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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 532

RIN 3206-AG93

Prevailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of Guaynabo-San Juan, PR, Nonappropriated Fund Wage Area

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management is issuing interim regulations to redefine the Guaynabo-San Juan, Puerto Rico, nonappropriated fund Federal Wage System wage area by adding Salinas Municipality as an area of application for pay-setting purposes. No employee's wage rate will be reduced as a result of this change.

DATES: This interim rule becomes effective on October 4, 1995.

Comments must be received by November 3, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send or deliver comments to Donald J. Winstead, Assistant Director for Compensation Policy, Human Resources Systems Services, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Room 6H31, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415, or FAX: (202) 606-0824.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Shields, (202) 606-2848.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Defense (DOD) notified the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) that the Camp Santiago Army and Air Force Exchange Service employs nine Federal Wage System (FWS) nonappropriated fund (NAF) workers in Salinas Municipality, Puerto Rico. With the consensus approval of the DOD Wage Committee, DOD recommended that Salinas Municipality

be added to the area of application of the Guaynabo-San Juan, Puerto Rico, NAF wage area.

Salinas Municipality is not presently defined to a wage area for NAF pay-setting purposes and does not meet the regulatory criteria for establishing a new NAF wage area under 5 CFR 532.219. Thus, Salinas Municipality must be defined as an area of application to an existing wage area.

There is only one NAF wage area for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands—the Guaynabo-San Juan, Puerto Rico, NAF wage area. It currently has two survey municipalities in Puerto Rico and an area of application made up to six Puerto Rico municipalities and two islands of the U.S. Virgin Islands. There are no alternative NAF wage areas to which Salinas Municipality could be defined, given the large separation between the island of Puerto Rico and mainland NAF wage areas. With this change, the wage rates of the nine NAF employees covered would continue to be set using the Guaynabo-San Juan wage schedule.

The Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee reviewed this recommendation and by consensus recommended approval.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), I find that good cause exists for waiving the general notice of proposed rulemaking. Also, pursuant to section 553(d)(3) of title 5, United States Code, I find that good cause exists for making this rule effective in less than 30 days. The notice is being waived and the regulation is being made effective in less than 30 days so that the positions of these employees will be included within an FWS wage area and appropriate wage rates authorized for their pay.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they affect only Federal agencies and employees.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 532

Administrative practice and procedure, Freedom of information, Government employees, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Wages.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.
Lorraine A. Green,
Deputy Director.

Accordingly, OPM is amending 5 CFR part 532 as follows:

PART 532—PREVAILING RATE SYSTEMS

1. The authority citation for part 532 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5346; § 532.707 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552.

Appendix D to Subpart B of Part 532 [Amended]

2. Appendix D to subpart B is amended by revising the list for Guaynabo-San Juan, Puerto Rico, to read as follows:

Appendix D to Subpart B of Part 532—
Nonappropriated Fund Wage and
Survey Areas

* * * * *

Puerto Rico

Guaynabo-San Juan

Survey area

Puerto Rico: (municipalities)

Guaynabo
San Juan

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Puerto Rico: (municipalities)

Aguadilla
Isabela
Ponce
Salinas
Toa Baja
Ceiba
Vieques

U.S. Virgin Islands:

St. Croix
St. Thomas

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 95-24637 Filed 10-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-01-M

5 CFR Parts 870, 871, 872, and 874

RIN 3206-AG68

Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program: Assignment of Life Insurance

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Interim regulations with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is issuing interim regulations to implement section 4 of Public Law 103-336, which amended the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) law to provide that all Federal employees and former employees could irrevocably assign ownership of their life insurance coverage to someone else. Previously, only judges could assign ownership of their insurance.

