

## Department of State

## § 129.2

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.

- 129.1 Purpose.
- 129.2 Definitions.
- 129.3 Requirement to register.
- 129.4 Registration statement and fees.
- 129.5 Policy on embargoes and other proscriptons.
- 129.6 Requirement for license/approval.
- 129.7 Prior approval (license).
- 129.8 Prior notification.
- 129.9 Reports.
- 129.10 Guidance.

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