the Civil Service of the United States, including members of the Foreign Service and foreign service nationals, or a citizen, national or resident alien of the United States rendering personal services to the United States similar to the service of an individual in the Civil Service, have been placed in captive status commencing on or after November 4, 1979, for purposes of § 192.11(b) or January 21, 1981, for all other purposes under this part, which arises because of hostile action abroad and is a result of the individual's relationship with the U.S. Government as provided in the Victims of Terrorism Compensation Act, codified in 5 U.S.C. 5569 and 5570 and Executive Order 12598.

(2) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall also declare when and where individuals in the Civil Service of the United States including members of the Foreign Service and foreign service nationals, including individuals rendering personal services to the United States similar to the service of an individual in the Civil Service, and family members of these individuals are eligible to receive compensation for disability or death occurring after January 21, 1981. Such determination shall be based on the decision by the Secretary of State that the disability or death was caused by hostile action

abroad and was a result of the individual's relationship with the Government.

(3) Declarations of hostile action in domestic situations shall be made by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Attorney General of the United States and the head of the employing agency or agencies.

(b) The Secretary of State for actions abroad, or Agency Head for domestic actions, upon his or her own initiative, or upon application under §192.2 shall determine which individuals in captive or missing status as so declared shall be considered captives eligible for benefits under the Act. The Secretary or Agency Head shall also determine who is eligible under the Act for benefits as a member of a family or household of a captive. The determination of the Secretary or Agency Head shall be final for purposes of determining captive status and cash payments, and not subject to judicial review, but any interested person may request reconsideration on the basis of information not considered at the time of original determination. The criteria for determination are set forth in sections 5569 and 5570 of title 5 of U.S.C., and in these regulations.

§ 192.2 Application for determination of eligibility.

(a) Any person who believes that that person or other persons known to that person are either captives as defined in 5 U.S.C. 5569(a)(1), individuals who have suffered disability or death caused by hostile action which was a result of the individual's relationship with the U.S. Government, members of the family or household of such individuals as defined in §192.3(a)(1), or a child eligible for benefits under subchapter D, may apply for benefits under this subchapter for that person, or on behalf of others entitled thereto.

(b) The application in connection with hostile action abroad shall be in writing, shall contain all identifying and other pertinent data available to the person applying about the person or persons claimed to be eligible, and shall be addressed to the Director General of the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Applications may be filed within 60 days after the latest of: a declaration under §192.1(a), the hostile action, or release from captivity. Later filing may be considered when in the opinion of the Secretary of State there is good cause for the late filing. Applications in connection with hostile action in domestic situations shall conform to these same requirements and be filed with the Agency Head.

§ 192.3 Definitions.

When used in this subchapter, unless otherwise specified, the terms—

(a) *Secretary of State* includes any person to whom the Secretary of State has delegated the responsibilities of carrying out this subpart.

(b) *Family Member* means a dependent of a captive and any individual other than a dependent who is a member of such person's family or household and shall include the following: (1) A spouse, (2) an unmarried dependent child including a step-child or adopted child under 21 years of age, (3) a person designated in official records or determined by the agency head or designee thereof to be dependent, and (4) other persons such as parents, non-dependent children, parents-in-law, persons who stand in the place of a spouse or parents, or other members of the family or household of a captive or employee, as determined by the Agency head concerned.

(c) *Agency Head* means the head of an Executive Agency of the U.S. Federal Government employing an individual affected by hostile action as covered by these regulations. The Secretary of State is the agency head for actions abroad with respect to any such individual not employed by an agency.

(d) *Captive* means any individual in a captive status commencing while such individual is in the Civil Service or a citizen, national or resident alien of the United States rendering personal service to the United States similar to the service of an individual in the Civil Service (other than as a member of the uniformed services).

(e) *Captive Status* means a missing status which, as determined under §192.1, arises because of a hostile action and is a result of the individual's relationship with the Government.

(f) *Principal* means the person whose captivity, death or disability forms the basis for benefits for that individual or for a family member under this subchapter.

(g) *Individual rendering personal services to the United States similar to the* service of an individual in the Civil Service includes contract employees and other individuals fitting that description.

(h) *Pay and Allowances* has the meaning set forth in 5 U.S.C. 5561(6):

(1) Basic pay;

(2) Special pay;

(3) Incentive pay;

(4) Basic allowances for quarters;

(5) Basic allowance for subsistence; and

(6) Station per diem allowances for not more than 90 days.

(i) *Child* means a dependent as defined in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

§ 192.4 Notification of eligible persons.

The Director General of the Foreign Service for the Department of State, or other Agency Head in domestic situations, shall be responsible for notifying each individual determined to be eligible for benefits under the Act, or if that person is not available, a representative or family member of the eligible individual.

§ 192.5 Relationships among agencies.

(a) To assist in ensuring that eligible persons receive compensation, each Agency Head shall notify the Director General of the Foreign Service of the Department of State of any incident which he or she believes may be appropriately declared a hostile action under § 192.1.

(b) The Director General of the Foreign Service for the Department of State shall promptly inform the head of any agency whenever an employee of that agency, or Family Member of such employee, is determined to be eligible for benefits under this subchapter in connection with hostile action.

(c) In accordance with inter-agency agreements between the Department of State and relevant agencies—

(1) The Department of Veterans Affairs will periodically bill the Department of State for expenses it pays for each eligible person under subpart E of this subchapter plus the administrative costs of carrying out its responsibilities under this part.

(2) The Department of State will, on a periodic basis, determine the cost for services and benefits it provides to all eligible persons under this subchapter, and bill each agency for the medical service costs (in connection with hostile action abroad) and educational benefits attributable to Principals and Family Members, plus a proportionate share of related administrative expenses.

Subpart B—Payment of Salary and Other Benefits for Captive Situations

§ 192.10 Eligibility for benefits.

A person designated as a captive under subpart A of this subchapter shall be eligible for benefits under this subpart.

§ 192.11 Applicable benefits.

(a) Captives are entitled to receive or have credited to their account, for the period in captive status, the same pay and allowances to which they were entitled at the beginning of that period or to which they may have become entitled thereafter.

(b) A person designated as a captive (or a family member of a principal) under subpart A of this subchapter whose captivity commenced on or after November 4, 1979, is also entitled to receive a cash payment from the captive's employing agency, for each day held captive, in an amount equal to but not less than one-half of the amount of the world-wide average per diem rate established under 5 U.S.C. 5702.

§ 192.12 Administration of benefits.

(a) The amount deducted from the pay and allowances of captives must be recorded in the individual accounts of the agency concerned. A Treasury designated account, set up on the books of the agency concerned, may be utilized by the head of an agency to report the net amount of pay, allowances and interest credited to captives pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5569(b). Interest payments under this section shall be paid out of

funds available for salaries and expenses of the agency. Interest shall be computed at a rate for any calendar quarter equal to the average rate paid on United States Treasury bills with 3-month maturities issued during the preceding calendar quarter, with quarterly compounding.

(b) Cash payments to captives for each day of captivity shall be made by the head of an agency before the end of the one-year period beginning on the date on which the captive status terminates. In the event the captive dies in captivity or prior to payment of these benefits, payment shall be made to the eligible survivors under §192.51(c) or the estate. A payment under this subchapter may be deferred or denied by the head of an agency pending determination of an offense committed by the captive under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 8312.

Subpart C—Application of Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to Captive Situations

§192.20 Eligibility for benefits.

A person designated as a captive under subpart A of this subchapter, shall be eligible for benefits under this part.

§192.21 Applicable benefits.

(a) Eligible persons are entitled to the benefits provided by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 501, *et seq.*), including the benefits provided by section 701 (50 U.S.C. App 591) notwithstanding paragraph (c) thereof, but excluding the benefits provided by sections 104, 105, 106, 400 through 408, 501 through 512, and 514 (50 U.S.C. App. 514, 515, 516, 540 through 548, 561 through 572, and 574).

