

employee continues to be entitled to continued coverage under part 353 of this chapter.

6. In § 890.304 paragraph (a)(1) is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1)(vi) and adding two new paragraphs (a)(1)(vii) and (viii) to read as follows:

§ 890.304 Termination of enrollment.

- (a) * * *
- (1) * * *

(vi) The day he or she is separated, furloughed, or placed on leave of absence to serve in the uniformed services under conditions entitling him or her to benefits under part 353 of this chapter for the purpose of performing duty not limited to 30 days or less, provided the employee elects, in writing to have the enrollment so terminated.

(vii) For an employee who separates to serve in the uniformed services under conditions entitling him or her to benefits under part 353 of this chapter for the purpose of performing duty not limited to 30 days or less, the date that is 18 months after the date that the absence to serve in the uniformed services began or the date entitlement to benefits under part 353 of this chapter ends, whichever is earlier, unless the enrollment is terminated under paragraph (a)(1)(vi) of this section.

(viii) For an employee who is furloughed or placed on leave of absence under conditions entitling him or her to benefits under part 353 of this chapter, the date that is 18 months after the date that the absence to serve in the uniformed services began or the date entitlement to benefits under part 353 of this chapter ends, whichever is earlier, but not earlier than the date the enrollment would otherwise terminate under paragraph (a)(1)(v) of this section.

* * * * *

7. In § 890.305 paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 890.305 Reinstatement of enrollment after military service.

(a) The enrollment of an employee or annuitant whose enrollment was terminated under § 890.304(a)(1)(vi), (vii) or (viii) or § 890.304(b)(4)(iii) is automatically reinstated on the day the employee is restored to a civilian position under the provisions of part 353 of this chapter or on the day the annuitant is separated from the uniformed services, as the case may be.

* * * * *

8. In § 890.501 paragraph (e) is revised and two new paragraphs (f) and (g) are added to read as follows:

§ 890.501 Government contributions.

* * * * *

(e) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the employing office must make a contribution for an employee for each pay period during which the enrollment continues.

(f) Temporary employees enrolled under 5 U.S.C. 8906a must pay the full subscription charge including the Government contribution. Employees with provisional appointments under § 316.403 are not considered to be enrolled under 5 U.S.C. 8906a for the purpose of this paragraph.

(g) The Government contribution for an employee who enters the uniformed services and whose enrollment continues under § 890.303(i) ceases after 365 days in nonpay status.

9. In § 890.502 paragraph (g) is revised to read as follows:

§ 890.502 Employee withholdings and contributions.

* * * * *

(g) *Uniformed services.* (1) except as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, an employee whose coverage continues under section 890.303(i) is responsible for payment of the employee share of the cost of enrollment for every pay period for which the enrollment continues for the first 365 days of continued coverage as set forth under paragraph (b) of this section. For coverage that continues after 365 days in nonpay status, the employee must pay, on a current basis, the full subscription charge, including both the employee and Government shares, plus an additional 2 percent of the full subscription charge.

(2) Payment of the employee's share of the cost of enrollment is waived for the first 365 days of continued coverage in the case of an employee whose coverage continues under § 890.303(e) following furlough or placement on leave of absence under the provisions of part 353 of this chapter or under § 890.303(i) if the employee was ordered to active duty before September 1, 1995 under section 672, 673b, 674, 675, or 688 of title 10, United States Code, in support of Operation Desert Storm.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 95-21571 Filed 8-31-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Part 329

[INS No. 1404-95]

RIN 1115-AC34

Amendment of Filing Deadline for Naturalization for Philippine Veterans of World War II Based Upon Active Duty Service in the United States Armed Forces During Specified Periods of Hostilities

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the date previously published in the Federal Register as the final date applications must be received by the Service in order to be considered applications for naturalization under section 405 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1990. This rule is necessary to correct an oversight in the calculation of the filing deadline and to ensure that Philippine veterans of World War II who missed the originally published filing deadline are afforded the opportunity for naturalization under this provision.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: W.R. Tillifson, Adjudications Officer, Adjudications Division, Naturalization and Special Projects Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., room 3214, Washington, DC 20536, telephone 202-514-5014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under current regulations, the final date applications had to be received by the Service in order to be considered under section 405 of the Immigration Act of 1990, Public Law No. 101-649, was February 2, 1995. The correct date should have been February 3, 1995. Accordingly, 8 CFR 329.5 is being amended to reflect the correct final date for filing. Philippine veterans of World War II who failed to file applications on February 2, 1995, but filed applications on February 3, 1995, will be considered for naturalization under section 405 of the Immigration Act of 1990.

