

PART 173—SECONDARY DIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED IN FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 173 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348).

2. Section 173.45 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 173.45 Polymaleic acid and its sodium salt.

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(a) The additives have a weight-average molecular weight in the range of 540 to 850 and a number-average molecular weight in the range of 520 to 650, calculated as the acid. Molecular weights shall be determined by a method entitled "Determination of Molecular Weight Distribution of Poly(Maleic Acid)," March 17, 1992, produced by Ciba-Geigy, Inc., Seven Skyline Dr., Hawthorne, NY 10532-2188, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Division of Product Policy, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-205), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, or are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, 200 C St. SW., rm. 3321, Washington, DC, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol St. NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

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(c) The additives are to be used so that the amount of either or both additives does not exceed 4 parts per million (calculated as the acid) by weight of the beet or cane sugar juice or liquor process stream.

Dated: December 27, 1995.

Fred R. Shank,

Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 96-120 Filed 1-4-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Labor-Management Programs

29 CFR Part 215

RIN 1294-AA14

Guidelines, Section 5333(b), Federal Transit Law

AGENCY: Office of Labor-Management Programs, Office of the American Workplace, Labor.

ACTION: Deferral of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Office of Labor-Management Programs is deferring the effective date of implementation of guidelines for the employee protection program under Title 49 U.S.C., Chapter 53, Section 5333(b) of the Federal Transit law, which is currently January 8, 1996. The extension will add a time period to the January 8, 1996 date equal to the duration of the furlough caused by the partial government shutdown that began on December 16, 1995. The effective date of the guidelines will be the first business day after this extension. This action is being taken because the furlough of Department of Labor (the Department) employees responsible for the administration of this program precludes the Office of Labor-Management Programs from undertaking the necessary staff training and preparation of materials and documents to allow for implementation of the guidelines.

DATES: The effective date of the guidelines is the first business day following an extension from January 8, 1996, such extension to be calculated by adding the total number of days of the furlough which began on December 16, 1995. The Department will publish a document in the Federal Register confirming the new effective date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelley Andrews, Director, Statutory Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room N-5411, Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-4473.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Rationale

On December 7, 1995, the Office of Labor-Management Programs, Office of the American Workplace, published final guidelines for administration of the transit employee protection program pursuant to Section 5333(b) of the Federal Transit law, commonly referred to as "Section 13(c)." (FR Vol. 60, No. 235, pg. 62964.) The guidelines were to become effective January 8, 1996.

In view of the ongoing furlough of employees of the Department who are responsible for the implementation of these new guidelines, it will be impossible to implement the guidelines on January 8, 1996. The Department is hereby extending the effective implementation date. The extension will add a time period to the January 8, 1996 date equal to the duration of the furlough that began on December 16, 1995. The effective date of the guidelines will be the first business day after this extension.

The Department has taken this action in recognition of its obligations to the transit industry and the transit employees for whom these protections are provided. The extension is designed to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the new guidelines. The furlough prevented the preparation of explanatory material and documents for staff and the public and interrupted training of necessary staff, thus delaying instituting procedures for a more timely and predictable certification process. This extension is intended to help assure that the Department's customers are well-served and statutory responsibilities are properly conducted.

II. Publication in Final

The Department finds public comment on this referral to be impracticable and unnecessary because the Department is forced to take this action due to the furlough, caused by the partial government shutdown, of the Department employees who administer this program. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

List of Subjects in 29 CFR Part 215

Grant administration; Grants—transportation; Labor-management relations; Labor unions; Mass transportation.

Accordingly, the amendment of 29 CFR Chapter II published at FR Vol. 60, No. 235, pg. 62964 is deferred until the first business day following an extension from January 8, 1996, such extension to be calculated by adding the total number of days of the furlough which began on December 16, 1995.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 2nd day of January, 1996.

Charles L. Smith,

Deputy Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-163 Filed 1-4-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-86-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Thrift Supervision

31 CFR Part 1

[No. 95-148]

Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

AGENCY: Office of Thrift Supervision, Treasury.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) hereby exempts the Criminal Referral Database from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a (Privacy Act), to the extent the system contains investigatory material pertaining to the enforcement

of laws or compiled for law enforcement purposes. The OTS is also adding a Privacy Act exemption to the Confidential Individual Information System.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 5, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Please submit inquiries to: Director, Records Management and Information Policy Division, Office of Thrift Supervision, 1700 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20552.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine C. M. Teti, Director, Records Management and Information Policy Division, (202) 906-7571, 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) published a notice of proposed rule exempting two systems of records in the Federal Register at 60 FR 15730, dated March 27, 1995. OTS' inventory of Privacy Act systems of records was published in the Federal Register at 60 FR 13770, dated March 14, 1995.

