

[Airspace Docket No. 67-WE-28]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Transition Area

On June 9, 1967, F.R. Doc. 67-6443 was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (32 F.R. 8302) proposing to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations by redesignating the Boise, Idaho, transition area. This proposal was adopted as an amendment to Part 71 on July 18, 1967, and will be effective October 12, 1967.

Subsequent to the publication of F.R. Doc. 67-6443, an amendment was issued (32 F.R. 12113) changing V-138 to V-500 in the description of the Boise, Idaho, transition area. This change was necessary as a result of renumbering certain airways in the Boise area.

It has now been noted that § 71.171 of Part 71 was inadvertently used in the original citation in lieu of § 71.181. In addition, a correction in the text, changing the cardinal direction northwest to northeast, is necessary. Action is taken herein to reflect these changes.

Since this amendment is minor in nature, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary, and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, effective immediately, F.R. Doc. 67-6443, as amended in 32 F.R. 12113, is further amended by deleting "§ 71.171", and substituting "§ 71.181" therefor, and in the ninth and tenth lines by deleting " * * * northwest * * * ", and substituting " * * * northeast * * * " in place thereof.

Issued in Los Angeles, Calif., on September 13, 1967.

LEE E. WARREN,
Acting Director, Western Region.

[F.R. Doc. 67-11249; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967; 8:46 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 67-WE-50]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration and Designation of Transition Area

On page 11477 of the FEDERAL REGISTER for August 9, 1967, there was published a notice of proposed rule making to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would alter the Hugo, Colo., transition area and designate controlled airspace for Tobe, Colo. Interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed alteration.

All comments received were favorable, and the proposed amendments are hereby adopted, subject to the following change:

In F.R. Doc. 67-9278 (32 F.R. 11477), the description of the Hugo, Colo., transition area is changed by striking out the

semicolon after V-19E in the fifth line, and substituting the word " * * * " and " * * * " in place thereof.

Since this change is editorial in nature, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary.

Effective date. This amendment is effective December 7, 1967.

Issued in Los Angeles, Calif., on September 13, 1967.

LEE E. WARREN,
Acting Director, Western Region.

Therefore, the FAA redesignates the Hugo, Colo., transition area in § 71.181 (32 F.R. 2200) as follows:

HUGO, COLO.

That airspace south of Hugo, Colo., VOR, extending upward from 8,500 feet MSL, bounded on the north by V-1088, on the northeast by V-263, on the south by V-210, and on the west by V-19E and that airspace east of Hugo, extending upward from 8,500 feet MSL, bounded on the north by V-4, on the east by longitude 102°50'00" W., on the southwest by V-263, and on the west by V-169, excluding the airspace within Federal airways and the Pueblo and Colorado Springs, Colo., transition areas.

In § 71.181 (32 F.R. 2148) the following transition area is added:

TOBE, COLO.

That airspace north of Tobe, Colo., VORTAC, extending upward from 8,500 feet MSL, bounded on the north by V-210, on the southeast by V-263, and on the west by V-19E, excluding the airspace within Federal airways.

[F.R. Doc. 67-11246; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967; 8:46 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 67-WE-31]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Federal Airway and Transition Area

On June 21, 1967, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (32 F.R. 8818) stating that the Federal Aviation Administration was considering amendments to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would alter V-198 and the Portal, Ariz., transition area.

Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the proposed rule making through the submission of comments. All comments received were favorable.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended, effective 0001 e.s.t., November 9, 1967, as hereinafter set forth.

1. Section 71.123 (32 F.R. 2009) is amended as follows:

In V-198 all before "12 AGL El Paso, Tex.," is deleted and "From San Simon, Ariz., 12 AGL Columbus, N. Mex.," is substituted therefor.

2. Section 71.181 (32 F.R. 2148) is amended as follows:

The Portal, Ariz., transition area is amended to read as follows:

That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within 13 miles north and 8 miles south of the Cochise, Ariz., VORTAC 096° radial extending from 20 miles east to 56 miles east of the VORTAC, and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface bounded on the northeast by V-198, on the south by V-16, and on the west by longitude 108°49'00" W.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 15, 1967.

J. F. BIRON,
*Acting Chief, Airspace and
Air Traffic Rules Division.*

[F.R. Doc. 67-11247; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967; 8:46 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 67-SO-51]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Transition Areas

On July 4, 1967, F.R. Doc. No. 67-7526 was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (32 F.R. 9641), amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations by altering the Waycross and Valdosta, Ga., transition areas.

