

Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and/or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as appropriate in the context in which the term appears.” 76 FR 53764, 53780. Where a section of the regulations was determined to pertain to an action that may have been taken by INS, or a function that is within the purview of or shared with another component, the term “the Service” was retained or inserted. *Id.*

DHS made one erroneous amendment in the August 2011 final rule with regard to the use of “USCIS” in lieu of “the Service.” In 8 CFR part 208, the term “the Service” was revised to read “USCIS,” including in 8 CFR 208.24(f), which deals with the termination of asylum or withholding of deportation or removal by an Immigration Judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals. Termination of asylum is an authority shared between the Department of Justice and USCIS, but USCIS has no role in removal proceedings beyond the issuance of a notice to appear in accordance with 8 CFR 208.24(e) and (g). The current, recently-amended regulatory language incorrectly provides, however, that USCIS has the responsibility in removal proceedings to establish grounds of termination, whereas that is the responsibility of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Therefore, this notice corrects that error by removing one incorrect reference to “USCIS” in 8 CFR 208.24(f) and replacing it with “the Service.”

#### List of Subjects

##### 8 CFR Part 103

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations (Government agencies), Freedom of information, Immigration, Privacy, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surety bonds.

##### 8 CFR Part 208

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

#### Correction

Accordingly, for the reasons set out in the preamble, chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

#### PART 103—IMMIGRATION BENEFITS; BIOMETRIC REQUIREMENTS; AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 103 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1304, 1356, 1365b; 31 U.S.C. 9701; Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (6 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*); E.O. 12356, 47 FR 14874, 15557, 3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166; 8 CFR part 2.

■ 2. Section 103.2 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(18) to read as follows:

#### Subpart A—Applying for Benefits, Surety Bonds, Fees

##### § 103.2 Submission and adjudication of benefit requests.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(18) *Withholding adjudication.* USCIS may authorize withholding adjudication of a visa petition or other application if USCIS determines that an investigation has been undertaken involving a matter relating to eligibility or the exercise of discretion, where applicable, in connection with the benefit request, and that the disclosure of information to the applicant or petitioner in connection with the adjudication of the benefit request would prejudice the ongoing investigation. If an investigation has been undertaken and has not been completed within one year of its inception, USCIS will review the matter and determine whether adjudication of the benefit request should be held in abeyance for six months or until the investigation is completed, whichever comes sooner. If, after six months of USCIS’s determination, the investigation has not been completed, the matter will be reviewed again by USCIS and, if it concludes that more time is needed to complete the investigation, adjudication may be held in abeyance for up to another six months. If the investigation is not completed at the end of that time, USCIS may authorize that adjudication be held in abeyance for another six months. Thereafter, if USCIS determines it is necessary to continue to withhold adjudication pending completion of the investigation, it will review that determination every six months.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PART 208—PROCEDURES FOR ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL

■ 3. The authority citation for part 208 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1158, 1226, 1252, 1282; Title VII of Pub. L. 110–229; 8 CFR part 2.

#### Subpart A—Asylum and Withholding of Removal

##### § 208.24 [Corrected]

■ 4. Section 208.24 is amended in paragraph (f), the second sentence, by removing the term “USCIS” and adding in its place the term, “the Service”.

**Christina E. McDonald,**

*Associate General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2013–08985 Filed 4–16–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

#### FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

##### 12 CFR Chapter III

#### Statement of Policy on the Development and Review of Regulations and Policies

**AGENCY:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

**ACTION:** Revision of statement of policy.

**SUMMARY:** The FDIC is updating its Statement of Policy entitled, “Development and Review of FDIC Regulations and Policies” (Policy Statement). The Policy Statement articulates the basic principles that guide the FDIC in its promulgation and review of regulations and written statements of policy. The Policy Statement is being revised to more fully reflect the FDIC’s current rulemaking policies and procedures, as well as take into account various organizational changes since the Policy Statement was adopted.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* April 17, 2013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Munsell St. Clair, Chief, Fund Analysis and Pricing Section, Division of Insurance and Research, (202) 898–8967, or Michelle Borzillo, Legal Division, (703) 562–6083, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20429.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FDIC has a longstanding and ongoing commitment to ensure that its regulations and policies achieve legislative and regulatory goals in the most efficient and effective manner possible. As part of that commitment, the FDIC recently undertook a review of its existing Policy Statement, which was adopted in 1998, to determine what updates and clarifications would be appropriate. As a result of that review, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted revisions to the existing Policy Statement to more fully reflect the FDIC’s current rulemaking policies and

procedures as well as take into account various organizational changes. These revisions highlight important rulemaking processes and procedures, such as the FDIC's open and transparent rulemaking process, robust interagency coordination, evaluation of regulatory costs and benefits (including consideration of alternatives), and periodic review of existing regulations.