(b) In applying such Act for purposes of this section—

(1) The term *person in the military service* is deemed to include any such captive;

(2) The term *period of military service* is deemed to include the period during which such captive is in a captive status;

(3) References therein to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Adjutant General of the Army, the Chief of Naval Personnel, and the Commandant, United States Marine Corps, or other officials of government are deemed, in the case of any captive, to be references to the Secretary of State; and

(4) The term *dependents* shall, to the extent permissible by law, be construed to include ''Family Members'' as defined in §192.3 of these regulations.

§192.22 Description of benefits.

The following material is included to assist persons affected, by providing a brief description of some of the provisions of the Civil Relief Act. Note that not all of the sections applicable to captives have been included here. References to sections herein are references to the Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, followed by references in parentheses to the same section in the United States Code.

(a) *Guarantors, endorsers.* Section 103 (50 U.S.C. App 513) provides that whenever a captive is granted relief from the enforcement of an obligation, a court, in its discretion, may grant the same relief to guarantors and endorsers of the obligation. Amendments extend relief to accommodation makers and others primarily or secondarily liable on an obligation, and to sureties on a criminal bail bond. They provide, on certain conditions, that the benefits of the section with reference to persons primarily or secondarily liable on an obligation may be waived in writing.

(b) *Written agreements.* Section 107 (50 U.S.C. App. 517) provides that nothing contained in the Act shall prevent captives from making certain arrangements with respect to their contracts and obligations, but requires that such arrangements be in writing.

(c) *Protection in court.* Section 200 (50 U.S.C. App. 517) provides that if a captive is made a defendant in a court action and is unable to appear in court, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the captive and protect the captive's interests. Further, if a judgment is rendered against the captive, an opportunity to reopen the case and present a defense, if meritorious, may be permitted within 90-days after release.

(d) *Court postponement.* Section 201 (50 U.S.C. App. 521) authorizes a court to postpone any court proceedings if a

captive is a party thereto and is unable to participate by reason of being a captive.

(e) *Relief against penalties.* Section 202 (50 U.S.C. App. 522) provides for relief against fines or penalties when a court proceeding involving a captive is postponed, or when the fine or penalties are incurred for failure to perform any obligation. In the latter case, relief depends upon whether the captive's ability to pay or perform is materially affected by being held captive.

(f) *Postponement of action.* Section 203 (50 U.S.C. App. 523) authorizes a court to postpone or vacate the execution of any judgment, attachment or garnishment.

(g) *Period of postponement.* Section 204 (50 U.S.C. App. 524) authorizes a court to postpone proceedings for the period of captivity and for 3 months thereafter, or any part thereof.

(h) *Extended time limits.* Section 205 (50 U.S.C. App. 525) excludes the period of captivity from computing time under existing or future statutes of limitation. Amendments extend relief to include actions before administrative agencies, and provide that the period of captivity shall not be included in the period for redemption of real property sold to enforce any obligation, tax, or assessment. Section 207 excludes application of section 205 to any period of limitation prescribed by or under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

(i) *Interest rates.* Section 206 (50 U.S.C. App. 526) provides that interest on the obligations of captives shall not exceed a specified per centum per annum, unless the court determines that ability to pay greater interest is not affected by being held captive.

(j) *Misuse of benefits.* Section 600 (50 U.S.C. App. 580) provides against transfers made with intent to delay the just enforcement of a civil right by taking advantage of the Act.

(k) *Further relief.* Section 700 (50 U.S.C. App. 590) provides that a person, during a period of captivity or 6 months thereafter, may apply to a court for relief with respect to obligations incurred prior to captivity, or any tax or assessment whether falling due prior to or during the period of captivity. The court may, on certain conditions, stay the enforcement of such obligations.

(l) *Stay of eviction.* Section 300 (50 U.S.C. App. 530) provides that a captive's dependents shall not be evicted from their dwelling if the rental is minimal, except upon leave of a court. If it is proved that inability to pay rent is a result of being in captivity, the court is authorized to stay eviction proceedings for not longer than 3 months. An amendment extends relief to owners of the premises with respect to payment on mortgage and taxes.

(m) *Contract and mortgage obligations.* As provided by sections 301 and 302 of the Act (50 U.S.C. App. 531 and 532), as amended, contracts for the purchase of real and personal property, which originated prior to the period of captivity, may not be rescinded, terminated, or foreclosed, or the property repossessed, except as provided in section 107 (50 U.S.C. App. 517), unless by an order of a court. The mentioned sections give the court wide discretionary powers to make such disposition of the particular case as may be equitable in order to conserve the interests of both the captive and the creditor. The cited sections further provide that the court may stay the proceedings for the period of captivity and 3 months thereafter, if in its opinion the ability of the captive to perform the obligation is materially affected by reason of captivity. Section 303 (50 U.S.C. App. 533) provides that the court may appoint appraisers and, based upon their report, order such sum as may be just, if any, paid to captives or their dependents, as a condition to foreclosing a mortgage, resuming possession of property, and rescinding or terminating a contract.

(n) *Termination of a lease.* Section 304 (50 U.S.C. App. 534) provides, in general, that a lease covering premises occupied for dwelling, business, or agricultural purpose, executed by persons who subsequently become captives, may be terminated by a notice in writing given to the lessor, subject to such action as may be taken by a court on application of the lessor. Termination of a lease providing for monthly payment of rent shall not be effective until 30 days after the first date on which the next rental payment is due, and, in

the case of other leases, on the last day of the month following the month when the notice is served.

(o) *Assignment of life insurance policy.* Section 305 (50 U.S.C. App. 535) provides that the assignee of a life insurance policy assigned as security, other that the insurer in connection with a policy loan, except upon certain conditions, shall not exercise any right with respect to the assignment during period of captivity of the insured and one year thereafter, unless upon order of a court.

(p) *Storage lien.* Section 305 (50 U.S.C. App. 535) provides that a lien for storage of personal property may not be foreclosed except upon court order. The court may stay proceedings or make other just disposition.

(q) *Extension of benefits to dependents.* Section 306 (50 U.S.C. App. 536) extends the benefits to section 300 through 305 to dependents of a captive.

(r) *Real and personal property taxes.* Section 500 (50 U.S.C. App. 560) forbids sale of property, except upon court leave, to enforce collection of taxes or assessments (other than taxes on income) on personal property or real property owned and occupied by the captive or dependents thereof at the commencement of captivity and still occupied by the captive's dependents or employees. The court may stay proceedings for a period not more than 6 months after termination of captivity. When by law such property may be sold to enforce collection, the captive will have the right to redeem it within 6 months after termination of captivity. Unpaid taxes or assessments bear interest at 6 percent.

(s) *Income taxes.* Section 513 provides for deferment of payment of income taxes.

(t) *Certification of captive.* Section 601 provides that a certificate signed by the agency head shall be prima facie evidence that the person named has been a captive during the period specified in the certification.

(u) *Interlocutory orders.* Section 602 (50 U.S.C. App. 582) provides that a court may revoke an interlocutory order it has issued pursuant to any provision of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

(v) *Power of attorney.* Section 701 (50 U.S.C. App. 591) provides that certain powers of attorney executed by a captive which expire by their terms after the person was captured shall be automatically extended for the period of captivity. Exceptions are made with respect to powers of attorney which by their terms clearly indicate they are to expire on the date specified irrespective of captive status. (Section 701 applies to American captives notwithstanding paragraph (c) thereof which states that it applies only to powers of attorney issued during the ''Vietnam era'').

§ 192.23 Administration of benefits.