In the amendment the latitudinal ordinate for the Blivins Airport was shown as "lat. 31°11'45" N."

Subsequent to the publication of the rule, the latitudinal ordinate was refined by Coast and Geodetic Survey as "lat. 31°11'06" N."

Since this amendment is minor in nature and imposes no additional burden on the public, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary.

In consideration of the foregoing, effective immediately, F.R. Doc. No. 67-7526 is amended as follows:

On line nine of the Waycross, Ga., transition area description " * * * (lat. 31°11'45" N. * * *)" is deleted and " * * * (lat. 31°11'06" N. * * *)" is substituted therefor.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348(a))

Issued in East Point, Ga., on September 13, 1967.

GORDON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Director, Southern Region.

[F.R. Doc. 67-11248; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. 8679 o.]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Consumers Products of America, Inc., et al.

Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or

connections: § 13.1390 *Concealed subsidiary, fictitious collection agency, etc.*; § 13.1505 *Operations as educational or religious. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.1625 Free goods or services; § 13.1747 Special or limited offers. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices: § 13.1779 Bait. Subpart—Using misleading name—Vendor: § 13.2365 Concealed subsidiary, fictitious collection agency, etc.; § 13.2410 Individual or private business being educational, religious or research institution or organization.*

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45) (Cease and desist order, Consumers Products of America, Inc., et al., Philadelphia, Pa., Docket 8679, Sept. 7, 1967)

In the Matter of Consumers Products of America, Inc., a Corporation, Eastern Guild, Inc., a Corporation, Keystone Guild, Inc., a Corporation, and Jack Weinstock, Nat Loesberg, Jack Gerstel, and Louis Tafer, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporations

Order requiring three affiliated Pennsylvania sellers of encyclopedias and other publications, to cease using bait and switch tactics; using the word "free" deceptively; falsely representing that their offers to sell are limited; that they are affiliated with established collection agencies or nonprofit educational organizations.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Consumers Products of America, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, Eastern Guild, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, Keystone Guild, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and Jack Weinstock, Nat Loesberg, Jack Gerstel, and Louis Tafer, individually and as officers of said corporations, and respondents' agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale, or distribution of encyclopedias, books, or other products, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Using, in any manner, a sales plan, scheme, or device wherein false, misleading, or deceptive statements or representations are made in order to obtain leads or prospects for the sale of merchandise or services.

2. Discouraging the purchase of, or disparaging, any products or services which are advertised or offered for sale.

3. Representing, directly or by implication, that any products or services are offered for sale when such offer is not a bona fide offer to sell such products or services.

4. Representing, directly or indirectly, that said merchandise will be delivered to prospective purchasers for a 5-day free examination or for any other period of time without clearly and conspicuously revealing all of the conditions, obligations, or requirements, pertaining to said offer.

5. Representing, directly or indirectly, that any merchandise is "free" or is de-

livered to or may be retained by purchasers or prospective purchasers without clearly and conspicuously revealing all of the terms, conditions, or obligations necessary to the receipt and retention of said merchandise.

6. Representing, directly or indirectly, that any offer is limited as to time: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondents to establish that such time restriction or limitation was actually imposed and in good faith adhered to by respondents.

7. Representing, directly or indirectly, that The First National Fidelity Co., Metropolitan Credit Bureau, or Vogt Collection Agency or any other fictitious name, or trade names owned in whole or in part by respondents or over which respondents exercise any direction or control, are independent, bona fide financing, collection, or credit reporting agencies; or representing in any other manner that delinquent accounts have been turned over to a bona fide, separate collection agency or to a credit reporting agency for collection or for any other purpose, unless respondents in fact have turned such accounts over to an agency of the nature represented.

8. Using the trade name "Educational Foundation" in connection with respondents' enterprises or representing, in any other manner, that respondents operate any nonprofit organization engaged in educational work.

9. Misrepresenting, in any manner, the kind of offer made to sell merchandise, the terms, limitations, or conditions of any offer, or the nature or status of respondents' business or of their collection operations.

