

horses—are the entities most likely to be affected by this rule. This rule will enable importers in Oregon to import stallions and mares directly from CEM-affected regions, whereas at present, those animals must first be imported into another approved State, the closest of which is California, and undergo postentry testing and treatment before being transported to Oregon.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires that agencies consider the impacts of their rules on small entities. Whether affected entities may be considered small depends on their annual gross receipts. Annual receipts of \$500,000 or less is the small entity criterion set by the Small Business Administration for establishments primarily engaged in raising horses and other equines (NAICS code 112920). For operations owning race horses (NAICS code 711219), the small entity criterion is annual gross receipts of \$5 million or less.

Most horse owners in Oregon will be unaffected by this rule, since they do not purchase horses imported from CEM-affected countries. Of those firms that will be affected, it is reasonable to assume that at least some may be small entities. According to the 1997 Census of Agriculture, a total of 13,952 horses were sold by 2,579 farms in Oregon in 1997, implying an average income per farm from horse sales of \$5,410. However, given the generally higher value of breeding horses from CEM-affected countries, larger operations will be the more likely affected entities.

The impact for affected Oregon establishments will be positive in terms of postentry transport cost savings; the horses will be able to be imported directly into Oregon rather than through California or other approved States. However, the savings is not expected to be large when compared to the value of the imported horses, and a substantial number of small entities are not expected to be significantly affected.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12988

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts all State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule; (2) has no retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 93

Animal diseases, Imports, Livestock, Poultry and poultry products, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 9 CFR part 93 is amended as follows:

PART 93—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND POULTRY, AND CERTAIN ANIMAL, BIRD, AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; REQUIREMENTS FOR MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS

1. The authority citation for part 93 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1622; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 102–105, 111, 114a, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134d, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

§ 93.301 [Amended]

2. Section 93.301 is amended as follows:

a. In paragraph (h)(6), by adding, in alphabetical order, “The State of Oregon”.

b. In paragraph (h)(7), by adding, in alphabetical order, “The State of Oregon”.

Done in Washington, DC, this 11th day of December 2000.

Bobby R. Acord,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 00–31981 Filed 12–15–00; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 331

Removal of Asset and Liability Backup Program

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On June 9, 1999, the FDIC published an interim final rule (64 FR 30869) requiring asset and liability backup programs (ALBPs) for limited deposit account and loan account information in a small number of institutions. The rule was intended to facilitate timely restoration of key financial records in the event that an

FDIC-insured depository institution experienced a Year 2000 (Y2K) computer problem that required it to be placed in receivership. Because this rule was created to meet a contingency related to Y2K, the FDIC did not contemplate that it would remain effective after the contingency period ended. A sunset provision was therefore included in the rule to the effect that its procedures would not be required after June 30, 2000. This action confirms that the rule is no longer needed, and removes it from the Code of Federal Regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 18, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Crum, Project Manager, Bank Technology Group, (202) 736–0586; or Nancy Schucker Recchia, Counsel, Legal Division (202) 898–8885, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, DC 20429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the auspices of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), the FDIC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) provided extensive Y2K-readiness guidance to the banking industry. Despite best efforts in preparing for Y2K, there remained the possibility that some institutions would not be Y2K ready and might have to be closed. The FDIC planned for a broad range of contingencies and on June 9, 1999, published an interim final rule to ensure that, if an affected institution experienced a Y2K problem and was closed, the FDIC would be able to make federally insured deposits available to depositors expeditiously. The rule also facilitated the quick acquisition or transfer of servicing of assets to help maintain public confidence in, and minimize any related disruption to, the financial system.

