

§ 13.6

(c) May hold hearings for the purpose of securing and evaluating information; a full hearing on the record with oral presentation and cross-examination is not required;

(d) Shall determine whether the information submitted fits one or more of the rewardable categories outlined in §13.6;

(e) Shall determine whether the applicant is eligible for the reward. Federal employees and military personnel whose duties include investigating activities covered by this Act are not eligible for a reward for information acquired in the course of their investigation;

(f) Shall submit to the Attorney General a proposed finding as to eligibility and a recommendation for the amount of the reward within 60 days of the date of referral from the Attorney General, unless good cause is shown for extending the time of review.

§ 13.6 Criteria for reward.

(a) Information provided by any person to the United States for a reward under the Atomic Weapons and Special Nuclear Materials Rewards Act must be original, and must concern the unlawful:

- (1) Introduction, manufacture or acquisition, or
- (2) Attempted introduction, manufacture or acquisition of, or
- (3) Export or attempt to export, or
- (4) Conspiracy to introduce, manufacture, acquire or export special nuclear material or atomic weapons, or
- (5) Loss, diversion or disposal or special nuclear material or atomic weapons.

(b) The amount of the reward shall depend on:

- (1) The amount of the material recovered or potentially recoverable, and the role the information played in the recovery, and
- (2) The danger the material posed or poses to the common defense and security or public health and welfare, and
- (3) The difficulty in ascertaining the information submitted to claim the reward, and the quality of the information, and
- (4) Any other considerations which the Attorney General or the intra-departmental committee deems nec-

28 CFR Ch. I (7-1-13 Edition)

essary or helpful to the individual determination.

§ 13.7 Judicial review.

The decision of the Attorney General is final and conclusive and no court shall have power or jurisdiction to review it.

PART 14—ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS UNDER FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

Sec.

- 14.1 Scope of regulations.
- 14.2 Administrative claim; when presented.
- 14.3 Administrative claim; who may file.
- 14.4 Administrative claims; evidence and information to be submitted.
- 14.5 Review by legal officers.
- 14.6 Dispute resolution techniques and limitations on agency authority.
- 14.7 [Reserved]
- 14.8 Investigation and examination.
- 14.9 Final denial of claim.
- 14.10 Action on approved claims.
- 14.11 Supplementing regulations.

APPENDIX TO PART 14—DELEGATIONS OF SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, and 2672.

SOURCE: Order No. 371-66, 31 FR 16616, Dec. 29, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.1 Scope of regulations.

These regulations shall apply only to claims asserted under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The terms *Federal agency* and *agency*, as used in this part, include the executive departments, the military departments, independent establishments of the United States, and corporations primarily acting as instrumentalities or agencies of the United States but do not include any contractor with the United States.

[Order No. 960-81, 46 FR 52355, Oct. 27, 1981]

§ 14.2 Administrative claim; when presented.

(a) For purposes of the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 2401(b), 2672, and 2675, a claim shall be deemed to have been presented when a Federal agency receives from a claimant, his duly authorized agent or legal representative, an executed Standard Form 95 or other written notification of an incident, accompanied by a claim for money damages in a sum