10. Failing to deliver a copy of this order to cease and desist to all present and future salesmen or other persons engaged in the sale of the respondents' products to purchasers; and failing to secure from each such person a signed statement acknowledging receipt of said order and agreeing to abide by the requirements of said order and to refrain from engaging in any of the acts or practices prohibited by said order; and for failure so to do, agreeing to dismissal or to the withholding of commissions, salaries, and other remunerations or both to dismissal and to withholding of commissions, salaries, and other remunerations.

It is further ordered, That the charge set forth in subparagraph 5 of paragraph Seven of the complaint be, and it hereby is, dismissed.

It is further ordered, That respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report, in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist contained herein.

Issued: September 7, 1967.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[P.R. Doc. 67-11255; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 143—METERED STAMPS

Inspection of Postage Meters

A notice of proposed revision in § 143.8 of Title 39, Code of Federal Regulations, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 13, 1967 (32 F.R. 10308) which would require postage meter manufacturers to specifically determine whether any indications of tampering are noted during their required on site inspections of postage meters leased to mailers. In addition, the proposed revision would require that meter register readings be compared with the control figure last recorded by the postal setting employee in the meters user's Form 3602-A, to confirm the accuracy of registers.

As no written comments were received, the Department has decided to adopt the proposal.

Accordingly, § 143.8(f) (2) is amended as follows and is effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

§ 143.8 Manufacture and distribution of postage meters.

(f) Maintenance. . . .

(2) Inspection of meters in use. (i)

The manufacturer must have all of his meters in service with mailers inspected at least twice annually at approximate 6-month intervals. Inspection must be sufficiently thorough to determine that each meter is clean, in proper operating condition, is recording its operations correctly and accurately, that neither the post office seal nor any seal placed by the manufacturer to prevent access to the mechanism has been removed or tampered with, and that there are no other indications of tampering. The meter register readings must be compared with the control figure last recorded by the postal setting employee in the meter user's Form 3602-A, Daily Record of Meter Register Readings, to confirm the accuracy of the registers. If the post office control figure has not been recorded, obtain such figure immediately from post office to confirm accuracy of registers.

(ii) Any irregularities found in the operation of a meter at any time or any improper usage of a meter must be reported immediately to the mailer's postmaster, and appropriate steps must be taken to have the meter discontinued.

NOTE: The corresponding Postal Manual section is 143.862.

(5 U.S.C. 301, 39 U.S.C. 501)

TIMOTHY J. MAY,
General Counsel.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1967.

[P.R. Doc. 67-11237; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Chapter 101—Federal Property Management Regulations

SUBCHAPTER E—SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT

PART 101-27—INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Maximizing Use of Inventories

Policy and procedures for maximizing the use of long supply inventories are provided as well as guidelines to reduce inventories to their normal levels. Also provided are criteria for establishing economic retention limits to determine the stock to be retained and the stock to be disposed of as excess.

The table of contents for Part 101-27 is amended to provide for the following new entries:

Subpart 101-27.3—Maximizing Use of Inventories

Sec.	Scope.
101-27.300	Definitions.
101-27.301	Applicability.
101-27.302	Reducing long supply.
101-27.303-1	Cancellation or transfer.
101-27.303-2	Redistribution.
101-27.304	Criteria for economic retention limits.
101-27.304-1	Establishment of economic retention limit.
101-27.304-2	Factors affecting the economic retention limit.
101-27.305	Disposition of long supply.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Subpart 101-27.3 issued under sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

Part 101-27 is amended by the addition of the following subpart:

Subpart 101-27.3—Maximizing Use of Inventories

§ 101-27.300 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures to assure maximum use of inventories based upon recognized economic limitations.

§ 101-27.301 Definitions.

As used in this Subpart 101-27.3, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

(a) "Long supply" means that increment of inventory which exceeds the stock level criteria established by the inventory manager, but excludes quantities to be declared excess.

(b) "Centrally managed item" means an item of supply or equipment which forms part of an inventory of an agency performing a mission of storage and distribution to other Government activities (e.g., GSA and DSA).

(c) "Agency managed item" means an item which is procured and forms a part of a controlled inventory of an agency and its activities for issue internally for its own use and is other than a centrally managed item.

(d) "Economic retention limit" means the maximum stock quantity on hand of an item which may be held without incurring greater costs for carrying the stock than for the costs of its disposal and resulting loss of investment.

§ 101-27.302 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all civil executive agencies.

§ 101-27.303 Reducing long supply.