The interim final rule, 12 CFR 331, became effective on July 9, 1999, including the provision at 12 CFR 331.6 that the ALBP procedures contained in the rule would not be needed after June 30, 2000. As anticipated, the procedures are no longer needed. Therefore, with this action, the FDIC is rescinding the rule.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of 12 U.S.C. 1818 (a) and (b) and 12 U.S.C. 1819(a) (Seventh and Tenth), 12 CFR Part 331 is removed and reserved.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of December, 2000.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Robert E. Feldman,
Executive Secretary.
 [FR Doc. 00-32173 Filed 12-15-00; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Thrift Supervision

12 CFR Parts 506, 509, and 560

[No. 2000-102]

Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Office of Thrift Supervision, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) is amending its regulations to incorporate a number of technical and conforming amendments. They include clarifications to reflect existing practices and to provide consistency among the Federal banking agencies, updated statutory and other references, and a correction of a typographical error.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 18, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary H. Gottlieb, Senior Paralegal (Regulations), (202) 906-7135, or Karen A. Osterloh, Assistant Chief Counsel, (202) 906-6639, Regulations and Legislation Division, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of Thrift Supervision, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington DC 20552.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OTS is amending its regulations to incorporate a number of technical and conforming amendments. These changes are outlined below:

Part 506—Information Collection Requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act

OTS is updating its table displaying the OMB control numbers assigned to various OTS regulations under the Paperwork Reduction Act. *See* 12 CFR 506.1(b). OTS is revising the table to add and correct the references to the control numbers.

Part 509—Rules of Practice and Procedure in Adjudicatory Proceedings

OTS is making two technical amendments to the Uniform Rules of Practice and Procedure. First, OTS is amending § 509.19(c) to conform its default provisions to the rules of the other banking agencies. Under the current OTS rule, if a respondent fails to file a timely answer to a notice of charges in an administrative proceeding,

the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), upon motion of Enforcement Counsel, “shall . . . file a recommended decision with the Director containing the findings and the relief sought in the complaint.” The other banking agencies’ rules are similar, but require the ALJ to make the additional determination that “no good cause exists for a respondent’s failure to file a timely answer.”¹ The ALJs in OTS administrative proceedings have generally given the respondents an opportunity to explain a failure to respond through this good cause process. OTS believes that this technical amendment is necessary to update the rule to reflect existing practices, to provide greater consistency with the other federal banking agencies, and to be more explicit in the requirements of the administrative law judge before recommending a decision based on a default.

OTS is also correcting a typographical error in § 509.31, which governs scheduling and prehearing conferences. The rule currently refers to the ALJ’s authority to direct counsel to the parties to meet to address “matters of which *office* notice may be taken (emphasis added).” This reference is replaced with term “official notice.”

Part 560—Lending and Investment

Finally, OTS is revising the lending and investment powers chart at § 560.30 to provide corrected statutory citations. The Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996, Public Law No. 104-208, removed section 5(c)(3)(A) of the Home Owners’ Loan Act and redesignated sections 5(c)(3)(B) through (D) as 5(c)(3)(A) through (C). OTS has made corresponding changes to the powers chart.

Administrative Procedure Act; Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994

The OTS has found good cause to dispense with both prior notice and comment on this final rule and a 30-day delay of its effective date mandated by the Administrative Procedure Act.² OTS believes that it is contrary to public interest to delay the effective date of the rule, as it corrects and clarifies provisions that have caused confusion. Because the amendments in the rule are not substantive, making them effective immediately will not detrimentally affect savings associations.

In addition, this document is exempt from the requirement found in section 302 of the Riegle Community

Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994³ that regulations must not take effect before the first day of the quarter following publication, as it imposes no new requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act,⁴ it is certified that this technical corrections regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12866

OTS has determined that this rule is not a “significant regulatory action” for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

OTS has determined that the requirements of this final rule will not result in expenditures by State, local, and tribal governments, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. Accordingly, a budgetary impact statement is not required under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

List of Subjects

12 CFR Part 506

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

12 CFR Part 509

Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties.

12 CFR Part 560

Consumer protection, Investments, Manufactured homes, Mortgages, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Savings associations, Securities.

Accordingly, the Office of Thrift Supervision hereby amends title 12, chapter V of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

PART 506—INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

1. The authority citation for part 506 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

2. Section 506.1 is amended in paragraph (b) by removing the entry for § 563.134 and adding three new entries in numerical order to read as follows:

¹ See e.g., 12 CFR 19.19(c)(OCC).

² 5 U.S.C. 553.

³ Pub. L. No. 103-325, 12 U.S.C. 4802.

⁴ Pub. L. No. 96-354, 5 U.S.C. 601.