DATES: These interim regulations are effective November 3, 1995. Comments must be received on or before November 3, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Lucretia F. Myers, Assistant Director for Insurance Programs, Retirement and Insurance Service, Office of Personnel Management, P.O. Box 57, Washington, DC 20044; or deliver to OPM, Room 3451, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC; or FAX to (202) 606-0633.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Sears (202) 606-0004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public Law 103-336, enacted October 3, 1994, amended the FEGLI law to provide that all insured Federal employees and former employees may irrevocably assign ownership of their FEGLI coverage to someone else. Previously, the right to assign ownership was limited to judges. These interim regulations amend current regulations to expand their application to all insured Federal employees, annuitants, and compensationers. In addition, the interim regulations address issues that affect employees, annuitants, or compensationers, but do not affect judges.

Under these interim regulations, insured persons may irrevocably assign their life insurance coverage, except for accidental dismemberment insurance and family optional insurance, to one or more individuals, corporations, or trustees. When a person has more than one type of assignable insurance (for example, basic life insurance, standard optional insurance, and additional optional insurance) he or she must assign all of the insurance, not just a portion of it. The insured person may assign ownership to more than one individual, corporation, or trustee. In making an assignment to multiple assignees, the insured person must specify the percentage of the total value of the insurance that is to be owned by each assignee.

An insured person who elects a Living Benefit cannot assign the balance of his or her insurance, nor can an insured person who assigns his or her insurance elect a Living Benefit.

When the assignment is made, the assignee assumes most of the rights related to the insurance, including the right to cancel all insurance, to cancel or reduce optional insurance, to designate beneficiaries, and to convert the insurance to a private policy when the FEGLI coverage terminates for a reason other than cancellation. The insured person retains the right to increase coverage, but cannot reduce or cancel it.

An assignment automatically cancels any designation of beneficiary the insured person might have made, and the insured person no longer has the right to designate a beneficiary. Instead, the assignee assumes the right to designate beneficiaries. Although the assignee is automatically the beneficiary if he or she does not designate a beneficiary, the assignee may designate himself or herself as beneficiary and name another person as contingent beneficiary to receive the insurance benefits if the assignee dies before the insured person. If the assignee does not designate a contingent beneficiary and dies before the insured person, the life insurance is payable to the deceased assignee's estate when the insured person dies. Reopening the deceased assignee's estate years after the assignee's death can cause difficulties for the heirs. By naming a contingent beneficiary, the assignee can simplify payment of the life insurance.

Previously, the regulations permitted legally appointed guardians of assignees to designate beneficiaries on behalf of the assignee. We have discontinued this provision in the interim regulations in order to conform to the regulations applicable to designations of beneficiary made by Federal employees and annuitants (5 CFR 870.902). These regulations do not provide for designations of beneficiary made by legally appointed guardians on behalf of Federal employees and annuitants.

Under the FEGLI law, an employee who retires or receives compensation from the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs and meets certain length-of-participation requirements may continue life insurance coverage as an annuitant or compensationner unless he or she converts it to a private policy. These interim regulations provide that, if the employee had assigned the insurance, the assignee assumes the right to convert the insurance when the insured employee becomes an annuitant or compensationner. If there are multiple assignees, some may choose to convert and some may choose to allow the insurance to continue while the insured person is receiving annuity or

compensation payments. In this case, the amount each assignee can convert is determined by the assignee's share of the total value of the insurance.

However, the amount of each type of insurance continued is determined by the total percentage of the shares of the assignees who choose continued coverage. For example, if two assignees, each having a 25 percent share in the ownership of the total insurance amount consisting of basic life and standard optional, chose to continue coverage while the other assignees chose to convert, 50 percent of the value of the basic life and 50 percent of the value of the standard optional would be continued. Although the assignees own a share of the total value of the insurance, it is necessary to distinguish between the types of insurance in order to apply premiums and reduction factors during retirement.

An insured person who retires or receives compensation under circumstances that allow continued life insurance coverage retains the right, at the time of retirement, to choose to maintain more than the minimum post-retirement basic life insurance coverage than is provided through the 75 percent reduction after age 65. That is, when a retiree reaches age 65, basic life insurance begins to reduce at a rate of 2 percent per month until it reaches 25 percent of its value at the time the person retired (a 75 percent reduction) unless, at the time of retirement, the person chose to pay an extra premium for a reduction of only 50 percent or no reduction at all. Compensationers' basic life insurance is affected in the same way and they have the same opportunity to elect more than the minimum post-retirement basic life insurance coverage. Assignees cannot make the initial election of a lesser reduction, but if the insured person elects 50 percent or no reduction, the assignee can later cancel that election. When an election of 50 percent or no reduction is cancelled, the reduction percentage reverts to 75 percent.