Through effective interagency matching of material and requirements before the material becomes excess, unnecessary procurements and investment losses can be reduced. Timely action is required to reduce inventories to their normal stock levels by curtailing procurement and by utilizing and redistributing long supply. In this connection, requirements for agency managed items should be obtained, from long supply inventories offered by agencies in lieu of procurement from commercial sources. Since supply requirements usually fluctuate over a period of time, a long supply quantity which is 10 percent or less of the total stock of the item is considered marginal and need not be reduced.

§ 101-27.303-1 Cancellation or transfer.

When the long supply of an item, including quantities due in from procurement, is greater than 10 percent of the total stock of that item, the inventory manager, or other appropriate official, shall cancel or curtail any outstanding requisitions or procurements on which award has not been made for such items, and may also cancel contracts for such items (if penalty charges would not be incurred) or transfer the long supply, if economical, to other offices within the agency in accordance with agency utilization procedures. In such cases, acquisition of long supply items shall not be made from other sources such as requirements contracts.

§ 101-27.303-2 Redistribution.

If the long supply is still greater than 10 percent of the total stock of an item despite efforts to cancel or transfer the long supply as provided in § 101-27.303-1, the inventory manager shall:

(a) Offer centrally managed items to the agency managing the item for return and credit in accordance with the procedures established by that agency; and

(b) Offer agency managed items to other agencies which manage the same item. Reimbursement shall be arranged by the agencies effecting the inventory transfer. The responsibility of locating agencies or activities requiring these items shall rest with the agency holding the long supply. However, agencies may receive a list of Government activities using particular Federal stock numbers by writing to:

General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Standardization Division—FMS, Washington, D.C. 20406.

§ 101-27.304 Criteria for economic retention limits.

If, after taking action as provided in § 101-27.303-2, the quantity of an item in long supply is still greater than 10 percent of the total stock for the item, the inventory manager shall establish an economic retention limit for the item in accordance with the provisions of this § 101-27.304. The economic retention limit shall be used to determine which portion of the inventory may be economically retained and which portion should be disposed of as excess.

§ 101-27.304-1 Establishment of economic retention limit.

An economic retention limit must be established for inventories so that the Government will not incur any more than the minimum necessary costs to provide stock of an item at the time it is required. Generally, it would be more economical to dispose of stock in excess of the limit and procure stock again at a future time when the need is more proximate rather than incur the cumulative carrying costs.

(a) The agency managing a centrally managed or agency managed item shall establish an economic retention limit so that the total cumulative cost of carrying a stock of the item (including interest on the capital that is tied up in the accumulated carrying costs) will be no greater than the reacquisition cost of the stock (including the procurement or order cost). Consideration should be given to any significant net return that might be realized from present disposal of the stock. Where no information has been issued, the net return from disposal is assumed to be zero. Guidelines for setting stock retention limits are provided in the following table and explanatory remarks that follow:

Annual carrying costs as a percentage of item reacquisition costs	Economic retention limit in years of supply		
	Net return on disposal as a percentage of item reacquisition costs		
	0	10	20
10.....	8½	7½	6½
15.....	6	5¼	4¼
20.....	4¾	4¼	3¼
25.....	3¾	3½	3

NOTE: The entries in the tables were calculated by determining how long an item must be carried in inventory before the total cumulative carrying costs (including interest on the additional funds that would be tied up in the accumulated annual carrying costs) would exceed the acquisition costs of the stock at that time (reacquisition costs). For example, assuming no net return from disposal, the accumulated carrying costs computed at the rate of 15 percent per year on the reacquisition cost of the stock and compounded annually at 4½ percent (GSA's recommended rate of interest on Government investments) would be:

Years	Compounded carrying cost as a percentage of requisition costs	Accumulated costs as a percentage of requisition costs
1	15.7	15.7
2	16.4	32.1
3	17.1	48.2
4	17.9	64.1
5	18.7	80.8
6	19.5	100.3

At 15 percent a year, accumulated carrying costs would be equivalent to the requisition costs after 6 years. Six years is, therefore, the economic retention limit for items with a 15 percent annual carrying cost rate. Where an activity has not yet established an estimate of its carrying cost, an annual rate of 10 percent may be used as an interim rate thereby resulting in an economic retention limit of 8½ years when the net return on disposal is zero. The elements of carrying (holding) cost are given in the GSA Handbook, The Economic Order Quantity Principle and Applications. The handbook is identified under Federal Stock Number 7610-543-6765 in the GSA Stock Catalog, Part I, and may be ordered in the same manner as other items in the catalog.

