

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), has reviewed this regulation and, by approving it, certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The rule addresses only government operations. It places no new obligations on small entities or other private individuals or businesses. It should have no appreciable economic impact.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

Executive Order 12866

This rule is considered by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review. Accordingly, this regulation has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review.

Executive Order 13132

This rule will not have substantial direct effects 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. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation

of a federalism summary impact statement.

Executive Order 12988 Civil Justice Reform

This interim rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13, all Departments are required to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for review and approval, any reporting and recordkeeping requirements inherent in a final rule. This rule does not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 287

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration.

Accordingly, part 287 of chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 287—FIELD OFFICERS; POWERS AND DUTIES

1. The authority citation for part 287 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1225, 1226, 1251, 1252, 1357; 8 CFR part 2.

2. Section 287.3(d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 287.3 Disposition of cases of aliens arrested without warrant.

* * * * *

(d) *Custody procedures.* Unless voluntary departure has been granted pursuant to subpart C of 8 CFR part 240, a determination will be made within 48 hours of the arrest, except in the event of an emergency or other extraordinary circumstance in which case a determination will be made within an additional reasonable period of time, whether the alien will be continued in custody or released on bond or recognizance and whether a notice to appear and warrant of arrest as prescribed in 8 CFR parts 236 and 239 will be issued.

Dated: September 17, 2001.

James W. Ziglar,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[FR Doc. 01-23545 Filed 9-17-01; 4:51 pm]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**17 CFR Part 211**

[Release Nos. 33-8004; 34-44792; IC-25157; FR-57]

RIN 3235-A131

Bookkeeping Services Provided by Auditors To Audit Clients in Emergency or Other Unusual Situations

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission").

ACTION: Interpretation.

SUMMARY: This release expresses the view of the Commission that auditors of the financial statements of Commission registrants may provide certain bookkeeping services to those audit clients directly affected by the events of September 11, 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 14, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John M. Morrissey, Deputy Chief Accountant or Samuel L. Burke, Associate Chief Accountant, Office of the Chief Accountant, at (202) 942-4400, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549-1103.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Introduction and Summary**

Accounting firms and registrants have asked the Commission whether accounting firms may assist audit clients that had offices in and around the World Trade Center by participating in the recovery process to facilitate a timely, effective and efficient revitalization of their audit clients' records and systems that were destroyed in the events of September 11, 2001, without impairing the auditor's independence from those clients. The Commission believes that accounting firms may perform such services without impairing their independence.

II. Discussion

In November 2000, the Commission substantially revised Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X,¹ which addresses auditors' independence from their audit clients filing financial statements with the Commission.² As amended, Rule 2-01(c)(4)(i)(A) states that, among other things, maintaining or preparing an audit client's accounting records or preparing or originating source data underlying an audit client's financial

¹ 17 CFR 210.2-01.

² [Release No. 33-7919; 34-43602, 35-27279; IC-24744; IA-1911; FR-56 (November 20, 2000).]

statements will impair an auditor's independence from that client. Rule 2–01(c)(4)(i)(B)(1), however, permits such bookkeeping services "in emergency or other unusual situations, provided the accountant does not undertake any managerial actions or make any managerial decisions."

The Commission believes that the events of September 11, 2001, clearly meet the definition of an unusual situation and an emergency situation for those companies that have been directly affected by the destruction of the World Trade Center and damage to surrounding buildings.

Accordingly, this event qualifies as an "emergency or other unusual situation" under Rule 2–01(c)(4)(i)(B)(1) of the bookkeeping rule and, provided that the accounting firm does not undertake managerial actions or decisions, an accounting firm's independence will not be deemed to be impaired where a firm is providing bookkeeping services to those entities directly affected by the destruction of the World Trade Center and damage to surrounding buildings. The Commission understands that in this unique situation an auditor may be best suited, because of its knowledge of its client's financial systems, to participate in the recovery process and facilitate a timely, effective and efficient revitalization of its clients' records and systems. Services under this exception may continue until the client's host or destroyed records are reconstructed and its financial systems are fully operational, and the client can effect an orderly and efficient transition to management or other service providers.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 211

Securities.