After making an assignment, the insured person continues to pay the premiums for the insurance through withholdings from pay, annuity, or compensation. However, if the insured person is retired under the Federal Employees Retirement System and the annuity is too small to cover the premiums, either the insured person or the assignee(s) may pay the premiums directly to the retirement system.

FEGLI insurance terminates when an employee separates from his or her position, at the end of 12 months in nonpay status, or when the employee is transferred to a position in which he or

she is not eligible for life insurance coverage. The employee then has a 31-day temporary extension of coverage during which he or she can convert to an individual policy. If the employee has assigned ownership of the insurance, the assignee, not the employee, has the right to convert the insurance to an individual policy on the employee's life. When there are multiple assignees, each assignee can independently convert his or her share of the total insurance amount.

The assignment itself terminates 31 days after the insurance terminates unless the employee returns to a position in which the life insurance resumes before the 31-day period expires. If the employee returns to such a position after the 31-day period, the assignment does not resume. To assign ownership of the life insurance acquired with the new employment, the employee must again execute an assignment form.

In the FEGLI Program, when an annuitant is reemployed in the Federal service in a position in which he or she continues to receive the annuity and is eligible for life insurance coverage, any basic life insurance, standard optional insurance, and family optional insurance the person has as an annuitant is suspended and the person becomes covered as an employee. The additional optional insurance the person has as an annuitant remains in force unless the person chooses to have the coverage as an employee instead. The interim regulations provide that a reemployed annuitant who had previously assigned ownership of his or her life insurance retains the right to make the election concerning the additional optional insurance; however, all insurance the person has, whether as an annuitant or as an employee, is subject to the existing assignment.

Waiver of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Pursuant to section 553(b)(3)(B) of title 5 of the U.S. Code, I find that good cause exists for waiving the general notice of rulemaking because these regulations implement Section 4 of Public Law 103-336, which was effective October 3, 1994. Employees and employing offices need to have these regulations in place as soon as possible. Therefore, it is in the public interest not to issue proposed regulations.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they primarily affect Federal

employees, annuitants, and compensationers.

List of Subjects

5 CFR Part 870

Administrative practice and procedure, Government employees, Hostages, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Life insurance, Retirement.

5 CFR Parts 871 and 872

Administrative practice and procedure, Government employees, Life insurance, Retirement.

5 CFR Part 874

Government employees, Life insurance, Retirement.

Office of Personnel Management.

James B. King,

Director.

Accordingly, OPM is amending 5 CFR parts 870, 871, 872, and 874 as follows:

PART 870—BASIC LIFE INSURANCE

1. The authority citation for part 870 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8716; § 870.202(c) also issued under 5 U.S.C. 7701(b)(2); subpart J also issued under sec. 599C of Pub. L. 101-513, 104 Stat. 2064, as amended.

2. In § 870.601, paragraph (g) is added to read as follows:

§ 870.601 Eligibility for life insurance.

* * * * *

(g) Judges retiring under 28 U.S.C. 371 (a) and (b), 28 U.S.C. 372(a), and 26 U.S.C. 7447 are considered employees under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance law. Insurance for these judges continues without interruption or diminution upon retirement.

3. In § 870.701, paragraph (e) is added to read as follows:

§ 870.701 Eligibility for life insurance.

* * * * *

(e) Judges retiring under 28 U.S.C. 371 (a) and (b), 28 U.S.C. 372(a), and 26 U.S.C. 7447 are considered employees under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance law. Insurance for these judges continues without interruption or diminution upon retirement. The amount of basic insurance for a judge who elects to receive compensation in lieu of annuity is computed in accordance with § 870.702 of this part.

