DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 166

[Docket No. APHIS-2008-0120]

RIN 0579-AC91

Swine Health Protection; Feeding of Processed Product to Swine

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting as a final rule, without change, an interim rule that amended the swine health protection regulations to clarify the applicability of the regulations regarding the treatment of garbage that consists of industrially processed materials. The interim rule made clear that such materials are subject to the same treatment requirements as other regulated garbage, except for materials that meet the definition of *processed product* that we added to the regulations in the interim rule. The interim rule was necessary to ensure that garbage fed to swine has been treated to inactivate disease organisms that pose a risk to the U.S. swine industry.

DATES: Effective on December 9, 2009, we are adopting as a final rule the interim rule published at 74 FR 15215-15218 on April 3, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Dave Pyburn, Senior Staff Veterinarian, Swine Health Programs, VS, APHIS, Room 891, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines, IA 50309; (515) 284-4122.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Swine Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 3801 *et seq.*, referred to below as the Act) is intended to protect the commerce of the United States and the health and welfare of the people of the United States by ensuring that food waste fed to swine does not contain active disease organisms that pose a risk to U.S. swine. The regulations in 9 CFR part 166 regarding swine health protection (referred to below as the regulations) were promulgated in accordance with the Act. The regulations contain provisions that regulate food waste containing any meat products fed to swine. Compliance with the regulations ensures that all food waste fed to swine is properly treated to kill disease organisms. Raw or undercooked meat may transmit numerous infectious or communicable diseases to swine, including exotic viral diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever, and swine vesicular disease. In accordance with the regulations, food waste containing meat may be fed to swine only if it has been treated to kill disease organisms.

In an interim rule[1] effective and published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2009 (74 FR 15215-15218, Docket No. APHIS-2008-0120), we amended the regulations to clarify the applicability of the regulations regarding the treatment of garbage that consists of industrially processed materials. The interim rule made clear that such materials are subject to the same treatment requirements as other regulated garbage, except for materials that meet the definition of *processed product* that we added to the regulations in the interim rule.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before June 2, 2009. We did not receive any comments. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule without change.

This action also affirms information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Executive Orders 12372 and 12988, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, for this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 166

Animal diseases, Hogs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

PART 166—SWINE HEALTH PROTECTION

■ Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 9 CFR part 166 and that was published at 74 FR 15215-15218 on April 3, 2009.

Done in Washington, DC, this 27th day of November 2009.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E9–29265 Filed 12–8–09: 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–S

[1] To view the interim rule, go to (*http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=APHIS-2008-0120*).

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 201

[Regulation A; Docket No. R–1371]

Extensions of Credit by Federal Reserve Banks

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends Regulation A to provide a process by which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may determine the eligibility of credit rating agencies in the Term Asset-backed Securities Loan Facility. The final rule does not apply to discount window lending or other extensions of credit provided by the Federal Reserve System. In addition, the final rule only applies to asset-backed securities that are not backed by commercial real estate. The amendment does not represent a change in the stance of monetary policy.

DATES: Final rule is effective on January 8, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William R. Nelson, Senior Associate Director (202/452–3579), Division of Monetary Affairs; Christopher W. Clubb, Senior Counsel (202/452–3904), Legal Division; for users of Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf (TDD) only, contact 202/263–4869.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Proposed Rule. On October 8, 2009, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the ''Board'') published for public comment a notice of proposed rulemaking (''NPRM'') that would amend Regulation A to provide a process by which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (''FRBNY'') may determine the eligibility of credit rating agencies in the Term Asset-backed Securities Loan Facility (''TALF'').[1] The Board has determined the terms and conditions for TALF borrowing and

[1] Proposed rule, 74 FR 51806 (Oct. 8, 2009). The TALF is a funding facility to help market participants meet the credit needs of households and businesses by supporting the issuance of new asset-backed securities (ABS) collateralized by loans of various types to consumers and businesses of all sizes. The TALF was established under section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act, which permits the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, in unusual and exigent circumstances, to authorize Reserve Banks to extend credit to individuals, partnerships and corporations that are unable to obtain adequate credit accommodations. For the terms and conditions and frequently asked question of the TALF, refer to *http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/talf.htm.*