(a) The Director General of the Department of State or Agency Head will issue certifications or other documents when required for purposes of the Civil Relief Act.

(b) The Director General of the Department of State or Agency Head shall whenever possible promptly inform the chief legal officer of each U.S. State in which captives maintain residence of all persons determined to be captives eligible for assistance under this subpart.

Subpart D—Medical Benefits for Captive Situations

§ 192.30 Eligibility for benefits.

A person designated as a captive or family member of a captive under subpart A of this subchapter, shall be eligible for benefits under this subpart.

§ 192.31 Applicable benefits.

A person eligible for benefits under this part shall be eligible for authorized physical and mental health care at U.S. Government expense (through either or advancement or reimbursement), and for payment of other authorized expenses related to such care or for obtaining such care for any illness or injury, to the extent, as determined by the Secretary of State or Agency Head, that such care is incident to an individual being held captive and is not covered by—

(a) Any other Government health or medical program, including, but not limited to, the programs administered

by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Veteran Affairs; or

(b) Reimbursement by any private or Government health insurance or comparable plan. In the case of coverage by a private or Government health insurance plan, that carrier will be designated as the primary carrier, and benefits under this subpart will serve only to supplement expenses not paid by the primary carrier.

§ 192.32 Administration of benefits.

(a) (1) A person eligible due to hostile action abroad, who desires medical or health care under this subpart or any person acting on behalf thereof, shall submit an application to the Office of Medical Services, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520 (hereafter referred to as the ''Office''). That office will handle and process medical applications and claims using the criteria in this subpart. Persons eligible in connection with domestic situations shall make application with the Agency Head, and the Agency Head shall apply the following procedures in a similar manner in administering medical benefits in domestic situations involving the respective agency.

(2) The applicant shall supply all relevant information, including insurance information, requested by the Director of the Office. An eligible person may also submit claims to the Office for payment for emergency care when there is not time to obtain prior authorization as prescribed by this paragraph.

(b) The Office shall evaluate all requests for care and claims for reimbursement and determine, on behalf of the Secretary of State, whether the care in question is authorized under § 192.31 of this subpart. The Office will authorize care or payment of care, when it determines the criteria of § 192.31 are met. Authorization shall include a determination as to the necessity and reasonableness of medical or health care.

(c) The Office will refer applicants eligible for benefits under other Government health programs to the Government agency administering those programs. Any portion of authorized care not provided or paid for under another Government program or private insurance will be reimbursed under this subpart, subject to a determination of the reasonableness of charges. Such determination shall be made by applying the fee schedule established by the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), Department of Labor, which is used in paying medical benefits for work-related injuries to employees who are fully covered by OWCP.

(d) Eligible persons may obtain authorized care from any licensed facility or health care provider of their choice approved by the Office. To the extent possible, the Office will attempt to arrange for authorized care to be provided in a Government facility at no cost to the patient.

(e) Authorized care provided by a private facility or health care provider will be paid or reimbursed under this subpart to the extent that the Office determines that costs do not exceed reasonable and customary charges for similar care in the locality.

(f) All bills for authorized medical or health care covered by insurance shall be submitted to the patient's insurance carrier for payment prior to submission to the Office for payment of the balance authorized by this part. The Office will request the health care providers to bill the insurance carrier and the Department of State for authorized care, rather than the patient.

(g) Eligible persons will be reimbursed by the Office for authorized travel to obtain an evaluation of their claim under paragraph (b) of this section and for other authorized travel to obtain medical or health care authorized by this subpart.

§ 192.33 Dispute.

Any dispute between the Office and eligible persons concerning whether medical or health care is required in a given case, whether required care is incident to the captivity, or whether the cost for any authorized care is reasonable and customary, shall be referred to the Medical Director, Department of State, for a determination. If the person bringing the claim is not satisfied with the decision of the Medical Director, the dispute shall be referred to a

medical board composed of three physicians, one appointed by the Medical Director, one by the eligible person and the third by the first two members. A majority decision by the board shall be binding on all parties.

Subpart E—Educational Benefits for Captive Situations

§ 192.40 Eligibility for benefits.

(a) A spouse or unmarried dependent child (including an unmarried dependent stepchild or adopted child) under 21 years of age of a captive as determined under subpart A of the subchapter shall be eligible for benefits under 192.41 of this subpart. (Certain limitations apply, however, to persons eligible for direct assistance through other programs of the Department of Veterans' Affairs under chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code).

(b) A Principal designated as a captive under subpart A of this subchapter, who intends to change jobs or careers because of the captive experience and who desires additional training for this purpose, shall be eligible for benefits under § 192.42 of this part, unless the Secretary of the Department of Veterans' Affairs determines that such person is eligible to receive educational assistance for the additional training under either chapters 30, 32, 34, or 35, title 38 U.S.C.

§ 192.41 Applicable family benefits.

(a) An eligible spouse or child shall be paid (by advancement or reimbursement) for expenses incurred for subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books and equipment, and other educational expenses while attending an educational or training institution approved in accordance with procedures established by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, which shall be comparable to procedures established pursuant to chapters 35 and 36 of title 38 U.S.C.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, payments shall be available under this subsection for an eligible spouse or child for educational training which occurs—

(1) 90 days after the Principal is placed in a captive status, and

(i) Through the end of any semester or quarter which begins before the date on which the Principal ceases to be in a captive status, or

(ii) If the educational or training institution is not operated on a semester or quarter system, the earlier of the end of any course which began before such date or the end of the sixteen-week period following that date.

(c) In special circumstances and within the limitation of § 192.44, the Secretary of State, under the criteria and procedures set forth in § 192.43, may approve payments for education or training under this subsection which occurs after the date determined under paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) In the event a Principal dies and the death is determined by the Agency Head to be incident to that individual being a captive, payments shall be available under this subsection for education or training of a spouse or child of the Principal which occurs after the date of death, up to the maximum that may be authorized under § 192.44.

(e) Family benefits under this subsection shall not be available for any spouse or child who is eligible for assistance under chapter 35 of title 38 U.S.C., or similar assistance under any other law.

§ 192.42 Applicable benefits for captives.

(a) When authorized by the Agency Head, a Principal, following release from captivity, may be paid (by advancement or reimbursement) for expenses incurred for subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books and equipment, and other educational expenses while attending an educational or training institution approved in accordance with procedures established pursuant to chapter 35 and 36 of title 38 U.S.C. Payments shall be available under this subsection for education or training which occurs on or before—

(1) The end of any semester or quarter (as appropriate) which begins before the date which is 10 years after the day on which the Principal ceases to be in a captive status, or

(2) If the educational or training institution is not operated on a semester or quarter system, the earlier of the end of any course which began before such date or the end of the sixteen-week period following that date.

(b) A person eligible for benefits under this subsection shall not be required to separate from Government service in order to undertake the training or education. However, no educational assistance allowance shall be paid to any eligible person who is attending a course of education or training paid for under the Government Employees' Training Act and whose full salary is being paid to such person while so training.

§ 192.43 Administration of benefits.

(a) Any person desiring benefits under this part, shall apply in writing to the Director General of the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington, DC 20502. The application shall specify the benefits desired and the basis of eligibility for those benefits. The Director General of the Foreign Service, on behalf of the Secretary of State, shall make determinations of eligibility for benefits under this part, and shall forward certified applications to the Department of Veterans' Affairs and advise the applicant of the name and address of the office in the Department of Veterans' Affairs that will counsel the eligible persons on how to obtain the benefits that have been approved. Persons whose applications are disapproved shall be advised in writing of the reason for the disapproval. Applications for foreign service nationals and their dependents shall be made with the Office of Foreign Service National Personnel, Department of State. That office will handle the administrative details and benefits using the criteria specified in this subchapter.