4. In § 870.801, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 870.801 Assignments.

(a) An insured individual may irrevocably assign ownership of his or her life insurance coverage to one or more individuals, corporations, or

trustees. Part 874 of this chapter describes how an insured individual may assign all incidents of ownership (except family optional insurance and accidental dismemberment insurance) to another person, corporation, or trustee. Part 874 also describes the effects of such assignment, procedures for making an assignment, and related matters.

* * * * *

PART 871—STANDARD OPTIONAL LIFE INSURANCE

1. The authority citation for part 871 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8716.

2. Section 871.701 is revised to read as follows:

§ 871.701 Assignments.

An insured individual may irrevocably assign ownership of his or her life insurance coverage to one or more individuals, corporations, or trustees. Part 874 of this chapter describes how an insured individual may assign all incidents of ownership (except family optional insurance and accidental dismemberment insurance) to another person, corporation, or trustee. Part 874 also describes the effects of such assignment, procedures for making an assignment, and related matters.

PART 872—ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL LIFE INSURANCE

1. The authority citation for part 872 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8716.

2. Section § 872.701 is revised to read as follows:

§ 872.701 Assignments.

An insured individual may irrevocably assign ownership of his or her life insurance coverage to one or more individuals, corporations, or trustees. Part 874 of this chapter describes how an insured individual may assign all incidents of ownership (except family optional insurance and accidental dismemberment insurance) to another person, corporation, or trustee. Part 874 also describes the effects of such assignment, procedures for making an assignment, and related matters.

PART 874—ASSIGNMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE

Part 874 is revised to read as follows:

Subpart A—Definitions of Terms

Sec. 874.101 Definitions.

Subpart B—Coverage

- 874.201 Assignments permitted.
 874.202 Rights of the assignee.
 874.203 Rights of the insured individual after assignment.

Subpart C—Assignment Procedures

- 874.301 Making an assignment.
 874.302 Effective date of the assignment.
 874.303 Notification of current address.
 874.304 Reconsideration.

Subpart D—Amount of Insurance and Withholdings and Contributions

- 874.401 Amount of Insurance.
 874.402 Withholdings and contributions.

Subpart E—Termination and Conversion

- 874.501 Termination.
 874.502 Eligibility to convert.
 874.503 Rates for converted insurance.
 874.504 Notification of conversion rights.

Subpart F—Designations of Beneficiary

- 874.601 Designations and changes of beneficiary.

Subpart G—Annuitants and Compensationers

- 874.701 Annuitants and compensationers.
 874.702 Reemployed annuitants.
 Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8716.

Subpart A—Definitions of Terms**§ 874.101 Definitions.**

The terms defined under § 870.104 of this chapter have the same meanings in this part.

Subpart B—Coverage**§ 874.201 Assignments permitted.**

(a) An insured individual may irrevocably assign ownership of life insurance coverage to one or more individuals, corporations, or trustees. An insured individual may assign ownership of basic life insurance, standard optional life insurance, and additional optional life insurance coverage, but may not assign ownership of family optional insurance or accidental dismemberment coverage. If an insured individual owns more than one assignable type of insurance, he or she must assign all the assignable insurance. An insured individual cannot assign only a portion of assignable insurance.

(b) An insured individual may not name contingent assignees in case the primary assignee dies before the insured individual.

(c) If the insurance is assigned to two or more individuals, corporations, or trustees, the insured individual must specify percentage shares, rather than dollar amounts or types of insurance, to go to each assignee.

(d) Once assigned, the value of the insurance increases or decreases according to any automatic increase or

decrease in the value of the coverage as provided for in parts 870, 871, and 872 of this chapter.

(e) An insured individual who has elected a Living Benefit under subpart K of part 870 of this chapter may not assign his or her insurance coverage and an insured individual who has assigned his or her insurance coverage may not elect a Living Benefit.

§ 874.202 Rights of the assignee.

(a) An insured individual who assigns ownership of insurance continues to be the insured individual, but the assignee assumes the rights of an insured individual, except as provided in § 874.203 of this part.

