§ 31.3121(a)(2)–(1)(d)(3) for payments made on or after December 15, 2005, or

Mark E. Matthews,
Deputy Commissioner of Services and Enforcement.

Approved: December 1, 2005.

Eric Solomon,
Acting Deputy Assistant of the Treasury (Tax Policy).

BILLING CODE 4830–01–U

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PRIVACY COMPACT COUNCIL

28 CFR Part 906
[NCPPP 113]

Outsourcing of Noncriminal Justice Administrative Functions


ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Compact Council, established pursuant to the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Act of 1998 (Compact), is adopting, as a final rule, without change, an interim final rule which permits the outsourcing of noncriminal justice administrative functions involving access to criminal history record information (CHRI). Procedures established to permit outsourcing are required to conform with the Compact Council’s interpretation of Articles IV and V of the Compact.

DATES: This rule is effective December 15, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Donna M. Uzzell, Compact Council Chairman, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 2331 Phillips Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32308–5333, telephone number (850) 410–7100.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Compact, 42 U.S.C. 14616, establishes uniform standards and processes for the interstate and Federal-State exchange of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes. The Compact was approved by the Congress on October 9, 1998, (Pub. L. 105–251) and became effective on April 28, 1999, when ratified by the second state. Article VI of the Compact provides for a Compact Council that has the authority to promulgate rules and procedures governing the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III) System for noncriminal justice purposes. On December 16, 2004, the Compact Council published in the Federal Register, 69 FR 75243, an interim final rule with request for comments. This rule permits a third party to perform noncriminal justice administrative functions relating to the processing of CRHI maintained in the III System, subject to appropriate controls, when acting as an agent for a governmental agency or other authorized recipient of CHRI. Published in a notice elsewhere in today’s edition of the Federal Register is the Security and Management Control Outsourcing Standard which establishes the appropriate controls.

II. Discussion of Comments on the Interim Final Rule

The 60-day comment period for the interim final rule closed on February 14, 2005. Two comments were received from a state agency. The first comment concerned section 906.2(b). The state agency questioned the clarity of what specifically was contemplated in the exceptions to the provision that contractors, agencies, or organizations shall not be permitted to have terminal access to the III System and suggested further explanation or examples of what situations would permit contractors to have direct terminal access to the III System. The Compact, at Article V (c), provides “Direct access to the National Identification Index by entities other than the FBI and State criminal history record repositories shall not be permitted for noncriminal justice purposes” and 42 U.S.C. 14614(b) provides that “Nothing in the Compact shall interfere in any manner with—(1) access, direct or otherwise, to records pursuant to—(the various laws specified in that section) or (2) any direct access to Federal criminal history records authorized by law.” Therefore, authorized agencies (i.e., FBI, state repositories, and certain agencies performing the background checks authorized under 42 U.S.C. 14614(b)) require direct access to III in order to perform their authorized functions. Although these agencies may choose not to outsource these functions, the exception language in the rule was intended to not prohibit that option.

The second comment questioned whether the Outsourcing Rule has any affect on a specific provision of the Security Clearance Information Act (SCIA) (5 U.S.C. 9101) which authorizes a State criminal history record repository to require that fingerprints accumulated on a SCIA record check request if certain requirements are met. Pursuant to the SCIA, the six covered federal agencies may have direct terminal access to the III to conduct record checks of individuals being considered for assignment or retention in a position with access to classified information, a critical or sensitive position, a position of public trust, etc. The SCIA also provides that “Such a request to a State criminal history record repository shall be accompanied by the fingerprints of the individual who is the subject of the request if required by State law and if the repository uses the fingerprints in an automated fingerprint identification system.” Accordingly, the Outsourcing Rule has no impact on this SCIA provision nor does the rule affect the state law requiring fingerprints for use in conducting a state automated fingerprint identification system record check for such purposes.

The Compact Council did not believe that any changes to the rule were necessary based on the comments; therefore, the interim final rule is being adopted as final without change.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 906

Administrative practice and procedure, Intergovernmental relations, Law Enforcement, Privacy.

PART 906—OUTSOURCING OF NONCRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

Accordingly, the interim final rule adding part 906 which was published at 69 FR 75243 on December 16, 2004, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: November 23, 2005.