*Text:* The text of the revised Policy Statement is as follows:

## Development and Review of FDIC Regulations and Policies

### Statement of Policy

#### I. Purpose and Scope

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is committed to continually improving the quality of its regulations and policies, to minimizing regulatory burdens on the public and the banking industry, and generally to ensuring that its regulations and policies achieve legislative goals effectively and efficiently. The purpose of this statement of policy (Policy) is to establish basic principles which guide the FDIC's promulgation and review of regulations and written statements of policy. This Policy applies to regulations and written statements of policy issued by the Board of Directors of the FDIC.

#### II. Principles for the Development and Review of Regulations and Statements of Policy

The following principles guide the FDIC in its development of regulations and written policies:

- *The implications of regulations and statements of policy should be evaluated.* Before issuing or updating a regulation or written statement of policy the FDIC gives careful consideration to the need for such action. Frequently a regulation is required by statute. Alternatively, the FDIC may identify a need for a supervisory tool to implement its statutory obligations, such as maintaining public confidence in the financial system through safety and soundness and compliance supervision, protecting insured depositors, closing failed institutions, and preventing or mitigating systemic risk. The FDIC also may identify a need to clarify its policy for the benefit of the banking industry or the public. To bring different perspectives to the development of a regulation, the FDIC typically assigns staff with different backgrounds or expertise to a regulatory project; such staff may include examiners, economists, lawyers or accountants, depending on the regulation.

Once the need or requirement for a regulation or statement of policy is determined, the FDIC evaluates benefits and costs, based on available information, and considers reasonable and possible alternatives. For many rulemakings, one or more alternatives likely will be available, at least with respect to some aspects of the rule. The main alternatives, once identified as available, should be described and analyzed for their consistency with the statutory or regulatory objectives, effectiveness in achieving those objectives, and burden on the public or industry. In this context, the FDIC seeks to minimize to the extent practicable the burdens which the proposed regulation or policy imposes on the banking industry and the public. For example, new reporting and recordkeeping requirements imposed by a regulation are carefully analyzed. The effect of the regulation or statement of policy on competition within the industry is considered. Particular attention is focused on the impact that a regulation will have on small institutions and whether there are comprehensive or targeted alternatives to accomplish the FDIC's goal which would minimize any burden on small institutions. Typically, when notice and opportunity for comment is involved, comment is sought on these matters. Prior to issuance of a final rule, the potential benefits associated with the regulation are weighed against the potential costs. Both the proposed and final rule should discuss key implications that the FDIC considered in its analysis.

- *Regulations and policies should be clearly, understandably, and concisely written.* The FDIC seeks to make its regulations and statements of policy as clear and as understandable as possible to those persons who are affected by them. In developing or reviewing existing regulations and statements of policy, the FDIC considers the document's organizational structure, as well as the specific language used and the target audience; all are important components to achieving a clear and useful statement.

- *The public should have a meaningful opportunity to participate in an open and transparent rulemaking process.* The FDIC encourages public participation in the rulemaking process. Whether a new regulation is being promulgated or an existing one revised, the Board gives careful consideration to the implications of its actions as public policy. Public participation in the rulemaking process is an opportunity for the Board to hear directly from affected members of the public with important experience and insights

related to the pertinent issues. As part of this, the FDIC recognizes the importance of providing adequate time for the public comment process and thus, generally provides a 60-day comment period. Under appropriate circumstances, the FDIC may provide a longer comment period and, occasionally, as permitted by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), a shorter comment period if quicker action is needed. A person or organization may petition the Board for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of any regulation or policy by submitting a written petition to the Executive Secretary of the FDIC. The petition should include a complete and concise statement of the petitioner's interest in the subject matter and the reasons why the petition should be granted.

All rulemaking is carried out in accordance with the APA (as well as other applicable law<sup>1</sup>), and the Board provides the public with notices of proposed rulemaking and opportunities to submit comments on the proposals. The Board also may seek public comment on proposed statements of policy as well. All comments and proposed alternatives received during the comment period are carefully considered prior to the issuance of a final rule or statement of policy. The Board takes final action on proposed regulations and policies as promptly as circumstances allow. If a significant period of time elapses following the publication of a proposed rule or statement of policy without final action, the Board will consider withdrawing the proposal or republishing it for comment. If the Board decides to reconsider a proposed regulation or statement of policy that has been withdrawn, it will begin the rulemaking or policy development process anew.