Under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), the head of an agency may promulgate rules to exempt any system of records within the agency from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 if the agency or component thereof that maintains the system performs as its principal function any activities pertaining to the enforcement of laws. The Office of Thrift Supervision has as one of its principal functions activities pertaining to the enforcement of laws.

To the extent the exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) does not apply to the Criminal Referral System, then exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), relating to investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, is hereby claimed for this system.

The proposed rule requested that public comments be sent to the Office of Thrift Supervision, no later than April 26, 1995. No comments pertaining to the proposed rule were received by April 26, 1995. Accordingly, the Department of the Treasury is hereby giving notice that the system of records entitled—Treasury/OTS .001—Confidential Individual Information System—and—Treasury/OTS .004 Criminal Referral Database—are exempt from provisions of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(j)(2), (k)(2), and the authority of 31 CFR 1.23(c). The reason for exempting these systems of records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a, is set forth in the rule itself.

The OTS investigative files will contain information of the type described in the (j)(2) and (k)(2) exemptions of the Privacy Act. Authority for these systems is provided

by 12 U.S.C. 1464, and 44 U.S.C. 3101. OTS will maintain information in these systems of records, pursuant to its law enforcement and investigative functions, in order to carry out these functions and its mission.

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866 and will not require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget; therefore, this rule does not require a Regulatory Impact Analysis.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, it is hereby certified that this rule will not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, the Department of the Treasury has determined that this proposed rule would not impose new recordkeeping, application, reporting, or other types of information collection requirements.

Lists of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 1

Privacy
Part 1 of Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 1—[AMENDED]

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

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301 and 31 U.S.C. 321. Subpart A also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552 as amended. Subpart C also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

§ 1.36 [Amended]

2. Section 1.36 of subpart C is amended by adding the following text at the end of the section as follows:

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OFFICE OF THRIFT SUPERVISION

NOTICE OF EXEMPT SYSTEMS

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a (j) and (k), general notice is hereby given of rulemaking pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974 by the Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, under authority delegated to him by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, exempts the systems of records identified in the paragraphs below from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 as set forth in such paragraphs.

a. *General exemptions under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).* Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), the Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, hereby exempts certain systems of records, maintained by the Office of Thrift Supervision, from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(c) (3) and (4), (d) (1), (2), (3) and (4), (e) (1), (2), (3), (4)(G), (H) and (I), (5) and (8), (f) and (g).

1. *Exempt Systems.* The following systems of records, which contain information of the type described in 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), shall be exempt from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a listed in paragraph a. above except as otherwise indicated below and in the general notice of the existence and character of systems of records which appears elsewhere in the Federal Register

.001 — Confidential Individual Information System

.004 — Criminal Referral Database

2. *Reasons for exemptions.* (a) 5 U.S.C. 552a (e)(4)(G) and (f)(1) enable individuals to be notified whether a system of records contains records pertaining to them. The OTS believes that application of these provisions to the above-listed systems of records would give individuals an opportunity to learn whether they are the subject of an administrative investigation; this would compromise the ability of the OTS to complete investigations and to detect and apprehend violators of applicable laws in that individuals would thus be able (1) to take steps to avoid detection, (2) to inform co-conspirators of the fact that an investigation is being conducted, (3) to learn the nature of the investigation to which they are being subjected, (4) to learn the type of surveillance being utilized, (5) to learn whether they are the subject of investigation or identified law violators, (6) to continue or resume their illegal conduct without fear of detection upon learning that they are not in a particular system of records, and (7) to destroy evidence needed to prove a violation.