(b) The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall provide the same level and kind of assistance, including payments (by advancement or reimbursement) for authorized expenses up to the same maximum amounts, to spouses and children of captives, and to Principals following their release from captivity as it does to eligible spouses and children of veterans and to eligible veterans, respectively, under chapters 35 and 36 of title 38 U.S.C. The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall, under procedures it has established to administer section 1724 of title 38, U.S.C., discontinue assistance for any individual whose conduct or progress is unsatisfactory under standards consistent with those established pursuant to such section 1724.

(c) An Advisory Board shall be established to advise on eligibility for benefits under paragraphs (c) and (d) of § 192.41. The Board shall be composed of the Under Secretary of State for Management as Chair, the Director of the Office of Medical Services of the Department of State, the Executive Director of the regional bureau of the Department of State in whose region the relevant hostile action occurred, the Director of Personnel or other designee of the applicable employing agency, and a representative of the Department of Veterans' Affairs designated by the Secretary.

(d) If an application is received from a spouse or child for extended training under § 192.41(c), the Director General of the Foreign Service of the Department of State shall determine with the advice of the Advisory Board whether the Principal, following release from captivity, is incapacitated by the captive experience—

(1) To the extent that he or she has not returned to full-time active duty and is unlikely to be able to resume the normal duties of his or her position or career, or

(2) In the event of a separation from Government service, that the Principal is unable to assume a comparable position or career, for at least six months from the date of release from captivity. If the Secretary makes such a determination, he or she may approve, within the limits of § 192.44, an application under § 192.41(c) for up to one year of education or training. If the Principal remains incapacitated, the Secretary may approve additional training or education up to the maximum authorized under 192.44.

§ 192.44 Maximum limitation on benefits.

(a) In no event may assistance be provided under this subpart for any individual for a period in excess of 45 months, or the equivalent thereof in part-time education or training.

(b) The eligibility of a spouse for benefits under paragraph (c) or (d) of § 192.41 shall expire on a date which is 10 years after the date of the release of

the captive or the death of the captive while in captivity, respectively. The eligibility of a dependent child for benefits under § 192.41 (c) and (d) shall expire on the 21st birthday of such child.

Subpart F—Compensation for Disability or Death

§ 192.50 Eligibility for benefits.

(a) (1) The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8101 *et seq.*) provides for medical coverage and the payment of compensation for wage loss and for permanent impairment of specified members and functions of the body incurred by employees as a result of an injury sustained while in the performance of their duties to the United States. The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), Department of Labor, administers the program. All individuals employed by the U.S. Government as defined by 5 U.S.C. 8101(1) are eligible to apply for wage-loss and medical benefits under the FECA. Family members of such employees may apply for death benefits. An application must be made with OWCP by such individual or on behalf of such individuals, prior to the determination of eligibility or payment of any benefits under this subpart.

(2) In the case of foreign service national employees covered for work related injury or death under the local compensation plan established pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3968, such applications should be filed with the organizational authority in the country of employment which provides such coverage. Benefit levels payable to foreign service national employees under this subpart shall be no less than comparable benefits payable to U.S. citizen employees under FECA. Eligibility determination and payment of supplemental benefits, if any, is the responsibility of the Director General of the Foreign Service for the State Department.

(b) Any death or disability benefit payment made under this section shall be reduced by the amount of any other death or disability benefits funded in whole or in part by the United States, except that the amount shall not be reduced below zero. The cash payment under § 192.11(b) of subpart B is excluded from the offset requirement.

(c) Compensation under this section may include payment (whether advancement or reimbursement) for any medical or health expenses relating to the death or disability involved to the extent that such expenses are not covered under subpart D of these regulations. Procedures of subpart D of these regulations shall apply in making such determinations.

§ 192.51 Death benefit.

(a) The Secretary of State or Agency Head may provide for payment, by the employing agency, of a death benefit to the surviving dependents of any eligible individual under § 192.1(a) who dies as a result of injuries caused by hostile action whose death was the result of the individual's relationship with the Government.

(b) The death benefit payment for an employee shall be equal to one year's salary at the time of death. Such death benefit is subject to the offset provisions under § 192.50(b) including the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. The death benefit for an employee's spouse and other eligible individuals under § 192.1(b) of subpart A shall be equal to one year's salary of the principal at the time of death.

(c) A death benefit payment for an adult under this section shall be made as follows:

(1) First, to the widow or widower.

(2) Second, to the dependent child, or children in equal shares, if there is no widow or widower.

(3) Third, to the dependent parent, or dependent parents in equal shares, if there is no widow, widower, or dependent child.

(4) Fourth, to adult, non-dependent children in equal shares.

If there is no survivor entitled to payment under this paragraph (c), no payment shall be made.

(d) A death benefit payment for a child under this section shall be made as follows: To the surviving parents or legal guardian. If there are no surviving parents or legal guardian, no payment shall be made.

(e) As used in this section—each of the terms ''widow'', ''widower'', and ''parent'' shall have the same meaning given such term by section 8101 of title

5, U.S.C.; ''child'' has the meaning given in § 192.3(b)(2).

§ 192.52 Disability benefits.

(a) Principals who qualify for benefits under § 192.1 and are employees of the U.S. Government are considered for disability payments under programs administered by the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), Department of Labor, or in the case of foreign service national employees, the programs may be administered by either OWCP or the organizational authority in the country of employment which provides similar coverage under the local compensation plan established pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3968. Normal filing procedures as specified by either OWCP or the local organizational authority which provides such coverage should be followed in determining eligibility. Duplicate benefits may not be received from both OWCP and the local organizational authority for the same claim. Additional benefits to persons qualifying for full FECA or similar benefits would not normally be payable under this subpart, except to foreign service national employees whose benefit levels are below comparable benefits payable to U.S. citizen employees under FECA. Foreign service national employees whose benefit levels are below comparable benefits payable to U.S. citizens under FECA may receive benefits under this subpart so that total benefits received are comparable to the benefits payable to U.S. citizen employees under FECA.

(b) Family members who do not qualify for either OWCP benefits or benefits from the organizational authority in the country of employment which provides similar coverage, and anyone eligible under § 192.1(a) who does not qualify for full benefits from OWCP, must file an application for disability benefits with the Office of Medical Services, Department of State, for a determination of eligibility under this subpart, if connected with hostile action abroad. Applications made in connection with hostile action in domestic situations will be directed to the Agency Head. Such applications for disability payments will be considered using the same criteria for determination as established by OWCP.

(c) Family members who are determined to be disabled by the Office of Medical Services, or Agency Head using the OWCP criteria, are eligible to receive a lump-sum payment based on the following guidelines:

(1) *Permanent total disability rate.* A lump-sum payment equal to two year's salary of the Principal at the time of the qualifying incident.

(2) *Temporary total disability rate.* A lump-sum payment computed at 66⅔ percent of the monthly pay rate of the Principal for each month of temporary total disability, not to exceed one year's salary of the Principal.

(3) *Partial disability rate.* A lump-sum payment authorized in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 8106, equal to 66⅔ percent of the difference between the monthly pay at the time of the qualifying incident and the monthly wage-earning capacity of the family member after the beginning of the partial disability, not to exceed one year's salary of the Principal. For family members with no wage-earning history, a lump-sum payment equal to 66⅔ percent of the difference between the estimated monthly wage-earning capacity of the family member at the time of the qualifying incident and the monthly wage-earning capacity after the beginning of the partial disability, not to exceed one year's salary of the Principal may be authorized, using the criteria established by OWCP for such determination.