Donna M. Uzzell,
Compact Council Chairman.

BILLING CODE 4140–02–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

29 CFR Parts 4022 and 4044


AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

benefits under terminating single-employer plans. This final rule amends the regulations to adopt interest assumptions for plans with valuation dates in January 2006. Interest assumptions are also published on the PBGC’s Web site (http://www.pbgc.gov).

DATES: Effective January 1, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine B. Klon, Attorney, Legislative and Regulatory Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005, 202–326–4024. (TTY/TDD users may call the Federal relay service toll-free at 1–800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4024.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The PBGC’s regulations prescribe actuarial assumptions— including interest assumptions—for valuing and paying plan benefits of terminating single-employer plans covered by title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The interest assumptions are intended to reflect current conditions in the financial and annuity markets.

Three sets of interest assumptions are prescribed: (1) A set for the valuation of benefits for allocation purposes under section 4044 (found in Appendix B to Part 4044), (2) a set for the PBGC to use to determine whether a benefit is payable as a lump sum and to determine lump-sum amounts to be paid by the PBGC (found in Appendix B to Part 4022), and (3) a set for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using the PBGC’s historical methodology (found in Appendix C to Part 4022).

This amendment (1) adds to Appendix B to Part 4044 the interest assumptions for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using the PBGC’s historical methodology for valuation dates during January 2006. (2) adds to Appendix B to Part 4022 the interest assumptions for the PBGC to use for its own lump-sum payments in plans with valuation dates during January 2006, and (3) adds to Appendix C to Part 4022 the interest assumptions for private-sector pension practitioners to refer to if they wish to use lump-sum interest rates determined using the PBGC’s historical methodology for valuation dates during January 2006.

For valuation of benefits for allocation purposes, the interest assumptions that the PBGC will use (set forth in Appendix B to part 4044) will be 5.70 percent for the first 20 years following the valuation date and 4.75 percent thereafter. These interest assumptions represent an increase (from those in effect for December 2005) of 1.70 percent for the first 20 years following the valuation date and are otherwise unchanged. These interest assumptions reflect the PBGC’s recently updated mortality assumptions, which are effective for terminations on or after January 1, 2006. See the PBGC’s final rule published December 2, 2005 (70 FR 72205), which is available at http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2005/pdf/05-23554.pdf. Because the updated mortality assumptions reflect improvements in mortality, these interest assumptions are higher than they would have been using the old mortality assumptions.

The interest assumptions that the PBGC will use for its own lump-sum payments (set forth in Appendix B to part 4022) will be 2.75 percent for the period during which a benefit is in pay status and 4.00 percent during any years preceding the benefit’s placement in pay status. These interest assumptions represent no change from those in effect for December 2005.

For private-sector payments, the interest assumptions (set forth in Appendix C to part 4022) will be the same as those used by the PBGC for determining and paying lump sums (set forth in Appendix B to part 4022). The PBGC has determined that notice and public comment on this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest. This finding is based on the need to determine and issue new interest assumptions promptly so that the assumptions can reflect, as accurately as possible, current market conditions.

Because of the need to provide immediate guidance for the valuation and payment of benefits in plans with valuation dates during January 2006, the PBGC finds that good cause exists for making the assumptions set forth in this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication.

The PBGC has determined that this action is not a “significant regulatory action” under the criteria set forth in Executive Order 12866.

Because no general notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this amendment, the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 does not apply. See 5 U.S.C. 601(2).

List of Subjects
29 CFR Parts 4022
Employee benefit plans, Pension insurance, Pensions.
29 CFR Parts 4044
Employee benefit plans, Pension insurance, Pensions.

In consideration of the foregoing, 29 CFR parts 4022 and 4044 are amended as follows:

PART 4022—BENEFITS PAYABLE IN TERMINATED SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

1. The authority citation for part 4022 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1302, 1322, 1322b, 1341(c)(3)(D), and 1344.