(b) 5 U.S.C. 552a (d)(1), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(2), (3) and (5) enable individuals to gain access to records pertaining to them. The OTS believes that application of these provisions to the above-listed systems of records would compromise its ability to complete or continue administrative investigations and to detect and apprehend violators of applicable laws. Permitting access to records contained in the above-listed systems of records would provide individuals with significant information concerning the nature of the investigation, and this could enable them to avoid detection or apprehension in the following ways: (1) by discovering the collection of facts which would form the basis of an enforcement action, and (2) by enabling them to destroy evidence of wrongful conduct which would form the basis of an enforcement action. Granting access to on-going or closed investigative files would also reveal investigative techniques and procedures, the knowledge of which could enable individuals planning illegal activity to structure their future operations in such a way as to avoid detection or apprehension, thereby neutralizing established investigative techniques and procedures. Further, granting access to investigative files and records could disclose the identities of confidential sources and other informers and the nature of the information which they supplied, thereby exposing them to possible reprisals for having provided information related to the activities of those individuals who are subjects of the investigative files and records; confidential sources and other informers might refuse to provide investigators with

valuable information if they could not be secure in the knowledge that their identities would not be revealed through disclosure of either their names or the nature of the information they supplied, and this would seriously impair the ability of the OTS to carry out its mandate to enforce the applicable laws. Additionally, providing access to records contained in the above-listed systems of records could reveal the identities of individuals who compiled information regarding illegal activities, thereby exposing them to possible reprisals.

(c) 5 U.S.C. 552a(d) (2), (3) and (4), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(4), which are dependent upon access having been granted to records pursuant to the provisions cited in paragraph (b) above, enable individuals to contest (seek amendment to) the content of records contained in a system of records and require an agency to note an amended record and to provide a copy of an individual's statement (of disagreement with the agency's refusal to amend a record) to persons or other agencies to whom the record has been disclosed. The OTS believes that the reasons set forth in paragraph (b) above are equally applicable to this subparagraph and, accordingly, those reasons are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(d) 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) requires that an agency make accountings of disclosures of records available to individuals named in the records at their request; such accountings must state the date, nature and purpose of each disclosure of a record and the name and address of the recipient. The OTS believes that application of this provision to the above-listed systems of records would impair the ability of other law enforcement agencies to make effective use of information provided by the OTS in connection with the investigation, detection and apprehension of violators of the laws enforced by those other law enforcement agencies. Making accountings of disclosure available to subjects would alert those individuals to the fact that another agency is conducting an investigation into their activities, and this could reveal the nature and purpose of that investigation, and the dates on which that investigation was active. Subjects possessing such knowledge would thereby be able to take appropriate measures to avoid detection or other apprehension by altering their operations, or by destroying or concealing evidence which would form the basis of an enforcement action. In addition, providing subjects with accountings of disclosure would inform those individuals of general information, and alert them that the OTS has information regarding their activities; this, in turn, would afford those individuals a better opportunity to take appropriate steps to avoid detection or apprehension.

(e) 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(4) requires that an agency inform any person or other agency about any correction or notation of dispute made by the agency in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(d) of any record that has been disclosed to the person or agency if an accounting of the record was made. Since this provision is dependent on an individual's having been provided an opportunity to contest (seek amendment to) records pertaining to him, and since the

above-listed systems of records are proposed to be exempted from those provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a relating to amendments of records as indicated in paragraph (c) above, the OTS believes that this provision should not be applicable to the above-listed systems of records.

(f) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(I) requires that an agency publish a public notice listing the categories of sources for information contained in a system of records. The OTS believes that application of this provision to the above-listed systems of records could compromise its ability to conduct investigations and to identify, detect and apprehend violators of the applicable laws for the reasons that revealing sources for information could 1) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, 2) result in possible reprisal directed to informers by the subject under investigation, and 3) result in the refusal of informers to give information or to be candid with investigators because of the knowledge that their identities as sources might be disclosed.

(g) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) requires that an agency maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency required to be accomplished by statute or executive order. The term "maintain" as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(3) includes "collect" and "disseminate." At the time that information is collected by the OTS, there is often insufficient time to determine whether the information is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the OTS; in many cases information collected may not be immediately susceptible to a determination whether the information is relevant and necessary, particularly in the early stages of an investigation, and in many cases information which initially appears to be irrelevant and unnecessary may, upon further evaluation or upon continuation of the investigation, prove to have particular relevance to an enforcement program of OTS. Further, not all violations of law discovered during an OTS administrative investigation fall within the investigative jurisdiction of OTS; in order to promote effective law enforcement, OTS is often required to disseminate information pertaining to such violations to other law enforcement agencies which have jurisdiction over the offense to which the information relates. The OTS therefore believes that it is appropriate to exempt the above-listed systems of records from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1).

