

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Granville Paules, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, 202/358-0706.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

- Welcome/Opening Remarks
- Joint Session with Information Systems Subcommittee
- Introductions and Joint Objectives
- Overview of Information Technology (IT) within the ESE Technology Program
- Infusion of IT into ESE Data/Information Systems
- IT Technology Development Plans
- Near Term Roadmaps and AIST Projects
- ESE Vision Era activity
- Multi-Enterprise IT development programs—ESE Relevance
- Intelligent Systems Program
- SBIR, IT Emphasis in Next Call
- Former UPN 632— Recent IT Selections
- Software Framework requirements of HPCC/ESS Cooperative Agreement Notice
- Joint Committee discussions— Chairpersons
- General Critique of Joint Meeting and Action Assignments
- Laser/Lidar Independent Review report summary
- ESE Vision FY 2001 Plan
- Overall Technology Roadmap Update
- NMP EO-1 Validation Plan and Post-Validation Opportunities
- Instrument Incubator Program focused solicitation
- Subcommittee Wrap-up and Recommendations

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: October 19, 2000.

**Beth M. McCormick,**  
*Advisory Committee Management Officer,*  
*National Aeronautics and Space Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-27314 Filed 10-24-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7510-01-U**

## **NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

**[Notice 00-130]**

### **NASA Advisory Council (NAC), Earth Science Data and Information Systems and Services Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting**

**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Earth Systems Science and Applications Advisory Committee.

**DATES:** Monday, November 13, 2000, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; and Tuesday, November 14, 2000, 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street SW, Room MIC 6B, Washington, DC 20546.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Martha Maiden, Code YS, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, 202/358-1078.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

- EOSDIS: What were learning and where we need to go
- ESE Data needs and Innovative Answers for Science and Applications
- SWAMP SDWG Study and Beyond
- ESE Outreach
- Digital Earth
- Data Centers of the DAAC Alliance
- Federation Report
- New DISS Status
- Points for Comment, Recommendations from Day One
- Reconvene with Technology Subcommittee for Joint Session
- Introductions and Joint Objectives
- Overview of Information Technology (IT) within the ESE Technology Program
- Infusion of IT into ESE Data/Information Systems
- Near Term Roadmaps and AIST Projects
- ESE Vision Era activity
- Intelligent Systems Program
- SBIR, IT Emphasis in Next Call
- Former UPN 632— Recent IT Selections
- Software Framework requirements of HPCC/ESS Cooperative Agreement Notice
- Joint Committee Discussions
- ESDISSAS Reconvenes: Recommendations, Wrap-up

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: October 19, 2000.

**Beth M. McCormick,**  
*Advisory Committee Management Officer,*  
*National Aeronautics and Space Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-27315 Filed 10-24-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7510-01-U**

## **NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION**

### **Central Liquidity Facility**

**AGENCY:** National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

**ACTION:** Proposed Interpretive Ruling and Policy Statement (IRPS) 00-2, "Central Liquidity Facility Advance Policy", with request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This policy statement is intended to clarify the role of the Central Liquidity Facility (CLF) and the circumstances when the CLF will approve a Regular or Agent Member's request for a CLF advance.

**DATES:** NCUA welcomes comments on this proposed IRPS. Comments must be received on or before December 26, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be directed to Becky Baker, Secretary of the Board. Mail or hand-deliver comments to: National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3428. You may also fax comments to (703) 518-6319 or e-mail comments to boardmail@ncua.gov. Please send comments by one method only.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** J. Owen Cole, Jr., Vice President, CLF, at the above address, or telephone: (703) 518-6360 or Frank S. Kressman, Staff Attorney, at the above address, or telephone: (703) 518-6540.

### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### **Background**

The CLF operates in accordance with Title III of the Federal Credit Union Act (Act) and Part 725 of NCUA's regulations which implements Title III. 12 U.S.C. 1795-1795k; 12 CFR part 725. It was created in 1979 to improve the general financial stability of the credit union industry by helping to meet the liquidity needs of individual credit unions. This improved stability encourages savings, supports consumer and mortgage lending, and helps provide basic financial resources to all segments of the economy. In continuing to fulfill this mission, the CLF wishes to clarify its function and limitations in an ever-changing financial services environment.

#### **Regulatory Procedures**

##### *Regulatory Flexibility Act*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires NCUA to prepare an analysis to describe any significant economic impact agency rulemaking may have on a substantial number of small credit unions. For purposes of this analysis,

credit unions under \$1 million in assets are considered small credit unions. As of June 30, 1999, there were 1,690 small credit unions with a total of \$807.3 million in assets, having an average size of \$0.5 million. Small credit unions make up 15.6% of all credit unions, but only 0.2% of all credit union assets.

This proposed IRPS clarifies the role of the CLF and the circumstances when the CLF will approve advances. This proposed IRPS imposes no additional financial, regulatory, or other burden whatsoever on credit unions transacting business with the CLF. The NCUA has determined and certifies that this proposed IRPS will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small credit unions.

#### *Paperwork Reduction Act*

NCUA has determined that this proposed IRPS does not increase paperwork requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and regulations of the Office of Management and Budget.

#### *Executive Order 13132*

Executive Order 13132 encourages independent regulatory agencies to consider the impact of their regulatory actions on state and local interests. In adherence to fundamental federalism principles, NCUA, an independent regulatory agency as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5), voluntarily complies with the executive order.

This proposed IRPS applies to all credit unions doing business with the CLF, but does not have substantial direct effect on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. NCUA has determined that this proposed IRPS does not constitute a policy that has federalism implications for purposes of the executive order.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board, on October 19, 2000.

**Becky Baker,**

*Secretary of the Board.*

For the reasons stated above, NCUA proposes that IRPS 00-2 read as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 725 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 1795-1795f.

2. IRPS 00-2 is proposed as follows:

#### **Interpretive Ruling and Policy Statement No. 00-2**

##### **Central Liquidity Facility Advance Policy**

###### *Purpose*

Congress established the Central Liquidity Facility (CLF) in 1979 and authorized the NCUA Board, acting as the CLF Board, to prescribe the manner in which the general business of the CLF is to be conducted. The CLF was created to improve the general financial stability of the credit union industry by meeting the liquidity needs of individual credit unions. This improved stability encourages savings, supports consumer and mortgage lending, and helps provide basic financial resources to all segments of the economy. This policy statement is intended to clarify the role of the CLF and the circumstances under which the CLF will approve a Regular or Agent Member's request for a CLF advance.

###### *Liquidity Needs*

The liquidity needs of natural person credit unions for which CLF advances are appropriate are limited to:

A. Short-term adjustment credit available to assist in meeting temporary requirements for funds or to cushion more persistent outflows of funds pending an orderly readjustment of credit union assets and liabilities;

B. Seasonal credit available for longer periods to assist in meeting seasonal needs for funds arising from a combination of expected patterns of movement in share and deposit accounts and loans; and

C. Protracted adjustment credit available in the event of unusual or emergency circumstances of a longer-term nature resulting from national, regional or local difficulties.

Short-term adjustment credit advances generally are available for maturity periods of up to 90 days. Seasonal credit advances are available for periods of up to 270 days. Seasonal credit is generally restricted to institutions that can demonstrate a pattern of recurring need. Seasonal credit advance requests must be supported by an analysis that includes at least two years of detailed seasonal flow of funds data. Protracted adjustment credit advances that are available for periods in excess of 270 days are only made when exceptional circumstances are adversely affecting an individual institution. CLF loan officers exercise considerable discretion in extending protracted adjustment credit and may consult with NCUA supervisory authorities to address any concerns over the credit union's ability to restore liquidity and remain viable. As is the case with short-term adjustment credit and seasonal credit, CLF may decline a credit union's request for protracted adjustment credit for creditworthiness reasons. It may also refer the credit union to the appropriate NCUA Regional Director for possible NCUSIF special assistance under Section 208 of the Act. 12 U.S.C. 208.