(4) *Special loss schedule.* In addition to the temporary disability benefits payable in accordance with this subsection, if there is permanent disability involving the loss, or loss of use, of a member or function of the body or involving disfigurement, a lump-sum payment may be authorized at the rate of 25 percent of the payment authorized in accordance with the schedule and procedures in 5 U.S.C. 8107 and 20 CFR 10.304. The Director General of the Foreign Service of State or the Agency Head, may at their discretion, authorize payments under this subpart in addition to payments for those organs and members of the body specified in 5 U.S.C. 8107 and in 20 CFR 10.304. The provisions of 20 CFR part 10, subpart D, which prevent the payment

of disability compensation and scheduled compensation simultaneously, shall not apply to these regulations.

Cash payments under this subpart are the responsibility of the employing agency.

[54 FR 12597, Mar. 28, 1989; 54 FR 16195, Apr. 21, 1989]

PART 193—BENEFITS FOR HOSTAGES IN IRAQ, KUWAIT, OR LEBANON

Sec.
193.1 Determination of hostage status.
193.2 Definitions.
193.3 Applications.
193.4 Consideration and denial of claims: Notification of determinations.

AUTHORITY: Section 599C, Pub. L. No. 101–513, 104 Stat. 2064, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 55 FR 52838, Dec. 24, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 193.1 Determination of hostage status.

(a) The Secretary of State shall, upon his or her own initiative or upon application under § 193.3, notify the appropriate federal authorities, in classified or unclassified form as he or she determines to be necessary in the best interests of the affected individuals, the names of persons whom he or she determines to be in a hostage status within the meaning of subsection 599C)(d) of Public Law No. 101–513.

(b) In the case of Iraq and Kuwait, hostage status may be accorded to United States nationals, or family members of United States nationals,

(1) who are or who have been in a hostage status as defined in paragraph (b)(2) of this section in Iraq or Kuwait at any time during the period beginning on August 2, 1990 and terminating on the date on which United States economic sanctions are lifted, and

(2) who are being or who have been held in custody by governmental or military authorities of such country or who are taking or have taken refuge in the country in fear of being taken into such custody (including residing in any diplomatic mission or consular post in that country.)

(c) In the case of Lebanon, hostage status may be accorded to United States nationals, which, for purposes of this paragraph, includes lawful permanent residents of the United States, who have been forcibly detained, held hostage, or interned for any period of time after June 1, 1982, by any government (including the agents thereof) or group in Lebanon for the purpose of coercing the United States or any other government.

(d) Determinations of the Secretary regarding questions of eligibility status under 599C of the Act shall be final, but interested persons may request administrative reconsideration on the basis of information which was not considered at the time of the original determination. The criteria for such determinations are those which are prescribed in the Act and in these regulations.

(e) Eligibility determinations made under these regulations shall not be deemed to confer federal employment status for any purpose.

(f) Eligibility for benefits shall be subject to the availability of funds under subsection 599C(e) of the Act.

[55 FR 52838, Dec. 24, 1990, as amended at 57 FR 3283, Jan. 29, 1992]

§ 193.2 Definitions.

(a) For purposes of eligibility, the term *covered family members* shall be defined as prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management in accordance with 5 CFR § 890.1202.

(b) The term *United States economic sanctions against Iraq* means the exercise of authorities under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act by the President with respect to financial transactions with Iraq.

(c) The term *United States national* means any individual who is a citizen of the United States or who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

(d) The term *lawful permanent resident* means any individual who has been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws, such status not having changed.

[55 FR 52838, Dec. 24, 1990, as amended at 57 FR 3283, Jan. 29, 1992]

§ 193.3 Applications.

(a) Individuals who claim any eligibility under section 599C of the Act may apply for benefits in accordance with the procedures described herein. Family members may submit applications on behalf of persons who are unable to do so by reason of their hostage status.

(b) All applications for benefits[1] shall be attested to by a declaration under penalty of perjury as prescribed in section 1746 of title 28 of the United States Code.

(c) Applications shall contain all identifying and other data to support the claim, including, where appropriate, copies of relevant documents respecting status, salary, and health and life insurance coverage.

(d) All applications shall be mailed to: Kuwait/Iraq/Lebanon Hostage Benefits Program, room 4817, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520–4818.

(e) Applications should be filed as quickly as possible, because benefits are available only until the funds allocated under the Act have been spent. When funds have been expended, the Department will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER so stating.

(f) The Department of State may require of applicants such additional verification of hostage status and other pertinent information as it deems necessary.

[55 FR 52838, Dec. 24, 1990, as amended at 57 FR 3283, Jan. 29, 1992]

§ 193.4 Consideration and denial of claims: Notification of determinations.

(a) No application under this subpart may be denied by the Department except upon the written concurrence of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs.

(b) All applications shall be considered, evaluated, and/or prepared by the Federal Benefits Section of the Office of Overseas Citizens Consular Services. All federal agencies or other interested persons should contact the office at the address listed in § 193.3(d).

(c) The Department of State shall, where possible, notify individuals in writing of their eligibility for benefits under the Act, or ineligibility therefor, within thirty days of the Department's decision.

[55 FR 52838, Dec. 24, 1990, as amended at 57 FR 3283, Jan. 29, 1992]

[1] Application form may be obtained from the Office of Citizens Consular Services, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

SUBCHAPTER U—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

PART 194—INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION RULES OF PROCEDURE

Sec.
194.1 Authority and scope of application.
APPENDIX A TO PART 194—INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION RULES OF PROCEDURE (AS AMENDED APRIL 1, 2002)

AUTHORITY: 9 U.S.C. 306.

SOURCE: 67 FR 8862, Feb. 27, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 194.1 Authority and scope of application.

In accordance with the authority in chapter III of the Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C. 306), the Department of State has determined that the amended Rules of Procedures of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (IACAC) should become effective in the United States and will come into force on April 1, 2002, at the same time as for all states party to the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration. The IACAC's amended Rules of Procedure set forth the procedures for the initiation and conduct of arbitration of certain international commercial disputes to which the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration applies. The amended Rules of Procedure are set out in full in appendix A to this part.

APPENDIX A TO PART 194—INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION RULES OF PROCEDURE (AS AMENDED APRIL 1, 2002)

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RULES OF PROCEDURE (AS AMENDED APRIL 1, 2002)

Section I. Introductory Rules

Scope of Application

Article 1

1. Where the parties to a contract have agreed in writing that disputes in relation to that contract shall be referred to arbitration under the IACAC Rules of Procedure, then such disputes shall be settled in accordance with these Rules subject to such modification as the parties may agree in writing and the IACAC may approve.

2. These Rules shall govern the arbitration, except that where any such rule is in conflict with any provision of the law applicable to the arbitration from which the parties cannot derogate, that provision shall prevail.

Notice, Calculation of Periods of Time

Article 2

1. For the purposes of these rules, any notice, including a notification, communication or proposal, is deemed to have been received if it is physically delivered to the addressee in person or via fax, telex or any other means agreed to by the parties, or if it is delivered at his habitual residence, place of business or mailing address, or, if none of these can be found after making reasonable inquiry, then at the addressee's last known habitual residence or at his last known place of business. Notice shall be deemed to have been received on the day it is so delivered by any of the means stated in these rules.

2. For the purposes of calculating a period of time under these rules, such period shall begin to run on the day following the day when a notice, notification, communication or proposal is received. If the last day of such period is an official holiday or a non-business day at the residence or place of business of the addressee, the period is extended until the first business day which follows. Official holidays or non-business days occurring during the running of the period of time are included in calculating the period.

Notice of Arbitration

Article 3

1. The party initiating recourse to arbitration (hereinafter referred to as the ''claimant'') shall give to the other party (hereinafter referred to as the ''respondent'') a notice requesting arbitration and shall provide a copy to the Director General of the IACAC, either directly or through the IACAC National Section if one exists in his country of domicile.

2. Arbitral proceedings shall be deemed to commence on the date on which the notice of arbitration is received by the respondent.