(h) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(2) requires that an agency collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject individual when the information may result in adverse determinations about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under Federal programs. The OTS believes that application of this provision to the above-listed systems of records would impair the ability of OTS to conduct investigations and to identify, detect and apprehend violators of applicable laws for the following reasons: (1) most information collected about an individual under investigation is obtained from third parties such as witnesses and informers, and it is

usually not feasible to rely upon the subject of the investigation as a source for information regarding his activities, (2) an attempt to obtain information from the subject regarding an investigation will often alert the subject to the existence of such an investigation, thereby affording him an opportunity to conceal his activities so as to avoid apprehension, (3) in certain instances individuals are not required to supply information to investigators as a matter of legal duty, and (4) during investigations it is often a matter of sound investigative procedures to obtain information from a variety of sources in order to verify information already obtained.

(i) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3) requires that an agency inform each individual whom it asks to supply information, on the form which it uses to collect the information or on a separate form that can be retained by the individual, of the authority which authorizes the solicitation of the information and whether disclosure of such information is mandatory or voluntary; the principal purposes for which the information is intended to be used; the routine uses which may be made of the information; and the effects on the individual of not providing all or part of the requested information. The OTS believes that the above-listed systems of records should be exempted from this provision in order to avoid adverse effects on its ability to identify, detect and apprehend violators of applicable laws. In many cases, information is obtained from confidential sources and other individuals under circumstances where it is necessary that the true purpose of their actions be kept secret so as not to alert the subject of the investigation or his associates that an investigation is in progress. In many cases, individuals for personal reasons would feel inhibited in talking to a person representing a law enforcement agency but would be willing to talk to a confidential source or a person who they believed was not involved in enforcement activity. In addition, providing information in this system with written evidence of who was the source, as required by this provision, could increase the likelihood that the source of information would be the subject of retaliatory action by the subject of the investigation. Further, application of this provision could result in an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of the subject of the investigation, particularly where further investigation would result in a finding that he was not involved in unlawful activity.

(j) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(5) requires that an agency maintain all records used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination. Since 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(3) defines "maintain" to include "collect" and "disseminate," application of this provision to the above-listed systems of records would hinder the initial collection of any information which could not, at the moment of collection, be determined to be accurate, relevant, timely and complete. Similarly, application of this provision would seriously restrict the

necessary flow of information from the OTS to other law enforcement agencies where an OTS investigation revealed information pertaining to a violation of law which was under the investigative jurisdiction of another agency. In collecting information during the course of an administrative investigation, it is not possible or feasible to determine accuracy, relevance, timeliness or completeness prior to collection of the information; in disseminating information to other law enforcement agencies it is often not possible to determine accuracy, relevance, timeliness or completeness prior to dissemination because the disseminating agency may not have the expertise with which to make such determinations. Further, information which may initially appear inaccurate, irrelevant, untimely or incomplete may, when gathered, grouped, and evaluated with other available information, become more pertinent as an investigation progresses. The OTS therefore believes that it is appropriate to exempt the above-listed systems of records from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(5).

(k) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(8) requires that an agency make reasonable efforts to serve notice on an individual when any record on the individual is made available to any person under compulsory legal process when such process becomes a matter of public record. The OTS believes that the above-listed systems of records should be exempt from this provision in order to avoid revealing investigative techniques and procedures outlined in those records and in order to prevent revelation of the existence of an on-going investigation where there is a need to keep the existence of the investigation secret.

(l) 5 U.S.C. 552a(g) provides civil remedies to an individual for an agency refusal to amend a record or to make a review of a request for amendment, for an agency refusal to grant access to a record, for an agency failure to maintain accurate, relevant, timely and complete records which are used to make a determination which is adverse to the individual, and for an agency failure to comply with any other provision of 5 U.S.C. 552a in such a way as to have an adverse effect on an individual. The OTS believes that the above-listed systems of records should be exempted from this provision to the extent that the civil remedies provided therein may be related to provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a from which the above-listed systems of records are proposed to be exempt. Since the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (k) above are proposed to be inapplicable to the above-listed systems of records for the reasons stated therein, there should be no corresponding civil remedies for failure to comply with the requirements of those provisions to which the exemption is proposed to apply. Further, the OTS believes that the application of this provision to the above-listed systems of records would adversely affect its ability to conduct investigations by exposing to civil court actions every stage of the investigative process in which information is compiled or used in order to identify, detect, apprehend and otherwise investigate persons suspected

or known to be engaged in conduct in violation of applicable laws.

b. *Specific exemptions under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2).* Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), the OTS hereby exempts certain systems of records, maintained by the OTS from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d)(1), (2), (3) and (4), (e)(1) and (4)(G), (H) and (I) and (f).