###### *Role of the CLF*

Historically, CLF advances have been intended only to help maintain financial stability for credit unions that were

experiencing liquidity difficulties or expected to experience liquidity difficulties in the immediate future. In most instances, CLF makes advances when the borrower's primary sources of liquidity are inadequate, impracticable or otherwise unavailable at the time of need. CLF is prohibited by statute from making an advance the intent of which is to expand credit union portfolios. 12 U.S.C. 1795e(a)(1).

NCUA acknowledges the need for the CLF to operate in a flexible manner. While NCUA recognizes that CLF is not to be considered the "lender of last resort", NCUA also understands that CLF is not to be used as a conventional funding facility or standard market alternative for borrowing credit unions. Rather, NCUA's long-standing position is that the CLF was established to be used sparingly as a stabilizing agent in times when liquidity needs threaten to disrupt credit unions' ability to provide basic financial resources to their members. Accordingly, NCUA's long-held policy that the CLF is a backup liquidity provider remains unchanged.

Although CLF advances are available when appropriate, NCUA emphasizes the importance of liquidity planning and contingency funding. NCUA expects credit unions to have in place adequate programs and procedures to manage their liquidity risk. Each credit union's liquidity management program should be appropriate for the overall level of risk incurred, considering its asset size, complexity, capital adequacy, and products or services offered. Inadequate liquidity can cause disruptions in member services and diminish public confidence. It can also increase a credit union's vulnerability to other market and operational risks. The failure to understand and manage liquidity risk adequately could easily place a credit union in an unsafe and unsound financial position.

As part of normal contingency planning, credit unions are expected to develop funding plans that include credit lines that are accessible on a timely basis. This may be accomplished with a corporate credit union or other source. The appropriateness of granting a CLF advance depends on the circumstances of the credit union at the time of the liquidity need. Appropriate circumstances for seeking CLF advances may include borrowing:

- To meet an unexpected loss in shares or nonmember funds;
- To address an unexpected surge of credit demands within the credit union's membership; and
- To meet liquidity needs due to forces beyond the immediate control of the credit union such as an internal operating problem or a natural disaster.

Among other circumstances, borrowing from CLF is not appropriate:

- To take advantage of a differential between the rate of a CLF advance and the rate of alternative sources of funds known as spread arbitrage;
- To substitute CLF credit for normal, short-term, interest-sensitive shares such as certificates or money market shares; or
- To support a planned increase in loans or investment holdings or new loan product offerings.

CLF will monitor, as necessary, the frequency and duration of a credit union's CLF borrowings to make certain that the credit union is taking appropriate measures to diminish reliance on CLF advances and verify that a more serious liquidity problem does not exist. Borrowers are expected to initiate appropriate actions to restore adequate liquidity within a reasonable period of time. Facility loan officers, at their discretion, may require a borrowing credit union to prepare a liquidity restoration plan to detail the action and time required to restore its net funds position to the point where it is no longer dependent on CLF advances.

[FR Doc. 00-27362 Filed 10-24-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535-01-P

## NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

### Notice of Change in Subject of Meeting; Sunshine Act Meeting

The National Credit Union Administration Board determined that its business required the deletion of the following item from the previously announced closed meeting (**Federal Register**, Vol. 65, No. 201, page 61364-61365, October 17, 2000) scheduled for Thursday, October 20, 2000.

2. One (1) Personnel Matter. Closed pursuant to exemptions (2) and (6).

The Board voted unanimously that agency business required that this item be removed from the closed agenda. The item has been resolved by notation vote. Earlier announcement of this change was not possible.

The previously announced items were:

1. Budget Reprogramming. Closed pursuant to exemptions (4) and (6).
2. Two (2) Personnel Matters. Closed pursuant to exemptions (2) and (6).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Becky Baker, Secretary of the Board, Telephone (703) 518-6304.

