

Regional Office, National Park Service; Dr. Glenn Chen, Alaska Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Steve Kessler, USDA–Forest Service, provided additional guidance.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 3, 472, 551, 668dd, 3101–3126; 18 U.S.C. 3551–3586; 43 U.S.C. 1733.

Dated: June 6, 2005.

Thomas H. Boyd,

Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board.

Dated: June 6, 2005.

Steve Kessler,

Subsistence Program Leader, USDA–Forest Service.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans

CFR Correction

In Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 52 (§§ 52.01 to 52.1018), revised as of July 1, 2004, § 52.21 is corrected by removing paragraphs (b)(2)(iii)(h)(1) and (2).

[FR Doc. 05–55508 Filed 6–21–05; 8:45 am]

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HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

45 CFR Part 1801

Scholar Accountability Policy

AGENCY: Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule adopts the Truman Scholarship Foundation [Foundation] Scholar Accountability Policy. This Accountability Policy clarifies and standardizes Foundation rules governing accountability of an individual selected as a Harry S. Truman Scholar [Scholar] to fulfill his or her obligation to become employed in public service. It requires any Scholar who is selected after January 2005 and who is not employed in public service for three of the seven years immediately following completion of his or her Foundation-funded graduate education to repay to the Foundation an amount equal to the Scholarship stipends received, with interest and any costs of collection.

DATES: This rule is effective July 22, 2005.

ADDRESSES: The final rule and supplemental information will also be posted on the Foundation Web site with links from the For Scholars, For Candidates, and For Fac Reps sections. They also may be obtained by written request to Louis H. Blair, Executive Secretary, Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, 712 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, DC 20006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Louis Blair, Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, 202–395–4831.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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1. Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation Directives

The Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarship Act [Act] honored former President Truman by creating “a perpetual education scholarship program to develop increased opportunities for young Americans to prepare for and pursue careers in public service.” 20 U.S.C. 2001. These scholarships are administered by the Foundation, whose purpose is to “[encourage] young people to recognize and provide service in the highest and best traditions of the American political system at all levels of government * * * [and] to develop increased opportunities for young Americans to prepare and pursue careers in public service.” 20 U.S.C. 2001. The Act authorizes the Foundation to “award scholarships to persons who demonstrate outstanding potential for and who plan to pursue a career in public service.” 20 U.S.C. 2005(a)

Under this scholarship program, the Foundation annually selects Scholars from among outstanding college juniors nominated by their college or university. Those selected receive educational stipends from the Foundation.

The Act requires those nominated and selected for a Truman Scholarship to “[indicate] a serious intent to enter the public service upon the completion of his or her educational program.” 20 U.S.C. 2005(d). The Foundation finds evidence of this intent in the nominee’s previous record of public service and in his or her signing of a scholarship acceptance agreement, which in past years acknowledged an obligation to “enter public service immediately upon

graduation or immediately upon completion of any judicial clerkships(s) after graduation.” A Scholar may continue to receive Foundation financial support only while “devoting full time to study or research designed to prepare him or her for a career in public service.” 20 U.S.C. 2008(a).

While the Foundation’s regulations provide that it may suspend or terminate the Scholarship for a student who has a “* * * loss of interest in a career in public service,” 45 CFR 1801.61, it has only done so rarely. As detailed below, the Foundation has lacked an effective mechanism for assuring that Scholars who receive the Foundation’s financial support are actually employed in public service.

2. History of the Accountability Policy

While many Scholars pursue a public service career after completing their graduate education, a significant number do not. Because the Foundation has not imposed any reporting requirements on those whose scholarship funding has been completed, the Foundation’s knowledge of former Scholars’ career choices relies largely on informal contacts with former Scholars. Additionally, a mid-1990’s survey (with a 60% response rate) of former Scholars revealed that two-thirds of the Scholars with law school degrees were employed in the private sector at the time of the survey. One quarter of former Scholars with other kinds of graduate degrees were employed in the private sector. This survey confirmed the impressions gleaned from less formal contacts.

The Foundation, using the authority granted in 20 U.S.C. 2012, made several program changes to address the issue of Scholar Accountability.

First, in 1991 the Foundation began selecting Scholars later in their academic career in anticipation that their career plans would be more definitive.

Second, the Foundation established increased public service opportunities for Scholars through programming, Foundation staffing, and enhanced Scholar networks. The Foundation instituted Truman Scholars Leadership Week, Summer Institute, the Public Service Law Conference, and the Truman Fellows program in an effort to increase awareness of additional public service opportunities. The Foundation has also expanded its Web site to include fellowship, scholarship, and employment listings as well as a Scholar database. The Foundation has established relationships with graduate schools, graduate fellowships, and other public service programs in an effort to