Amendments to the Code of Federal Regulations

For the reasons set forth in the release, we are amending title 17, chapter II of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 211—INTERPRETATIONS RELATING TO FINANCIAL REPORTING MATTERS

1. Part 211, subpart A, is amended by adding Release No. FR–57 and the release date of September 14, 2001 to the list of interpretive releases.

Dated: September 14, 2001.

By the Commission.

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–23434 Filed 9–19–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

28 CFR Part 810

[CSOSA–0002–I]

RIN 3225-AA00

Community Supervision: Administrative Sanctions Schedule

AGENCY: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia ("CSOSA") is adopting interim regulations on administrative sanctions which may be imposed on offenders under CSOSA's supervision who violate the general or specific conditions of their release. The purpose of imposing sanctions is to enable CSOSA staff to respond as swiftly, certainly, and consistently as practicable to non-compliant behavior. Using sanctions will reduce the number of violation reports sent to the releasing authority (for example, the sentencing court or the United States Parole Commission). CSOSA staff will be able to refer offenders back to the releasing authority having demonstrated that CSOSA has exhausted the range of options at its disposal to change the offender's non-compliant behavior. The releasing authority may then concentrate on those referrals which fully merit scrutiny. The purpose of the regulations is to prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice through the promotion of effective community supervision.

DATES: Effective September 20, 2001; comments must be submitted by November 19, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Office of the General Counsel, CSOSA, Room 1253, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roy Nanovic, Records Manager (telephone (202) 220–5359; e-mail roy.nanovic@csosa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District Of Columbia ("CSOSA") is adopting interim regulations on the imposition of administrative sanctions for offenders under CSOSA's supervision.

CSOSA is responsible for the supervision of adults on probation, parole, or supervised release in the

District of Columbia. A critical factor in such supervision is the ability to introduce an accountability structure into the supervision process and to provide swift, certain, and consistent responses to non-compliant behavior. Under traditional procedures, when offenders under CSOSA supervision violate the general or specific conditions of their release, CSOSA staff must refer the matter to the releasing authority. In most cases, the releasing authority is the sentencing court (usually the Superior Court of the District of Columbia) or the United States Parole Commission ("USPC"). The releasing authority, however, may include any of the jurisdictions participating in the Interstate Compact. The referrals necessarily increase the workload for the releasing authority. The response and response time between a reported violation and a hearing is consequently uncertain.

Regulations issued by the USPC (see 28 CFR 2.85(a)(15)) authorize CSOSA's community supervision officers to impose graduated sanctions if a parolee has tested positive for illegal drugs or has committed any non-criminal violation of the conditions of parole. The USPC retains the authority to override an imposed sanction and issue a warrant or summons if it finds that the parolee is a risk to public safety or is not complying in good faith with the sanction. The Superior Court of the District of Columbia typically includes authorization for a program of graduated sanctions in connection with illicit drug use or other violation of conditions of probation as part of the offender's general conditions of probation. By issuing these interim regulations on the imposition of administrative sanctions, CSOSA intends to ensure the consistency, certainty, and timeliness of imposed sanctions for all offenders (parolees, probationers, and supervised releasees) under its supervision.

Under these interim regulations, CSOSA establishes a supervision level and minimum contact requirements for the individual offender (see § 810.1). CSOSA uses an accountability contract (see § 810.2) between the offender and CSOSA to define non-compliant behavior. The accountability contract outlines the expectations for behavior and the consequences (that is, the sanctions) for failing to comply. The sanctions present the community supervision officer with a range of corrective actions (see § 810.3) which can be applied short of court or USPC approval. The goal of these sanctions is to change offender behavior. Imposing the sanctions quickly and consistently