(b) The economic retention limit at a user stocking activity can best be determined by the item manager (for centrally managed or agency managed items) on the basis of overall Government requirements and planned procurement. Since stocks in long supply at a user stocking activity are less likely to find utilization outlets, the retention limit at these activities should be relatively small. Generally the economic retention limit at a user stocking activity should be computed in the same manner as in paragraph (a) of this section and then reduced by 70 percent.

§ 101-27.304-2 Factors affecting the economic retention limit.

(a) The economic retention limit may be increased where:

(1) The item is of special manufacture and relates to an end item of equipment which is expected to be in use beyond the economic retention time limit; or

(2) Costs incident to holding an additional quantity are insignificant and obsolescence and deterioration of an item are unlikely.

(b) The economic retention limit should be reduced under the following conditions:

(1) The related end item of equipment is being phased out or an interchangeable item is available; or

(2) The item has limited storage life, is likely to become obsolete, or the age and condition of the item does not justify the full retention limit.

§ 101-27.305 Disposition of long supply.

Where efforts to reduce the inventory below the economic retention limit have been unsuccessful, appropriate disposition should be effected in accordance with Subpart 101-43.3 of this chapter. Any remaining inventory which is with-

in the economic retention limit shall be retained. However, the item shall be reviewed at least annually and efforts made to reduce the long supply inventory in accordance with § 101-27.303.

Effective date. This amendment is effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: September 19, 1967.

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,
Administrator of General Services.

[F.R. Doc. 67-11256; Filed, Sept. 25, 1967;
8:47 a.m.]

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 19—EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONDUCT

Miscellaneous Amendments

The Commission having under consideration Part 19 of its rules and regulations, Employee Responsibilities and Conduct and Part 735 of the amended Civil Service Commission Regulations on Employee Responsibilities and Conduct:

It is ordered, Under the authority of the Communications Act, as amended, pursuant to Executive Order No. 11222, dated May 8, 1965, and in accordance with the requirements of Part 735 of the Civil Service Regulations issued on October 1, 1965, and amended on June 9, 1967, and in accordance with Administrative Order No. 10, dated February 15, 1966, that Part 19 is amended as follows:

The references to § 735.202 in § 19.735-201 are changed to § 735-201(a). Section 19.735-202(c) is deleted and the provisions thereof transferred to § 19.735-201a; § 19.735-202(d) is amended to indicate the circumstances under which a gift to an official superior may be allowed; the heading of § 19.735-203 is amended for clarity and paragraph (e) (1) of that section is deleted and the provisions thereof transferred to § 19.735-202(f) and amended to show that the exception does not allow non-Government reimbursement for travel on official business under agency orders; § 19.735-202 (d) and (e), and § 19.735-210 are amended to correct statutory references made obsolete by the codification of title 5, United States Code; paragraph (g) is added to § 19.735-210 to include reference to 18 U.S.C. 219; § 19.735-403 is amended, and §§ 19.735-403a and 19.735-405(c) are added, to restrict the requirements relative to reporting employment and financial interests to those employees in positions in which the possibility of conflicts-of-interest involvement is clear, to evidence the availability of the Commission's grievance procedure for settling questions concerning the applicability of the reporting requirement, and to inform employees coming within the section that they will be individually notified of their obligation to file. Section 19.735-406 is amended to eliminate quarterly supplementary statements;

§ 19.735-410 is amended to insure the confidentiality of statements submitted. Effective September 26, 1967, Part 19 is amended as set forth below.

§ 19.735-201a Proscribed actions.

An employee shall avoid any action, whether or not specifically prohibited by this subpart, which might result in, or create the appearance of:

- (a) Using public office for private gain;
- (b) Giving preferential treatment to any person;
- (c) Impeding Government efficiency or economy;
- (d) Losing complete independence or impartiality;
- (e) Making a Government decision outside official channels; or
- (f) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government.

§ 19.735-202 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (f) 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:

(c) [Deleted]

(d) An employee shall not solicit a contribution from another employee 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 himself (5 U.S.C. 735i). 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.

(e) 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 Public Law 89-673, 80 Stat. 952.

(f) Neither this section nor § 19.735-203 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 his 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.

§ 19.735-203 Outside employment and other activity.

(e) * * *

§ 19.735-210 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

* * *