3. The request for arbitration shall at least include the following:

(a) A request that the dispute be submitted to arbitration;

(b) The names and addresses of the parties;

(c) A copy of the arbitration clause or the separate arbitration agreement;

(d) A reference to the contract out of which, or in relation to which, the dispute has arisen, and a copy thereof if the claimant deems it necessary;

(e) The general nature of the claim and an indication of the amount involved, if any;

(f) The relief or remedy sought;

(g) If three arbitrators are to be appointed, designation of one arbitrator, as referred to in Article 5, paragraph 3.

4. The request for arbitration may also include the statement of claim referred to in Article 15.

5. Upon receipt of the notice of arbitration, the Director General of the IACAC or the IACAC National Section shall communicate with all parties with respect to the arbitration and shall acknowledge the commencement of the arbitration.

Representation and Assistance

Article 4

The parties may be represented or assisted by persons of their choice. The names and addresses of such persons must be communicated in writing to the other party; such communication must specify whether the appointment is being made for purposes of representation or assistance.

Section II. Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal

Appointment of Arbitrators

Article 5

1. If the parties have not otherwise agreed, three arbitrators shall be appointed.

2. When the parties have agreed that the dispute will be resolved by a single arbitrator, he may be appointed by the mutual agreement of the parties. If the parties have not done so within thirty (30) days from the date on which the notice of arbitration is received by the respondent, the arbitrator will be designated by the IACAC.

3. If three arbitrators are to be appointed, each party shall appoint one arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose the third arbitrator, who will act as the presiding arbitrator of the tribunal.

4. If within thirty (30) days after receipt of the claimant's notification of the appointment of an arbitrator, the other party has not notified the first party with a copy to the Director General of the IACAC either directly or through the IACAC National Section if one exists in his country of domicile, of the arbitrator he has appointed, the arbitrator will be designated by the IACAC.

5. If within thirty (30) days after the appointment of the second arbitrator, the two arbitrators have not agreed on the choice of the presiding arbitrator, the presiding arbitrator will be appointed by the IACAC.

6. In making appointments, the IACAC shall have regard to such considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of independent and impartial arbitrators, and shall also take into account the advisability of appointing an arbitrator of a nationality other than the nationalities of the parties.

7. The IACAC may request from either party any information it deems necessary in order to discharge its functions.

Challenge of Arbitrators

Article 6

A prospective arbitrator shall disclose to those who approach him in connection with his possible appointment any circumstances

likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence. An arbitrator, once appointed or chosen, shall disclose such circumstances to the parties and to the IACAC, if appointed by the IACAC, unless they have already been informed by him of these circumstances.

Article 7

1. Any arbitrator may be challenged if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence.

2. A party may challenge the arbitrator appointed by him only for reasons of which he becomes aware after the appointment has been made.

Article 8

1. A party who intends to challenge an arbitrator shall send notice of his challenge within fifteen days after the appointment of the challenged arbitrator has been notified to the challenging party or within fifteen days after the circumstances mentioned in Articles 6 and 7 became known to that party.

2. The challenge shall be notified to the other party, to the arbitrator who is challenged and to the other members of the arbitral tribunal and to the Director General of the IACAC. The notification shall be in writing and shall state the reasons for the challenge.

3. When an arbitrator has been challenged by one party, the other party may agree to the challenge. The arbitrator may also, after the challenge, withdraw from his office. In neither case does this imply acceptance of the validity of the grounds for the challenge. In both cases the procedure provided in article 5 shall be used in full for the appointment of the substitute arbitrator, even if during the process of appointing the challenged arbitrator a party had failed to exercise his right to appoint or to participate in the appointment.

Article 9

1. If the other party does not agree to the challenge and the challenged arbitrator does not withdraw, the decision on the challenge will be made by the IACAC.

2. If the IACAC sustains the challenge, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed or chosen pursuant to the procedure applicable to the appointment or choice of an arbitrator as provided in these rules.

Replacement of an Arbitrator

Article 10

1. In the event of the death or resignation of an arbitrator during the course of the arbitral proceedings, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed or chosen pursuant to the procedure applicable to the appointment or choice of the arbitrator being replaced.

2. In the event that an arbitrator fails to fulfill his functions or in the event of the *de jure* or *de facto* impossibility of performing his function, or if the IACAC determines that there are sufficient reasons to accept the resignation of an arbitrator, the procedure in respect of the challenge and replacement of an arbitrator as provided in the preceding articles shall apply.

3. If an arbitrator on a three-person tribunal does not participate in the arbitration, the two other arbitrators shall have the power in their sole discretion to continue the arbitration and make any decision, ruling or award, notwithstanding the refusal of the third arbitrator to participate. In deciding whether to continue the arbitration or to render any decision, ruling or award, the two other arbitrators shall take into account the stage of the arbitration proceedings, the reasons, if any, stated by the third arbitrator for not participating, as well as such other matters they consider appropriate in the circumstances of the case. If the two arbitrators decide not to continue the arbitration without the participation of the third arbitrator, the IACAC on proof satisfactory to it shall declare the office vacant, and the party that initially appointed him shall proceed to appoint a substitute arbitrator within thirty (30) days following the vacancy declaration. If the designation is not made within the stated term, then the substitute arbitrator will be appointed by the IACAC.

Repetition of Hearings in the Event of the Replacement of an Arbitrator

Article 11

If under Articles 8 to 10 the sole or presiding arbitrator is replaced, any hearings held previously shall be repeated; if any other arbitrator is replaced, such prior hearings may be repeated at the discretion of the arbitral tribunal.

Section III. Arbitral Proceedings

General Provisions

Article 12

1. Subject to these rules, the arbitral tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate, provided that the parties are treated with equality and that at any stage of the proceedings each party is given a full opportunity of presenting his case.

2. If either party so requests at any stage of the proceedings, the arbitral tribunal shall hold hearings for the presentation of evidence by witnesses, including expert witnesses, or for oral argument. In the absence of such a request, the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether to hold such hearings or

whether the proceedings shall be conducted on the basis of documents and other evidence.

3. All documents or information supplied to the arbitral tribunal by one party shall at the same time be communicated by that party to the other party.

Place of Arbitration

Article 13

1. If the parties have not reached an agreement regarding the place of arbitration, the place of arbitration may initially be determined by the IACAC, subject to the power of the tribunal to determine finally the place of arbitration within sixty (60) days following the appointment of the last arbitrator. All such determinations shall be made having regard for the contentions of the parties and the circumstances of the case.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the tribunal may meet in any place it may deem appropriate to hold hearings, hold meetings for consultation, hear witnesses, or inspect property or documents. The parties shall be given sufficient written notice to enable them to be present at any such proceeding.

Language

Article 14

1. Subject to an agreement by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall, promptly after its appointment, determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings. This determination shall apply to the statement of claim, the statement of defense, and any further written statements and, if oral hearings take place, to the language or languages to be used in such hearings.

2. The arbitral tribunal may order that any documents annexed to the statement of claim or statement of defense, and any supplementary documents or exhibits submitted in the course of the proceedings, delivered in their original language, shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal.

Statement of Claim

Article 15

1. Unless the statement of claim was contained in the request for arbitration, within a period of time to be determined by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant shall communicate his statement of claim in writing to the respondent and to each of the arbitrators, with a copy to the IACAC. A copy of the contract, and of the arbitration agreement if not contained in the contract, shall be annexed thereto.

2. The statement of claim shall include the following particulars:

(a) The names and addresses of the parties;

(b) A statement of the facts supporting the claim;

(c) The points at issue;

(d) The relief or remedy sought.

The claimant may annex to his statement of claim all documents he deems relevant or may add a reference to the documents or other evidence he will submit.