1. *Exempt Systems.* The following systems of records, which contain information of the type described in 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), shall be exempt from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a listed in paragraph b. above except as otherwise indicated below and in the general notice of the existence and character of systems of records which appears elsewhere in the Federal Register:

.001 — Confidential Individual Information System

.004 — Criminal Referral Database

2. *Reasons for exemptions.* (a) 5 U.S.C. 552a (e)(4)(G) and (f)(1) enable individuals to be notified whether a system of records contains records pertaining to them. The OTS believes that application of these provisions to the above-listed systems of records would impair the ability of the OTS to successfully complete investigations and inquiries of suspected violators of laws and regulations under its jurisdiction. In many cases investigations and inquiries into violations of laws and regulations involve complex and continuing patterns of behavior. Individuals, if informed that they have been identified as the subject of an investigation, would have an opportunity to take measures to prevent detection of illegal action so as to avoid prosecution or the imposition of civil sanctions. They would also be able to learn the nature and location of the investigation and the type of inquiry being made, and they would be able to transmit this knowledge to co-conspirators. Finally, subjects might be given the opportunity to destroy evidence needed to prove the violation under investigation or inquiry.

(b) 5 U.S.C. 552a (d)(1), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(2), (3) and (5) enable individuals to gain access to records pertaining to them. The OTS believes that application of these provisions to the above-listed systems of records would impair its ability to complete or continue investigations and inquiries and to detect and apprehend violators of the applicable laws. Permitting access to records contained in the above-listed systems of records would provide subjects with significant information concerning the nature of the investigation or inquiry. Knowledge of the facts developed during an investigation or inquiry would enable violators of laws and regulations to learn the extent to which the investigation or inquiry has progressed, and this could provide them with an opportunity to destroy evidence that would form the basis for the imposition of civil sanctions. In addition, knowledge gained through access to investigatory material could alert a subject to the need to temporarily postpone commission of the violation or to change the intended point where the violation is to be committed so as to avoid detection or apprehension. Further, access to investigatory material would disclose investigative techniques and procedures

which, if known, could enable individuals to structure their future operations in such a way as to avoid detection or apprehension, thereby neutralizing investigators' established and effective investigative tools and procedures. In addition, investigatory material may contain the identity of confidential sources who would not want their identity to be disclosed for reasons of personal privacy or for fear of reprisal at the hands of the individual about whom they supplied information. In some cases mere disclosure of the information provided by a source would reveal the identity of the source either through the process of elimination or by virtue of the nature of the information supplied. If sources could not be assured that their identities (as sources for information) would remain confidential, they would be very reluctant in the future to provide information pertaining to violations of laws and regulations, and this would seriously compromise the ability of the OTS to carry out its mission. Further, application of 5 U.S.C. 552a (d)(1), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(2), (3) and (5) to the above-listed systems of records would make available attorney's work product and other documents which contain evaluations, recommendations, and discussions of ongoing legal proceedings; the availability of such documents could have a chilling effect on the free flow of information and ideas within the OTS which is vital to the agency's predecisional deliberative process, could seriously prejudice the agency's or the Government's position in litigation, and could result in the disclosure of investigatory material which should not be disclosed for the reasons stated above. It is the belief of the OTS that due process will assure that individuals have a reasonable opportunity to learn of the existence of, and to challenge, investigatory records and related materials which are to be used in legal proceedings.

(c) 5 U.S.C. 552a(d) (2), (3) and (4), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(4), which are dependent upon access having been granted to records pursuant to the provisions cited in subparagraph (b) above, enable individuals to contest (seek amendment to) the content of records contained in a system of records and require an agency to note an amended record and to provide a copy of an individual's statement (of disagreement with the agency's refusal to amend a record) to persons or other agencies to whom the record has been disclosed. The OTS believes that the reasons set forth in subparagraph (b) above are equally applicable to this subparagraph, and, accordingly, those reasons are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(d) 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) requires that an agency make accountings of disclosures of records available to individuals named in the records at their request; such accountings must state the date, nature and purpose of each disclosure of a record and the name and address of the recipient. The OTS believes that application of this provision to the above-listed systems of records would impair the ability of the OTS and other law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations and inquiries into potential violations under their respective jurisdictions. Making accountings available

to subjects would alert those individuals to the fact that the OTS or another law enforcement authority is conducting an investigation or inquiry into their activities, and such accountings could reveal the geographic location of the investigation or inquiry, the nature and purpose of the investigation or inquiry and the nature of the information disclosed, and dates on which that investigation or inquiry was active. Subjects possessing such knowledge would thereby be able to take appropriate measures to avoid detection or apprehension by altering their operations, transferring their activities to other locations or destroying or concealing evidence which would form the basis for prosecution or the imposition of civil sanctions.