(b) The assignee assumes all rights to waive or decline insurance under this chapter according to the provisions of §§ 870.204, 871.204, and 872.204 of this chapter. When the insurance is assigned to two or more individuals, corporations, or trustees, all assignees must agree to waive or decline the insurance. A waiver of the basic insurance in accordance with the provisions of § 870.204 of this chapter terminates all insurance under this chapter and terminates the assignment under this part.

(c) The assignee may not elect a Living Benefit under subpart K of part 870 of this chapter.

(d) The right of the assignee to designate beneficiaries is set forth in subpart F of this part.

(e) The rights of the assignee when the insured individual retires or becomes a compensationer are set forth in subpart G of this part.

§ 874.203 Rights of the insured individual after assignment.

(a) The right to increase insurance coverage remains with the insured individual and does not transfer to the assignee. If the insured individual who has made an assignment later elects increased insurance under § 871.205 or § 872.205 of this chapter, or during an open enrollment period, the increased insurance is considered covered by the existing assignment.

(b) The rights of an insured individual who assigns his or her life insurance and later retires are set forth in subpart G of this part.

Subpart C—Assignment Procedures**§ 874.301 Making an assignment.**

To assign insurance, the insured individual must complete and submit to the employing office a signed and witnessed assignment form (RI 76-10) indicating the intent to irrevocably assign all assignable incidents of ownership in the insurance.

§ 874.302 Effective date of the assignment.

An assignment under this part is effective on the date the employing office receives the properly completed, signed, and witnessed assignment form.

§ 874.303 Notification of current address.

Each assignee is responsible for keeping the insured individual's employing office advised of his or her current address.

§ 874.304 Reconsideration.

An insured individual or an assignee may request the employing agency to reconsider an employing office's initial determination denying an entitlement related to assignments. The rules and procedures under §§ 870.102 and 870.103 are applicable to this part, subject to the withholdings and contributions under § 874.402 of this part.

Subpart D—Amount of Insurance and Withholdings and Contributions**§ 874.401 Amount of insurance.**

The amount of insurance is based on the insured individual's basic pay as specified in subpart C of parts 870, 871, and 872 of this chapter.

§ 874.402 Withholdings and contributions.

(a) Subject to the provisions of subpart D of parts 870, 871, and 872 of this chapter, premium payments for assigned insurance are withheld from the pay, annuity, or compensation of the covered individual.

(b) Assignees of insured individuals who are retired under the Federal Employees Retirement System and whose annuities are too low to cover the life insurance premiums may make the direct premium payments described in §§ 870.401(j), 871.401(i), and 872.401(i) of this chapter if the annuitant declines to make direct payment. In such cases, the retirement system must notify the assignees. In the case of multiple assignees, each assignee who chooses to make direct payment is responsible for the percentage of the total premium representing his or her portion of the insurance.

(c) When the amount of insurance continued under § 874.701(d) is not an even multiple of \$1,000, withholding is based on the amount of insurance rounded to the next lower thousand.

Subpart E—Termination and Conversion**§ 874.501 Termination.**

(a) Assigned insurance terminates under the conditions stated in subpart E of parts 870, 871, and 872 of this chapter.

(b) The assignment terminates 31 days after the insurance terminates, unless the covered individual is reemployed in or returns to a position in which he or she is entitled to coverage under this chapter before the expiration of the 31-day period following termination of insurance.

§ 874.502 Eligibility to convert.

(a) When an insured individual's insurance terminates under the conditions set forth in subpart E of parts 870, 871, and 872 of this chapter, an assignee has the right to convert all or a portion of his or her group life insurance to an individual policy on the insured individual. The conditions specified in subpart E of those parts apply to assignees who elect to convert.

(b) When insurance is assigned to more than one assignee, each assignee has the right to convert all or part of his or her share of the insurance. Except as provided in § 874.701 of this part, any assignee who does not convert loses all interest in the insurance.