Statement of Defense

Article 16

1. Within a period of time to be determined by the arbitral tribunal, the respondent shall communicate his statement of defense in writing to the claimant and to each of the arbitrators, with a copy to the IACAC.

2. The statement of defense shall reply to the particulars (b), (c) and (d) of the statement of claim (Article 15, paragraph 2). The respondent may annex to his statement the documents on which he relies for his defense or may add a reference to the documents or other evidence he will submit.

3. In his statement of defense, or at a later stage in the arbitral proceedings if the arbitral tribunal decides that the delay was justified under the circumstances, the respondent may make a counterclaim arising out of the same contract, or rely on a claim arising out of the same contract for the purpose of a set-off.

4. The requirements provided in Article 15, paragraph 2, of these Rules shall apply to both any counterclaim or to any claim presented for the purposes of a set-off.

Amendments to the Claim or Defense

Article 17

During the course of arbitral proceedings either party may amend or supplement his claim or defense unless the arbitral tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow such amendment, having regard to the delay in making it or prejudice to the other party or any other circumstances. However, a claim may not be amended in such a manner that the amended claim falls outside the scope of the arbitration clause or separate arbitration agreement.

Plea as to the Jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal

Article 18

1. The arbitral tribunal shall have the power to rule on objections that it has no jurisdiction, including any objection with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration clause or of the separate arbitration agreement.

2. The arbitral tribunal shall have the power to determine the existence or the validity of the contract of which an arbitration clause or an arbitration agreement forms a part.

For the purposes of this Article, an arbitration clause that forms part of a contract and that provides for arbitration under these rules shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not entail *ipso jure* the invalidity of the arbitration clause or the arbitration agreement.

3. A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than in the statement of defense or, with respect to a counterclaim, in the reply to the counterclaim.

4. In general, the arbitral tribunal should rule on a plea concerning its jurisdiction as a preliminary question. However, the arbitral tribunal may proceed with the arbitration and rule on such a plea in its final award.

Further Written Statements

Article 19

The arbitral tribunal shall decide which further written statements, in addition to the statement of claim and the statement of defense, shall be required from the parties or may be presented by them and shall fix the periods of time for communicating such statements.

Periods of Time

Article 20

The periods of time fixed by the arbitral tribunal for the communication of written statements (including the statement of claim and statement of defense) should not exceed forty-five days. However, the arbitral tribunal may extend the time limits if it concludes that an extension is justified.

Evidence and Hearings (Articles 21 & 22)

Article 21

1. Each party shall have the burden of proving the facts relied on to support his claim or defense.

2. The arbitral tribunal may, if it considers it appropriate, require a party to deliver to the tribunal and to the other party, within such a period of time as the arbitral tribunal shall decide, a summary of the documents and other evidence that that party intends to present in support of the facts in issue set out in his statement of claim or statement of defense.

3. At any time during the arbitral proceedings the arbitral tribunal may require the parties to produce documents, exhibits or other evidence within such a period of time as the tribunal shall determine.

Article 22

1. In the event of an oral hearing, the arbitral tribunal shall give the parties adequate advance notice of the date, time and place thereof.

2. If witnesses are to be heard, at least fifteen days before the hearing each party shall communicate to the arbitral tribunal and to the other party the names and addresses of the witnesses he intends to present, and the subject upon and the languages in which such witnesses will give their testimony.

3. The arbitral tribunal shall make arrangements for the translation of oral statements made at a hearing and for a record of the hearing if either is deemed necessary by the tribunal under the circumstances of the case, or if the parties have agreed thereto and have communicated such agreement to the tribunal at least fifteen days before the hearing.

4. Hearings shall be held *in camera* unless the parties agree otherwise. The arbitral tribunal may require the retirement of any witness or witnesses during the testimony of other witnesses. The arbitral tribunal is free to determine the manner in which witnesses are examined.

5. Evidence of witnesses may also be presented in the form of written statements signed by them.

6. The arbitral tribunal shall determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of the evidence offered.

Interim Measures of Protection

Article 23

1. At the request of either party, the arbitral tribunal may take any interim measures it deems necessary in respect of the subject matter of the dispute, including measures for the conservation of the goods forming the subject matter in dispute, such as ordering their deposit with a third person or the sale of perishable goods.

2. Such interim measures may be established in the form of an interim award. The arbitral tribunal shall be entitled to require security for the costs of such measures.

3. A request for interim measures addressed by any party to a judicial authority shall not be deemed incompatible with the agreement to arbitrate, or as a waiver of that agreement.

Experts

Article 24

1. The arbitral tribunal may appoint one or more experts to report to it, in writing, on specific issues to be determined by the tribunal. A copy of the expert's terms of reference, established by the arbitral tribunal, shall be communicated to the parties.

2. The parties shall give the expert any relevant information or produce for his inspection any relevant document or goods that he may require of them. Any dispute between a party and such expert as to the relevance of

the required information or production shall be referred to the arbitral tribunal for decision.

3. Upon receipt of the expert's report, the arbitral tribunal shall communicate a copy of the report to the parties, who shall be given the opportunity to express, in writing, their opinion on the report. A party shall be entitled to examine any document on which the expert has relied in his report.

4. At the request of either party the expert, after delivery of the report, may be heard at a hearing where the parties shall have the opportunity to be present and to interrogate the expert. At this hearing either party may present expert witnesses in order to testify on the points at issue. The provisions of Article 22 shall be applicable to such proceedings.

Default

Article 25

1. If, within the period of time fixed by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant has failed to communicate his claim without showing sufficient cause for such failure, the arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings.

2. If one of the parties, duly notified under these rules, fails to appear at a hearing without showing sufficient cause for such failure, the arbitral tribunal may proceed with the arbitration.

3. If one of the parties, duly invited to produce documentary evidence, fails to do so within the established period of time, without showing sufficient cause for such failure, the arbitral tribunal may make the award on the evidence before it.

Closure of Hearings

Article 26

1. The arbitral tribunal may inquire of the parties if they have any further proofs to offer or witnesses to be heard or submissions to make and, if there are none, it may declare the hearings closed.

2. The arbitral tribunal may, if it considers it necessary owing to exceptional circumstances, decide, on its own motion or upon application of a party, to reopen the hearings at any time before the award is made.

Waiver of Rules

Article 27

A party who knows that any provision of, or requirement under, these rules has not been complied with and yet proceeds with the arbitration without promptly stating his objection to such non-compliance shall be deemed to have waived his right to object.

Section IV. The Award

Decisions

Article 28

The arbitral tribunal shall adopt its decisions by a majority vote. When there is no majority, the decision shall be made by the president of the tribunal.

Form and Effect of the Award

Article 29

1. In addition to making a final award, the arbitral tribunal shall be entitled to make interim, interlocutory, or partial awards.

2. The award shall be made in writing and shall be final and binding on the parties and subject to no appeal. The parties undertake to carry out the award without delay.

3. The arbitral tribunal shall state the reasons upon which the award is based, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given.

4. An award shall be signed by the arbitrators and it shall contain the date on which and the place where the award was made, which shall be the place designated in Article 13. Where there are three arbitrators and one of them fails to sign, the award shall state the reasons for the absence of the signature.

5. The award may be made public only with the consent of both parties.

6. Copies of the award signed by the arbitrators shall be communicated to the parties by the arbitral tribunal.

7. If the arbitration law of the country where the award is made requires that the award be filed or registered by the arbitral tribunal, the tribunal shall comply with this requirement within the period of time required by law.

Applicable law, Amiable Compositeur

Article 30

1. The arbitral tribunal shall apply the law designated by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute. Failing such designation by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the law determined by the conflict of laws rules that it considers applicable.