The Service's immediate implementation of this rule as a final rule is based on the "good cause" exception found at 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This rule simply corrects the filing deadline for section 405 applications thereby benefitting applicants who were denied consideration for failure to apply by the February 2, 1995, deadline.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), has reviewed this regulation and by approving it certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule simply corrects the filing deadline for 405 applications thereby benefitting applicants who were denied consideration for failure to apply by the February 2, 1995 deadline. This amendment has no financial impact on applicants eligible under this provision.

Executive Order 12866

This rule is not considered by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review, and the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review process under section 6(a)(3)(A).

Executive Order 12612

The regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Executive Order 12606

The Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service certifies that she has assessed this rule in light of the criteria in Executive Order 12606 and has determined that it will not have a significant negative impact on family well-being.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 329

Armed Forces, Citizenship and Naturalization, Veterans.

According, part 329 of chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 329—SPECIAL CLASSES OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE NATURALIZED: NATURALIZATION BASED UPON ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS OF HOSTILITIES

1. The authority citation for part 329 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1440, 1443.

§ 329.5 [Amended]

2. In § 329.5, paragraph (e) is amended by revising the date: "February 2, 1995" to read: "February 3, 1995"

Dated: August 25, 1995.

Doris Meissner,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[FR Doc. 95-21689 Filed 8-31-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Institute of Standards and Technology****15 CFR Part 275**

[Docket No. 950808205-5205-01]

RIN 0693-XX11

Policies and Procedures Governing the Appearance of NIST Employees as Witnesses in Private Litigation

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards (NIST) hereby removes 15 CFR Part 275 which sets forth policies and procedures governing the appearance of NIST employees as witnesses in private litigation. This action is taken in keeping with the goals of the National Performance Review and in order to comply with recent Executive Orders that address regulatory reforms. Part 275 is removed because it is out of date and unnecessary.

The policies and procedures to be followed with respect to the testimony of all Department of Commerce employees regarding official matters, and the production of Department documents in legal proceedings is set forth at 15 CFR Part 15a.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Rubin, 301-975-2803.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 4, 1995, as part of the President's Regulatory Reform Initiative, the President directed agencies to conduct a page-by-page review of all regulations and eliminate or revise those that are outdated or otherwise in need of reform. After conducting a review of the NIST regulations, it was determined that 15 CFR Part 275 was outdated and should be removed because 15 CFR Part 15a sets forth current Department policies with respect to the testimony of employees regarding official matters, and the production of Department documents in legal proceedings.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 275

Administrative practice and procedure, Courts, Government employees.

PART 275—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

Accordingly, under authority of Sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 277, 15 CFR part 275 is removed and reserved.

Dated: August 28, 1995.

Samuel Kramer,

Associate Director.

[FR Doc. 95-21734 Filed 8-31-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**16 CFR Part 600****Statement of General Policy or Interpretation; Commentary on the Fair Credit Reporting Act**

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final amendment to commentary.

SUMMARY: The Commission is amending its Commentary on the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), 16 CFR part 600, to state that the FCRA does not require the disclosure of "risk scores" to consumers by consumer reporting agencies. This action responds to comments the Commission and its staff received from the public in response to its **Federal Register** publication on June 17, 1994.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 1, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Federal Trade Commission; Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clarke Brinckerhoff, Attorney, Division of Credit Practices, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, 202-326-3208.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background and Chronology**

Section 609(a)(1) of the FCRA requires each credit bureau to disclose to a properly identified consumer "(t)he nature and substance of all information (except medical information) in its files on the consumer at the time of the request" by the consumer for such disclosure. A risk score is a statistical assessment of the data in the consumer's file that a credit bureau can provide to its customer. Credit bureaus did not provide such scores until the late 1980's, and thus they were not contemplated, when the FCRA was enacted in 1970.