

which are "U.S. Government approved," and accord an exemption to the applicant who applies for such verification and exemption, where appropriate, under this subparagraph.⁶

(11) If the export is solely for the use of American citizen employees of U.S. firms provided the U.S. firm certifies its overseas employee is a U.S. citizen and has a "need to know."⁷

(12) If the export is directly related to classified information, the export of which has been previously authorized to the same recipient, and does not disclose the details of design, production, or manufacture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war on the U.S. Munitions List.

(b) *Plant visits.* Except as restricted by the provisions of §126.01 of this subchapter:

(1) No license shall be required for the oral and visual disclosure of unclassified technical data during the course of a plant visit by foreign nationals provided the data [are] disclosed in connection with a classified plant visit or the visit has the approval of a U.S. Government agency having authority for the classification of information or material under Executive Order [12356], as amended, and other applicable Executive Orders, and the requirements of section V, paragraph [41(d)] of the Industrial Security Manual are met.

(2) No license shall be required for the documentary disclosure of unclassified technical data during the course of a plant visit by foreign nationals provided the document does not contain technical data as defined in §125.01 in excess of that released orally or visually during the visit, is within the terms of the approved visit request, and the person in the United States assures that the tech-

⁶Classified information may also be transmitted in direct support of and within the technical and/or product limitation of such verified U.S. Government approved projects without prior Department of State approval provided the U.S. party so certifies and complies with the requirements of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual relating to the transmission of such classified information (and any other requirements of cognizant U.S. Government departments or agencies).

⁷Classified information may also be exported to such certified American citizen employees without prior Department of State approval provided the U.S. party complies with the requirements of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual relating to the transmission of such classified information (and any other requirements of cognizant U.S. Government departments or agencies). Such technical data or information (classified or unclassified) shall not be released by oral, visual, or documentary means to any foreign person.

nical data will not be used, adopted for use, or disclosed to others for the purpose of manufacture or production without the prior approval of the Department of State in accordance with part 124 of this subchapter.

(3) No Department of State approval is required for the disclosure of oral and visual classified information during the course of a plant visit by foreign nationals provided the visit has been approved by the cognizant U.S. Defense agency and the requirements of section V, paragraph [41(d)] of the Defense Industrial Security Manual are met.

§250.9 Notice to accompany the dissemination of export-controlled technical data.

(a) Export of information contained herein, which includes, in some circumstances, release to foreign nationals within the United States, without first obtaining approval or license from the Department of State for items controlled by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), or the Department of Commerce for items controlled by the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), may constitute a violation of law.

(b) Under 22 U.S.C. 2778 the penalty for unlawful export of items or information controlled under the ITAR is up to 2 years imprisonment, or a fine of \$100,000, or both. Under 50 U.S.C., appendix 2410, the penalty for unlawful export of items or information controlled under the EAR is a fine of up to \$1,000,000, or five times the value of the exports, whichever is greater; or for an individual, imprisonment of up to 10 years, or a fine of up to \$250,000, or both.

(c) In accordance with your certification that establishes you as a "qualified U.S. contractor," unauthorized dissemination of this information is prohibited and may result in disqualification as a qualified U.S. contractor, and may be considered in determining your eligibility for future contracts with the Department of Defense.

(d) The U.S. Government assumes no liability for direct patent infringement, or contributory patent infringement or misuse of technical data.

(e) The U.S. Government does not warrant the adequacy, accuracy, currency, or completeness of the technical data.

(f) The U.S. Government assumes no liability for loss, damage, or injury resulting from manufacture or use for any purpose of any product, article, system, or material involving reliance upon any or all technical data furnished in response to the request for technical data.

(g) If the technical data furnished by the Government will be used for commercial manufacturing or other profit potential, a license for such use may be necessary. Any payments made in support of the request for data do not include or involve any license rights.

(h) A copy of this notice shall be provided with any partial or complete reproduction of these data that are provided to qualified U.S. contractors.

PART 252—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFSHORE MILITARY ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Sec.

- 252.1 Reissuance and purpose.
- 252.2 Applicability and scope.
- 252.3 Definitions.
- 252.4 Policy.
- 252.5 Responsibilities.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 52 FR 39222, Oct. 21, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 252.1 Reissuance and purpose.

This part reissues 32 CFR part 252 to update policies and procedures for the use of offshore areas by the Department of Defense. It shall serve as the basis for a comprehensive Offshore Military Activities Program.

§ 252.2 Applicability and scope.

This part:

(a) Applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments (including their National Guard and Reserve components), the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS), and the Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "DoD Components").

(b) Concerns the use of offshore areas for military purposes. It does not limit the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Navy assigned under 33 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*

§ 252.3 Definitions.

Offshore areas. The submerged land areas defined in 43 U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.* and 43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.* and the adjacent waters affected by the use of those submerged lands.

Offshore Military Activities Program. The program established to implement DoD policies and procedures for those activities, operations, and installations that require an offshore environment and that may impact on offshore areas.

Outer Continental Shelf. All submerged lands lying seaward and outside of the area of lands beneath navigable waters as defined in section 2 of 43 U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.*, and of which the subsoil and seabed appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction and control.

State-owned Offshore Submerged Lands. Coastal portions of lands beneath navigable waters, as defined in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act.

§ 252.4 Policy.

(a) It is DoD policy to support the principle that lands composing the Outer Continental Shelf and state-owned offshore areas shall be used in the best interest of the United States. Therefore, it is DoD policy for the use of offshore areas to be shared with non-military interests whenever they can be accommodated.

(b) The Secretaries of Defense and the Interior have agreed on procedures for resolving conflicts over joint use of offshore areas for military and mineral exploration or developmental purposes. In carrying out negotiations with elements of the Department of the Interior (DoI), the Department of Defense shall be guided by this agreement when appropriate.

(c) If a coastal state determines that the mineral potential of off-shore areas being used or proposed to be used for military purposes must be explored or developed, DoD shall endeavor to accommodate joint military and commercial use of those areas. If compatible joint use is not economically or militarily feasible, DoD shall seek agreement with the coastal state to exclude conflict areas from its leasing program.