The FDIC Board typically considers proposed and final regulations at meetings open to the public. The written recommendations of FDIC staff are made available on the FDIC's public Web site, and the FDIC also broadcasts public Board meetings live over the Internet. Comment letters on pending proposed rules or statements of policy can be submitted electronically through the FDIC's public Web site, and all letters are posted on the FDIC's public

<sup>1</sup> In addition to specific statutory provisions necessitating an implementing rulemaking or statement of policy, other applicable law includes the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Section 722 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Plain Writing Act of 2010, Section 302 of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, and Economic Growth and Regulatory Paper Reduction Act of 1996.

Web site for easy access by all interested parties. In addition, the FDIC posts notices of meetings held with outside parties commenting on pending rulemakings during the comment period and may, in appropriate circumstances, hold roundtable discussions on issues of particular importance.

- *Common or overlapping statutory and supervisory requirements should be implemented by the Federal financial institutions regulators in a coordinated way.* The FDIC has many statutory and supervisory requirements that are common to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and some are common to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and/or the National Credit Union Administration. The more uniform the Federal financial institutions regulators can be in their regulations, policies and approaches to supervision, the easier it will be for the industry and the public to comply with the regulators' requirements. The FDIC is a member of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) and works with the other federal financial institutions regulators through the FFIEC to make uniform those regulations and policies that implement common statutory or supervisory policies.

Moreover, other statutory and supervisory requirements may overlap either in substance or in effect on other participants in the financial sector. As a result, coordination with other regulators (such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and Federal Housing Finance Agency) has become more common. Some rulemakings also require consultation with the Financial Stability Oversight Council. Where required by law or otherwise appropriate, interagency working groups consult or collaborate to develop rules and policy statements to identify interactions and promote consistency.

### III. Periodic Review of Existing Regulations and Statements of Policy

To ensure that the FDIC's regulations and written statements of policy are current, effective, and efficient, and continue to meet the principles set forth in this Policy, the FDIC periodically undertakes a review of each regulation and statement of policy. Sometimes, this review is done in conjunction with a change to a regulation or policy statement triggered by a change in the law. In addition, under the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996 and in

conjunction with other FFIEC agencies, the FDIC conducts a comprehensive review of its regulations, at least once every ten years, to identify any outdated, unnecessary, or unduly burdensome regulatory requirements imposed on financial institutions. The FDIC also may initiate a targeted review in a specific area based on changes in the markets or observations at bank examinations, for example.

Factors to be considered in determining whether a regulation or written policy should be revised or eliminated include: the continued need for the regulation or policy; opportunities to simplify or clarify the regulation or policy; the need to eliminate duplicative and inconsistent regulations and policies; and the extent to which technology, economic conditions, and other factors have changed in the area affected by the regulation or policy. The result of this review will be a specific decision for each regulation and statement of policy to retain, revise, or rescind it. The principles of regulation and statement of policy development, as articulated in this Policy, will apply to the periodic reviews as well.

Dated at Washington, DC, this 11th day of April 2013.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**Robert E. Feldman,**

*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2013-08986 Filed 4-16-13; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

#### 18 CFR Part 40

[Docket No. RM12-4-000; Order No. 777]

#### Revisions to Reliability Standard for Transmission Vegetation Management; Correction

**AGENCY:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** This document contains corrections to the final rule (RM12-4-000) which was published in the **Federal Register** of Thursday, March 28, 2013 (78 FR 18817). The regulations established procedures with regard to filing and other requirements the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) needs to submit when modifying certain Reliability Standards.

**DATES:** Effective on May 28, 2013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Julie Greenisen, (202) 502-6362.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Errata Notice

On March 21, 2013, the Commission issued "Order No. 777; Final Rule, in the above referenced proceeding. *Revisions to Reliability Standard for Transmission Vegetation Management*, 142 FERC ¶ 61,208 (2013).

Paragraphs 73 and 77 of the Final Rule indicate that NERC will be required to file modifications to the Violation Risk Factor for Requirement R2 of Reliability Standard FAC-003-2 within 45 days of the effective date of the Final Rule, while Paragraph 5 of the Final Rule indicates that NERC will have 60 days to make that filing. This errata notice serves to correct paragraphs 73 and 77 of the Final Rule, to delete the reference to 45 days and to replace it with the same 60 day deadline as set out in Paragraph 5 of the Final Rule.

In FR Doc. 2013-07113 appearing on page 18817 in the **Federal Register** of Thursday, March 28, 2013, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 18826, in the third column, in paragraph 73, correct "45 days" to read "60 days".
2. On page 18827, in the first column, in paragraph 77, correct "45 days" to read "60 days".

Dated: April 9, 2013.

**Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2013-08640 Filed 4-16-13; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### 19 CFR Part 351

RIN 0625-AA92

[Docket No.: 120613168-2175-02]

#### Regulation Strengthening Accountability of Attorneys and Non-Attorney Representatives Appearing Before the Department

**AGENCY:** Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) is amending its regulations to add a subsection that strengthens the accountability of attorneys and non-attorney