(e) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) requires that an agency maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency required to be accomplished by statute or executive order. The term "maintain" as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(3) includes "collect" and "disseminate." At the time that information is collected by the OTS there is often insufficient time to determine whether the information is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the OTS; in many cases information collected may not be immediately susceptible to a determination of whether the information is relevant and necessary, particularly in the early stages of investigation or inquiry; and in many cases information which initially appears to be irrelevant and unnecessary may, upon further evaluation or upon continuation of the investigation or inquiry, prove to have particular relevance to an enforcement program of the OTS. Further, not all violations of law uncovered during an OTS investigation or inquiry fall within the jurisdiction of the OTS; in order to promote effective law enforcement it often becomes necessary and desirable to disseminate information pertaining to such violations to other law enforcement agencies which have jurisdiction over the offense to which the information relates. The OTS therefore believes that it is appropriate to exempt the above-listed systems of records from provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1).

Dated: September 20, 1995.

Jonathan L. Fiechter,
Acting Director.

Dated: December 5, 1995.

Alex Rodriquez,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Administration).
[FR Doc. 96-73 Filed 1-4-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE: 6720-01-F

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

36 CFR Part 1253

RIN 3095-AA64

Location of Records and Hours of Use; Suitland Research Room

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Final rule; confirmation of interim final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is adopting as a final rule the interim final rule on NARA location of records and hours of use. The interim rule modified research room hours at the Suitland research room to end Saturday hours and updated addresses and hours of use of NARA facilities outside the Washington, DC area. This final rule corrects the extended ZIP codes of several addresses updated in the interim rule. This rule affects Federal agencies and members of the public who perform research in NARA facilities.

DATES: The effective date of this rule is September 9, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Ann Hadyka or Nancy Allard on (301) 713-6730.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 8, 1995, NARA issued an interim final rule (60 FR 40416). The effective date of the interim final rule was September 9, 1995. No comments were received during the 60-day comment period provided by the interim rule; however, several addresses in the interim rule require minor corrections. No changes have been made to the research room hours published in the interim rule.

This rule is not a significant regulatory action for purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, and has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, it is hereby certified that this rule will not have a significant impact on small entities.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1253

Archives and records.

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 36 CFR part 1253 which was published at 60 FR 40416 on August 8, 1995, is adopted as a final rule with the following changes:

PART 1253—LOCATION OF RECORDS AND HOURS OF USE

1. The authority citation for part 1253 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 2104(a).

2. In § 1253.3, paragraph (d) is revised to read:

§ 1253.3 Presidential libraries.

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(d) Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, 200 SE Fourth Street, Abilene, KS 67410-2900. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.

3. In § 1253.6, paragraphs (h), (i), and (m) are revised to read:

§ 1253.6 Federal Records Centers.

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(h) 2312 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131-3060. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(i) 501 W. Felix St., Bldg. 1, Dock 1, Fort Worth, TX. Mailing Address: PO Box 6216, Fort Worth, TX 76115-6216. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

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(m) 6125 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-7999. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

4. In § 1253.7, paragraphs (g), (h), (l), and (m) are revised to read:

§ 1253.7 Regional Archives System.

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(g) National Archives—Central Plains Region, 2312 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131-3060. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Telephone: (816) 926-6934.

(h) National Archives—Southwest Region, 501 West Felix St., Bldg. 1, Dock 1, Fort Worth, TX. Mailing address: PO Box 6216, Fort Worth, TX 76115-0216. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Telephone: (817) 334-5525.

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(l) National Archives—Pacific Northwest Region, 6125 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-7999. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Telephone: (206) 526-6507.

(m) National Archives—Alaska Region, 654 W. 3rd Ave. Rm. 012, Anchorage, AK 99501-2145. Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Telephone: (907) 271-2441.

Dated: December 28, 1995.

John W. Carlin,

Archivist of the United States.

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