

## Office of Personnel Management

## § 960.103

set forth in § 950.106(d). It shall remit the contributions to each organization or to the federated group, if any, of which the organization is a member. For campaigns with gross receipts in excess of \$500,000, the PCFO will distribute all CFC receipts beginning April 1, and monthly thereafter. For campaigns with gross receipts of \$500,000 or less, the PCFO will distribute all CFC receipts beginning June 1, and quarterly thereafter. At the close of each disbursement period, the PCFO's CFC account shall have a balance of zero.

(3) The PCFO may make one-time disbursements to organizations receiving minimal donations from Federal employees. The LFCC must determine and authorize the amount of these one-time disbursements. The PCFO may deduct the proportionate amount of each organization's share of the campaign's administrative costs and the average of the previous 3 years pledge loss from the one-time disbursement. This is the only approved application of adjusting for pledge loss.

(4) Federated and national charitable organizations, or their designated agents, will accept responsibility for:

(i) The accuracy of distribution amount the charitable organizations of remittances from the PCFO; and

(ii) Arrangements for an independent audit conducted by a certified public accountant agreed upon by the participating charitable organizations.

(a) The term *Director* means the Director of the United States Office of Personnel Management.

(b) The term *Executive agency* means a department, agency, or independent establishment in the Executive Branch.

(c) The term *metropolitan area* means a geographic zone surrounding a major city, as defined and delimited from time to time by the Director.

(d) The term *principal area officer* means, with respect to an Executive agency, the senior official of the Executive agency who is located in a metropolitan area and who has no superior official within that metropolitan area other than in the Regional Office of the Executive agency. Where an Executive agency maintains facilities of more than one bureau or other subdivision within the metropolitan area, and where the heads of those facilities are in separate chains of command within the Executive agency, then the Executive agency may have more than one principal area officer.

(e) The term *principal regional officer* means, with respect to an Executive agency, the senior official in a Regional Office of the Executive agency.

(f) The term *special representative* means, with respect to an Executive agency, an official who is not subject to the supervision of a principal regional officer or a principal area officer and who is specifically designated by the head of the Executive agency to serve as the personal representative of the head of the Executive agency.

## PART 960—FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Sec.

- 960.101 Definitions.
- 960.102 Authority and status.
- 960.103 Location.
- 960.104 Membership.
- 960.105 Officers and organization.
- 960.106 OPM leadership.
- 960.107 Authorized activities.
- 960.108 Additional rules and directives.

AUTHORITY: Memorandum of the President for Heads of Departments and Agencies (November 10, 1961).

SOURCE: 49 FR 34194, Aug. 29, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

### § 960.101 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

### § 960.102 Authority and status.

Federal Executive Boards are established by direction of the President in order to strengthen the management and administration of Executive Branch activities in selected centers of field operations. Federal Executive Boards are organized and function under the authority of the Director.

### § 960.103 Location.

Federal Executive Boards have been established and shall continue in the following metropolitan areas: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis-

## § 960.104

St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle. The Director may, from time to time, dissolve, merge, or divide any of the foregoing Federal Executive Boards, or establish new Federal Executive Boards, as he may deem necessary, proper or convenient.

### § 960.104 Membership.

(a) *Presidential Directive.* The President has directed the heads of agencies to arrange for the leading officials of their respective agencies' field activities to participate personally in the work of Federal Executive Boards.

(b) *Members.* The head of every Executive agency shall designate, by title of office, the principal regional officer, if any, and the principal area officer or officers, if any, who shall represent the agency on each Federal Executive Board; and by name and title of office, the special representative, if any, who shall represent the head of the agency on each Federal Executive Board. Such designations shall be made in writing and transmitted to the Director, and may be transmitted through the Chairmen of the Federal Executive Boards. Designations may be amended at any time by the head of the Executive agency.

(c) *Alternate Members.* Each member of a Federal Executive Board may designate an alternate member, who shall attend meetings and otherwise serve in the absence of the member. An alternate member shall be the deputy or principal assistant to the member or another senior official of the member's organization.

### § 960.105 Officers and organization.

(a) *By-Laws.* A Federal Executive Board shall adopt by-laws or other rules for its internal governance, subject to the approval of the Director. Such by-laws and other rules may reflect the particular needs, resources, and customs of each Federal Executive Board, provided that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this part or with the directives of the President or the Director. To the extent that such by-laws and other rules conflict with these provisions or the directives of the President or the Director,

## 5 CFR Ch. I (1-1-05 Edition)

such by-laws and other rules shall be null and void.

(b) *Chairman.* Each Federal Executive Board shall have a Chairman, who shall be elected by the members from among their number, and who shall serve for a term of office not to exceed one year.

(c) *Staff.* As they deem necessary and proper, members shall, from time to time, designate personnel from their respective organizations to serve as the staff, or otherwise to participate in the activities, of the Federal Executive Board. Other personnel may be engaged, by appointment, contract, or otherwise, only with the approval of the Director.

(d) Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, by directive of the President or the Director, or by the by-laws of the Federal Executive Board, every committee, subcommittee council, and other sub-unit of the Federal Executive Board, and every affiliation of the Federal Executive Board with external organizations, shall expire upon expiration of the term of office of the Chairman. Such a committee, subcommittee, council, other sub-unit, or affiliation may be reestablished or renewed by affirmative action of the Federal Executive Board.

(e) *Board Actions.* Actions of a Federal Executive Board shall be taken only with the approval of a majority of the members thereof. This authority may not be delegated. All activities of a Federal Executive Board shall conform to applicable laws and shall reflect prudent uses of official time and funds.

### § 960.106 OPM leadership.

(a) *Role of the Director.* The Director is responsible to the President for the organizational and programmatic activities of the Federal Executive Boards. The Director shall direct and oversee the operations of Federal Executive Boards consistent with law and with the directives of the President. He may, from time to time, consult with, and require the advice of, the Chairman, members, and staff of the Federal Executive Boards.

(b) *Role of the Director's Regional Representatives.* The Chairman of each Federal Executive Board shall report to