2. The arbitral tribunal shall decide as *amiable compositeur* or *ex aequo et bono* only if the parties have expressly authorized the arbitral tribunal to do so and if the law applicable to the arbitral procedure permits such arbitration.

3. In all cases, the arbitral tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account the usages of the trade applicable to the transaction.

Settlement or Other Grounds for Termination

Article 31

1. If, before the award is made, the parties agree on a settlement of the dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall either issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings or, if requested by both parties and accepted by the tribunal, record the settlement in the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms. The arbitral tribunal is not obliged to give reasons for such an award.

2. If, before the award is made, the continuation of the arbitral proceedings becomes unnecessary or impossible for any reason not mentioned in paragraph 1, the arbitral tribunal shall inform the parties of its intention to issue an order for the termination of the proceedings. The arbitral tribunal shall have the power to issue such an order unless a party raises justifiable grounds for objection.

3. Copies of the order for termination of the arbitral proceedings or of the arbitral award on agreed terms, signed by the arbitrators, shall be communicated by the arbitral tribunal to the parties. Where an arbitral award on agreed terms is made, the provisions of Article 29, paragraphs 2 and 4, shall apply.

INTERPRETATION OF THE AWARD

Article 32

1. Within thirty days after the receipt of the award, either party may request that the arbitral tribunal give an interpretation of the award. The tribunal shall notify the other party or parties to the proceedings of such request.

2. The interpretation shall be given in writing within forty-five days after the receipt of the request. The interpretation shall form part of the award and the provisions of Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 7, shall apply.

Correction of the Award

Article 33

1. Within thirty days after the receipt of the award, either party may request the arbitral tribunal, which shall notify the other party, to correct in the award any errors in computation, any clerical or typographical errors, or any errors of similar nature. The arbitral tribunal may within thirty days after the communication of the award make such corrections on its own initiative.

2. Such corrections shall be in writing, and the provisions of Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 7, shall apply.

Additional Award

Article 34

1. Within thirty days after the receipt of the award, either party may request the arbitral tribunal, which shall notify the other party, to make an additional award as to claims presented in the arbitral proceedings but omitted from the award.

2. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request for an additional award to be justified and considers that the omission can be rectified without any further hearings or evidence, it shall complete its award within sixty days after the receipt of the request.

3. When an additional award is made, the provisions of Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 7, shall apply.

Costs (Articles 35 to 38)

Article 35

The arbitral tribunal shall fix the costs of arbitration in its award. The term ''costs'' includes only:

(a) The fees of the arbitral tribunal, to be stated separately as to each arbitrator and to be fixed by the tribunal itself in accordance with Article 36;

(b) The travel and other expenses incurred by the arbitrators;

(c) The costs of expert advice and of other assistance required by the arbitral tribunal;

(d) The travel and other expenses of witnesses to the extent such expenses are approved by the arbitral tribunal;

(e) The costs for legal representation and assistance of the successful party if such costs were claimed during the arbitral proceedings, and only to the extent that the arbitral tribunal determines that the amount of such costs is reasonable;

(f) The administrative fee and other service charges of the IACAC; which shall be set by the Arbitrator Nominating Committee of the IACAC in accordance with the schedule in effect at the time of the commencement of the arbitration. The committee may set a provisional fee when the proceedings are instituted and the final amount before the award is rendered, so that such amount may be taken into account by the tribunal when rendering its award.

Article 36

1. The fees of the arbitral tribunal and the administrative fees for the IACAC shall be set in accordance with the schedule in effect at the time of commencement of the arbitration. The fees shall be calculated on the basis of the amount involved in the arbitration; if that amount cannot be determined, the fees shall be set discretionally.

2. The amount between the maximum and minimum range in the schedule shall be set in accordance with the nature of the dispute,

the complexity of the subject matter and any other relevant circumstances of the case.

Article 37

1. The costs of arbitration shall be borne by the unsuccessful party. However, the arbitral tribunal may apportion each of such costs between the parties if it determines that apportionment is reasonable, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

2. When the arbitral tribunal issues an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings or makes an award on agreed terms, it shall fix the costs of arbitration referred to in Article 35 in the text of that order or award.

3. No additional fees may be charged by an arbitral tribunal for interpretation or correction or completion of its award under Articles 32 to 34.

Article 38

Deposit of Costs

1. The arbitral tribunal, on its establishment, or the Arbitrator Nominating Committee of the IACAC within its purview, may request each party to deposit an equal amount as an advance for the costs referred to in Article 35, paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (f).

2. During the course of the arbitral proceedings the arbitral tribunal may request supplementary deposits from the parties.

3. When a party so requests, the arbitral tribunal shall fix the amounts of any deposits or supplementary deposits only after consultation with the IACAC, which may make any comments to the arbitral tribunal which it deems appropriate concerning the amounts of such deposits and supplementary deposits.

4. If the required deposits are not paid in full within thirty days after the receipt of the request, the arbitral tribunal shall so inform the parties in order that one or another of them may make the required payment. Should one of the parties fail to pay its deposits in full, the other party may do so in its stead. If payment in full is not made, the arbitral tribunal may order the suspension or termination of the arbitral proceedings.

5. After the award has been made, the arbitral tribunal shall render an accounting to the parties of the deposits received and return any unexpended balance to the parties.

Transitory Article

Article 39

Any disputes arising under contracts that stipulate resolution of such disputes pursuant to the IACAC Rules of Procedure and that have not been submitted to an arbitral tribunal as of the date on which these rules enter into effect shall be subject to these rules in their entirety.

PART 196—THOMAS R. PICKERING FOREIGN AFFAIRS/GRADUATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Sec.
196.1 What is the Fellowship Program?
196.2 How is the Fellowship Program administered?
196.3 Grants to post-secondary education institutions.
196.4 Administering office.

AUTHORITY: 22 U.S.C. 2719.

SOURCE: 67 FR 50803, Aug. 6, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 196.1 What is the Fellowship Program?

The Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs/Graduate Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program is designed to attract outstanding men and women at the undergraduate and graduate educational levels for the purpose of increasing the level of knowledge and awareness of and employment with the Foreign Service, consistent with 22 U.S.C. 3905. The Program develops a source of trained men and women, from academic disciplines representing the skill needs of the Department, who are dedicated to representing the United States' interests abroad.

§ 196.2 How is the Fellowship Program administered?

(a) *Eligibility*. Eligibility will be determined annually by the Department of State and publicized nationwide. Fellows must be United States citizens.

(b) *Provisions*. The grant awarded to each individual student shall not exceed $250,000 for the total amount of time the student is in the program. Fellows are prohibited from receiving grants from one or more Federal programs, which in the aggregate would exceed the cost of his or her educational expenses. Continued eligibility for participation is contingent upon the Fellow's ability to meet the educational requirements set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Program requirements*. Eligibility for participation in the program is conditional upon successful completion of

pre-employment processing specified by the Department of State, including background investigation, medical examination, and drug testing. As a condition of eligibility for continued receipt of grant funds, fellows are required to complete prescribed coursework and maintain a satisfactory grade point average as determined by the Department of State. Fellows are also required to accept employment with the Department of State's Foreign Service upon successful completion of the program, and Foreign Service entry requirements. Fellows must continue employment for a period of one and one-half years for each year of education funded by the Department of State.

§ 196.3 Grants to post-secondary education institutions.

The Department of State may make a grant to a post-secondary education institution for the purpose of increasing the level of knowledge and awareness of and interest in employment with the Foreign Service, consistent with 22 U.S.C. 3905, not to exceed $1,000,000, unless otherwise authorized by law.

§ 196.4 Administering office.

The Department of State's Bureau of Human Resources, Office of Recruitment is responsible for administering the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs/Graduate Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program and grants to post-secondary institutions and may be contacted for more detailed information.