**Becky Baker,**

*Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 00-27587 Filed 10-23-00; 2:11 pm]

BILLING CODE 7535-01-M

## NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

### Paperwork Reduction Act

**AGENCY:** National Indian Gaming Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,

intends to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and extend approval for the following information collection activities: (1) Compliance and Enforcement under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA); (2) Privacy Act regulations; (3) Approval of Class II and Class III Gaming Ordinances; and (4) National Environmental Policy Act Procedures. The NIGC intends also to submit a request for reinstatement of the approval for collection of information related to its review and approval of management contracts for the operation of tribal gaming facilities. OMB previously approved this information collection requirement but the approval has expired. As to each information collection activity, the NIGC solicits public comment on: The need for the information, the practical utility of the information and whether the information is necessary for the proper performance of NIGC functions; the accuracy of the burden estimate; and ways that the NIGC might minimize this burden including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. When providing comment, a respondent should specify the particular collection activity to which the comment pertains.

**DATES AND ADDRESSES:** Comments for the NIGC's evaluation of the information collection activities and its request to OMB to extend or approve the information collections must be received by December 30, 2000. Send comments to Ms. Juanita Mendoza, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1441 L Street, NW., Suite 9100, Washington, DC 20005. The NIGC regulations to which the information collections pertain are available on the NIGC website, [www.nigc.gov](http://www.nigc.gov). A copy of the NEPA procedures for the NIGC are available on request by providing a mailing address to the point of contact for questions and comments listed on the website. Both the regulations and the NEPA procedures are also available by written request to the NIGC (Attn: Ms. Juanita Mendoza), 1441 L Street NW., Suite 9100, Washington, DC, 20005, or by telephone request at (202) 632-7003. There are no toll-free numbers. All other requests for information should be submitted to Ms. Mendoza at the above address for the NIGC.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Title:** Compliance and Enforcement under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

**OMB Number:** 3141-0001.

**Abstract:** The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*)

[IGRA] governs the regulation of gaming on Indian lands. Although the IGRA places primary responsibility with the tribes for regulating gaming, Section 2706 (b) of the Act directs the NIGC to monitor gaming conducted on Indian lands on a continuing basis. The IGRA authorizes the NIGC to access and inspect all papers, books and records relating to gaming conducted on Indian lands. In accordance with this statutory responsibility, 25 CFR 571.7 requires Indian gaming operations to keep permanent financial records. 25 CFR 571.12 and 571.13 require, respectively, an annual independent audit of a tribe's gaming operations and submission of this audit to the NIGC. The NIGC uses this information to fulfill its statutory responsibility to monitor Indian gaming. Section 2710 of the IGRA requires tribes to conduct background investigations on key employees and primary management officials involved in class II and class III gaming. 25 CFR 556 and 558 require tribes to perform each investigation using information such as name, address, previous employment records, previous relationships with either Indian tribes or the gaming industry, and licensing relating to those relationships, any convictions and any other information a tribe feels is relevant to the employment of the individuals being investigated. Tribes are then required to submit to the NIGC a copy of the completed employment applications and investigative reports and licensing eligibility determinations on key employees or primary management officials before issuing gaming licenses to those persons. The NIGC will use this information in conducting its review of the suitability determinations and will advise the tribe if it disagrees with any particular determination.

**Estimated Burden:** The reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to be 40 hours per response for access and inspection of records, 100 hours for the preparation and submission of an annual audit, and 400 hours annually, on the average, for each tribe for submission of matters related to background information and licensing.

**Respondents:** Indian tribes conducting gaming operations.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 220.

**Estimated Annual Responses:** 30,640.  
**Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents:** 127,800 hours.

**Title:** Privacy Act Procedures.

**OMB Number:** 3141-0002.

**Abstract:** To implement the IGRA, it is necessary for the NIGC to collect, maintain and use personal information gathered on certain individuals. Under