2. In Appendix B to part 4022, Rate Set 147, as set forth below, is added to the table.

Appendix B to Part 4022—Lump Sum Interest Rates For PBGC Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate set</th>
<th>For plans with a valuation date</th>
<th>Immediate annuity rate (percent)</th>
<th>Deferred annuities (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>1–1–06</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. In Appendix C to part 4022, Rate Set 147, as set forth below, is added to the table.

Appendix C to Part 4022—Lump Sum Interest Rates For Private-Sector Payments

* * * * *
PART 4044—ALLOCATION OF ASSETS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

4. The authority citation for part 4044 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1301(a), 1302(b)(3), 1341, 1344, 1362.

Appendix B to Part 4044—Interest Rates Used To Value Benefits

The values of \( t \) are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>( t = 1-20 )</th>
<th>( t &gt; 20 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( i )</td>
<td>( 0.5700 )</td>
<td>( 0.475 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( n_1 )</td>
<td>( 7 )</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( n_2 )</td>
<td>( 8 )</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 12th day of December 2005.

Vincent K. Snowbarger,
Deputy Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 05–23488 Filed 12–14–05; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7708–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD09–05–135]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Chicago New Year’s Celebration, Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for the Chicago New Year’s Celebration fireworks display. This safety zone is necessary to protect vessels and spectators from potential airborne hazards during a planned fireworks display over Lake Michigan. The safety zone is intended to restrict vessels from a portion of Lake Michigan off Chicago, Illinois.

DATES: This rule is effective from 11:59 p.m. (local time) on December 31, 2005 through 12:15 a.m. (local time) on January 1, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of the docket [CGD09–05–135], and are available for inspection or copying at Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Chicago, 215 W. 83rd Street, Suite D, Burr Ridge, IL, 60527, between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
MST1 Kenneth Brockhouse, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Chicago, at (630) 986–2155.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a NPRM. The Coast Guard was not made aware that this event was to take place with sufficient time to allow for publication of a NPRM followed by a final rule. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Delaying this rule would be impracticable and immediate action is necessary to ensure the safety of spectators and vessels during this event. During the enforcement of this safety zone, comments will be accepted and reviewed and may result in a modification to the rule.

Background and Purpose

This temporary safety zone is necessary to ensure the safety of vessels and spectators from hazards associated with a fireworks display. Based on accidents that have occurred in other Captain of the Port zones and the explosive hazards of fireworks, the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan has determined fireworks launches in close proximity to watercraft pose significant risk to public safety and property. The likely combination of large numbers of recreation vessels, congested waterways, darkness punctuated by bright flashes of light, alcohol use, and debris falling into the water could easily result in serious injuries or fatalities. Establishing a safety zone to control vessel movement around the location of the launch platform will help ensure the safety of persons and property at these events and help minimize the associated risks.

Discussion of Rule

The safety zone for the Chicago New Year’s Celebration fireworks display will encompass all waters of Lake Michigan bounded by the arc of a circle with a 700-foot radius with its center in the approximate position 41°52.41’ N, 087°36.37’ W (inside the breakwall of Monroe Harbor). These coordinates are based upon the North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83). The size of this zone was determined using the National Fire Prevention Association guidelines and local knowledge concerning wind, waves, and currents.

All persons shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or his designated on-scene representative. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, or his designated on-scene representative. The designated on-scene representative is the Patrol Captain of the Port zones and the explosive hazards of fireworks, the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan has determined fireworks launches in close proximity to watercraft pose significant risk to public safety and property. The likely combination of large numbers of recreation vessels, congested waterways, darkness punctuated by bright flashes of light, alcohol use, and debris falling into the water could easily result in serious injuries or fatalities. Establishing a safety zone to control vessel movement around the location of the launch platform will help ensure the safety of persons and property at these events and help minimize the associated risks.

Discussion of Rule

The safety zone for the Chicago New Year’s Celebration fireworks display will encompass all waters of Lake Michigan bounded by the arc of a circle with a 700-foot radius with its center in the approximate position 41°52.41’ N, 087°36.37’ W (inside the breakwall of Monroe Harbor). These coordinates are based upon the North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83). The size of this zone was determined using the National Fire Prevention Association guidelines and local knowledge concerning wind, waves, and currents.

All persons shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or his designated on-scene representative. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, or his designated on-scene representative. The designated on-scene representative is the Patrol