(c) When multiple assignees convert the assigned insurance to individual policies on the insured individual in accordance with this subpart, the maximum amount of insurance each assignee can convert is determined by the assignee's share of total insurance under this chapter. If such amount is not a multiple of \$1,000, it is rounded up to the next thousand dollars.

§ 874.503 Rates for converted insurance.

Rates for converted life insurance are based on the insured individual's age and class of risk at the time the conversion policy is issued.

§ 874.504 Notification of conversion rights.

The employing office must notify each assignee of his or her conversion right at the time the assigned group insurance terminates.

Subpart F—Designations of Beneficiary

§ 874.601 Designations and changes of beneficiary.

(a) An assignment automatically cancels an insured individual's prior designation of beneficiary.

(b) Each assignee may designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to receive insurance proceeds upon the death of the insured individual. An assignee may designate himself or herself as the primary beneficiary and name some other person(s) as contingent beneficiary(ies) to receive insurance benefits in the event that the assignee predeceases the insured individual.

(c) Assigned insurance is paid to an assignee's estate if the assignee

predeceases the insured individual and—

(1) The assignee did not reassign the insurance,

(2) The assignee did not designate a beneficiary, or

(3) The assignee's designated beneficiary predeceased the insured individual.

(d) The provisions of § 870.902 of this chapter apply to designations of beneficiary filed by assignees.

Subpart G—Annuitants and Compensationers

§ 874.701 Annuitants and compensationers.

(a) If an insured individual assigns basic insurance coverage under this chapter and later becomes eligible to continue such coverage while receiving annuity or workers' compensation as provided under § 870.601(a) or § 870.701(a) of this chapter, the insured individual may, at the time he or she becomes eligible to continue such insurance as an annuitant or compensationner, elect increased lifetime basic insurance coverage as provided in § 870.601(c) (3) and (4) or § 870.701(c) (3) and (4) of this chapter.

(b) After the insured individual has made an election as described in paragraph (a) of this section, the assignee (or, in cases of multiple assignees, all of the assignees acting together) may, at any time, elect to cancel the annuitant's or compensationner's election of increased lifetime basic insurance as provided in § 870.601(c) or § 870.701(c) of this chapter.

(c) When multiple assignees have been named and, at the time the insured individual becomes eligible for continued coverage as an annuitant under §§ 870.601, 871.501, and/or 872.501 of this chapter, some assignees choose to convert their portions and others choose to have their portions of insurance continued during the insured individual's retirement, the amount of each type of continued insurance is the total percentage of the shares of the assignees who choose to continue the coverage.

(d) When multiple assignees have been named and, at the time the insured individual becomes eligible for continued coverage as a compensationner under §§ 870.701, 871.501, and/or 872.501 of this chapter, some assignees choose to convert their portions of the insurance and others choose to have their portions continued while the insured individual is receiving compensation, the amount of each type of continued insurance is determined by

the total percentage of the shares of the assignees who choose to continue the coverage.

§ 874.702 Reemployed annuitants.

(a) The right of a reemployed annuitant to elect additional optional coverage as an employee rather than as an annuitant under § 872.604 remains with the insured individual and does not transfer to the assignee.

(b) When an annuitant who has assigned his or her insurance is reemployed in a position in which he or she is entitled to life insurance coverage, the coverage he or she acquires as a reemployed annuitant is subject to the existing assignment.

[FR Doc. 95-24666 Filed 10-3-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

7 CFR Part 1443

RIN 0560-AE39

Cottonseed Purchase Program

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule removes obsolete regulations pertaining to the cottonseed purchase program. The cottonseed purchase program has not been in effect since 1969. This action is being taken as part of the National Performance Review program to eliminate unnecessary regulations and improve those that remain in force.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 4, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bradley Karmen, Consolidated Farm Service Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, room 3746-S, P.O. Box 2415, Washington, DC 20013-2415 or call 202-720-7923.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Order 12866

This rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and therefore has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

It has been determined that the Regulatory Flexibility Act is not applicable to this final rule since the CCC is not required by 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other provision of law to publish a notice of final rulemaking with respect to the subject matter of these determinations.