- (j) A senior administrative law judge serves subject to the same limitations on performance appraisal and reduction in pay or removal as any other administrative law judge employed under this subpart and 5 U.S.C. 3105. An agency will not rate the performance of a senior administrative law judge. Reduction-in-pay or removal actions may not be taken against senior administrative law judges during the period of reemployment, except for good cause established and determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board after opportunity for a hearing on the record before the Board as provided in 5 U.S.C. 7521 and §§ 1201.131 through 1201.136 of this title.
- (k) A senior administrative law judge will be paid by the employing agency the current rate of pay for the level at which the duties to be performed have been placed and at the lowest rate of the level that is nearest (when rounded up) to the highest previous grade and step, or level and rate, attained as an administrative law judge before retirement. An amount equal to the annuity allocable to the period of actual employment will be deducted from his or her pay and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

[52 FR 32403, Sept. 10, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 6210, Feb. 14, 1991]

Subpart C—Information Security Responsibilities for Employees who Manage or Use Federal Information Systems

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 4118; Pub. L. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899.

SOURCE: 69 FR 32836, June 14, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

§ 930.301 Information systems security awareness training program.

Each Executive Agency must develop a plan for Federal information systems security awareness and training and

(a) Identify employees with significant information security responsibilities and provide role-specific training in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards and guidance available on

the NIST Web site, http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/, as follows:

- (1) All users of Federal information systems must be exposed to security awareness materials at least annually. Users of Federal information systems include employees, contractors, students, guest researchers, visitors, and others who may need access to Federal information systems and applications.
- (2) Executives must receive training in information security basics and policy level training in security planning and management.
- (3) Program and functional managers must receive training in information security basics; management and implementation level training in security planning and system/application security management; and management and implementation level training in system/application life cycle management, risk management, and contingency planning.
- (4) Chief Information Officers (CIOs), IT security program managers, auditors, and other security-oriented personnel (e.g., system and network administrators, and system/application security officers) must receive training in information security basics and broad training in security planning, system and application security management, system/application life cycle management, risk management, and contingency planning.
- (5) IT function management and operations personnel must receive training in information security basics; management and implementation level training in security planning and system/application security management; and management and implementation level training in system/application life cycle management, risk management, and contingency planning.
- (b) Provide the Federal information systems security awareness material/exposure outlined in NIST guidance on IT security awareness and training to all new employees before allowing them access to the systems.
- (c) Provide information systems security refresher training for agency employees as frequently as determined necessary by the agency, based on the sensitivity of the information that the employees use or process.

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(d) Provide training whenever there is a significant change in the agency information system environment or procedures or when an employee enters a new position that requires additional role-specific training.

PART 950—SOLICITATION OF FED-ERAL CIVILIAN AND UNIFORMED SERVICE PERSONNEL FOR CON-TRIBUTIONS TO PRIVATE VOL-UNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

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AUTHORITY: E.O. 12353 (March 23, 1982), 47 FR 12785 (March 25, 1982). 3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 139. E.O. 12404 (February 10, 1983), 48 FR 6685 (February 15, 1983), Pub. L. 100–202, and Pub. L. 102–393 (5 U.S.C. 1101 Note).

SOURCE: 60 FR 57890, Nov. 24, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 950 appear at 71 FR 67283, Nov. 20, 2006.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§950.101 Definitions.

Administrative Expenses, PCFO Expenses, Campaign Expenses, or CFC Expenses means all documented expenses identified in the PCFO application relating to the conduct of a local CFC and approved by the LFCC in accordance with these regulations.

Campaign Period means generally a 24 month period beginning with the selection of a Principal Combined Fund Organization (PCFO) or renewal of the existing PCFO's agreement with a Local Federal Coordinating Committee (LFCC) and ending with the final disbursements to charitable organizations participating in a local campaign.

Charity List means the official list of charities approved by OPM and the LFCC for inclusion in the CFC within a given geographic solicitation area. The Charity List will consist of three parts: the National/International part, the International part, and the Local part. Organizations that provide services, benefits, assistance, or program activities in 15 or more different states or a foreign country can choose to be listed on either the International or National/International part, except for members of a federation, which must be listed with the federation. Organizations that provide services, benefits, assistance, or program activities in 15 or more different states but no foreign