

Authority: U.S.C. 501, 1901–1929, 1981–1988, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 8.37 is added to read as follows:

§ 8.37 Cash value for term-capped policies.

(a) *What is a term-capped policy?* A term-capped policy is a National Service Life Insurance policy prefixed with “V” or Veterans Special Life Insurance policy prefixed with “RS,” issued on a 5-year level premium term plan in which premiums have been capped (frozen) at the renewal age 70 rate.

(b) *How can a term-capped policy accrue cash value?* Normally, a policy issued on a 5-year level premium term plan does not accrue cash value (see section 8.14). However, notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, reserves have been established to provide for cash value for term-capped policies.

(c) *On what basis have the reserve values been established?* Reserve values have been established based upon the 1980 Commissioners Standard Ordinary Basic Table and interest at five per centum per annum in accordance with accepted actuarial practices.

(d) *How much cash value does a term-capped policy have?* The cash value for each policy will depend on the age of the insured, the type of policy, and the amount of coverage in force and will be calculated in accordance with accepted actuarial practices. For illustrative purposes, below are some examples of cash values based upon a \$10,000 policy at various attained ages for an NSLI “V” policy and a VSLI “RS” policy:

Age	Cash value “V”	Cash value “RS”
75	\$1,494	\$1,716
80	3,212	3,358
85	4,786	4,818
90	6,249	6,217
95	8,887	7,286

(e) *What can be done with this cash value?* Upon cancellation or lapse of the policy, a policyholder may receive the cash value in a lump sum or may use the cash value to purchase paid-up insurance. If a term-capped policy is kept in force, cash values will continue to grow.

(f) *How much paid-up insurance can be obtained for the cash value?* The amount of paid-up insurance that can be purchased will depend on the amount of cash value that the policy has accrued and will be calculated in accordance with accepted actuarial practices. For illustrative purposes, below are some examples of paid-up insurance that could be purchased by the cash value of

a “V” and an “RS” \$10,000 policy at various attained ages:

Age	Paid-up “V” insurance	Paid-up “RS” insurance
75	\$2,284	\$2,625
80	4,452	4,654
85	6,109	6,149
90	7,421	7,115
95	9,331	7,650

(g) *If the policy lapses due to non-payment of the premium, does the policyholder nonetheless have a choice of receiving the cash value or paid-up insurance?* Yes, the policyholder will have that choice, along with the option to reinstate the policy (see section 8.10 for reinstatement of a policy). However, if a policyholder does not make a selection, VA will apply the cash value to purchase paid-up insurance. Paid-up insurance may be surrendered for cash at any time.

(h) *If a policyholder elects to receive either the cash surrender or paid-up insurance due to lapse or voluntary cancellation of a term-capped policy, may the original term-capped policy be reinstated?* Yes, the term-capped policy may be reinstated but the policyholder, in addition to meeting the reinstatement requirements of term policies, must also pay the current reserve value of the reinstated policy.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1906)

[FR Doc. 00–23201 Filed 9–8–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[IB Docket No. 98–118; FCC 99–51]

Cable Landing Licenses, Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the correction to the biennial review of international common carrier regulations published in the **Federal Register** of August 25, 2000. Inadvertently, the rule contained an incorrect word. This document corrects that error.

DATES: Effective September 11, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Reitzel, International Bureau, Telecommunications Division, Federal Communications Commission, and (202) 418–1499.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC published a correction document in the **Federal Register** of August 25, 2000, (65 FR 51768). In that document, § 1.767(e) contained an incorrect word. On page 51769, in the first column, in § 1.767(e), in the fourth line, the word “required” is corrected to read “requested”.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–23155 Filed 9–8–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CC Docket No. 92–105; FCC 00–257]

Require 711 Dialing for Nationwide Access to Telecommunications Relay Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (the Commission) amends its regulations to require that all providers of telephone service in the United States provide toll-free access to telecommunications relay services (TRS) via the abbreviated dialing code 711. The Commission takes this action to further a mandate of the Americans with Disabilities Act for functionally equivalent use of the telephone network by people with hearing or speech disabilities. 711 dialing must access all types of relay service in accordance with the Commission’s minimum service-quality standards for TRS.

DATES: Effective October 11, 2000. Compliance is required by October 1, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis Johnson or Jamal Mazrui of the Network Services Division, Common Carrier Bureau at phone (202) 418–2320 or TTY (202) 418–0484. E-mail inquiries may also be sent to access@fcc.gov, and various information about TRS can be found at the web address <http://www.fcc.gov/cib/dro/trs>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document summarizes the Second Report and Order in a rulemaking proceeding concerned with The Use of N11 Codes and Other Abbreviated Dialing Arrangements. The Commission adopted the order on July 21, 2000 and released it on August 9, 2000. The complete text of this Second Report and Order is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours