regulations will end with promulgation of the rule. It is possible that without the PSB program, human-assisted dispersal of PSB would have occurred more rapidly and extended to areas that are not yet infested; the impact of the rule on pine populations in natural and urban environments within and outside currently quarantined areas—and on businesses that grow, use, or process pine products—is indeterminate. Still, PSB has caused negligible direct damage despite having spread widely, and compliance costs that will no longer be incurred under the rule are minimal.

Based on this information, the APHIS Administrator has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12372

This program/activity is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.025 and is subject to Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 2 CFR chapter IV.)

Executive Order 12988

This final 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.

Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this rule as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Paperwork Reduction Act

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

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 301
Agricultural commodities, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

7 CFR Part 319
Coffee, Cotton, Fruits, Imports, Logs, Nursery stock, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rice, Vegetables.

Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR parts 301 and 319 as follows:

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

1. The authority citation for part 301 continues to read as follows:


Section 301.75–15 issued under Sec. 204, Title II, Public Law 106–113, 113 Stat. 1501A–293; sections 301.75–15 and 301.75–16 issued under Sec. 203, Title II, Public Law 106–224, 114 Stat. 400 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note).

Subpart G [Removed and Reserved]

2. Subpart G, consisting of §§ 301.50 through 301.50–10, is removed and reserved.

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

3. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:


§ 319.40–3 [Amended]

4. Section 319.40–3 is amended by:
   a. In paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A), removing ‘’and’’;
   b. In paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B), removing ‘’and’’; and

§ 319.40–5 [Amended]

5. Section 319.40–5 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (m).

Done in Washington, DC, this 24th day of September 2020.

Michael Watson,
Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
I. Background and Description of Correcting Amendment

On July 14, 2020, the OCC published in the Federal Register a final rule 1 that made technical changes to the OCC’s supplemental lending limits rules, among other revisions. Specifically, the terms “small business loans” and “small farm loans or extensions of credit” were replaced with the terms “loans to small businesses” and “loans or extensions of credit to small farms,” respectively, to conform with the Call Report instructions. These technical changes were made to the supplemental lending limits rules in §§ 32.7(a)(1), 32.7(a)(2), and 32.7(d). However, §§ 32.7(a)(4) and (a)(5) were inadvertently deleted by the final rule. This correcting amendment reinstates §§ 32.7(a)(4) and (a)(5).

II. Administrative Law Matters

A. Administrative Procedure Act

The OCC is issuing this correcting amendment without prior notice and the opportunity for public comment and the delayed effective date ordinarily prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). 2 Pursuant to section 553(b)(B) of the APA, general notice and the opportunity for public comment are not required with respect to a rulemaking when an “agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 3

The OCC finds that public notice and comment are unnecessary because this correcting amendment makes a technical change to correct an erroneous removal of two paragraphs in the

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1 85 FR 42630.
supplemental lending limits rule. Therefore, there is good cause to dispense with the APA prior notice and public comment process.

The APA also requires a 30-day delayed effective date, except for: (1) Substantive rules which grant or recognize an exemption or relieve a restriction; (2) interpretative rules and statements of policy; or (3) as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause.² As described above, there is good cause to issue this correcting amendment without a delayed effective date. Therefore, this correcting amendment is exempt from the APA’s delayed effective date requirement.³

B. Congressional Review Act

For purposes of the Congressional Review Act, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) makes a determination as to whether a final rule constitutes a “major rule.”⁴ If a rule is deemed a “major rule” by the OMB, the Congressional Review Act generally provides that the rule may not take effect until at least 60 days following its publication.⁵ The Congressional Review Act defines a “major rule” as any rule that the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the OMB finds has resulted in or is likely to result in: (1) An annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; (2) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.⁶

The delayed effective date required by the Congressional Review Act does not apply to “any rule which an agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rule issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.”⁷ For the same reasons set forth above, the OCC finds that it has good cause to adopt this correcting amendment without the delayed effective date generally prescribed under the Congressional Review Act. As required by the Congressional Review Act, the OCC will submit the correcting amendment and other appropriate reports to Congress and the Government Accountability Office for review.

C. Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994

Pursuant to section 302(a) of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act (RCRIDA),© in determining the effective date and administrative compliance requirements for new regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosure, or other requirements on insured depository institutions (IDIs), each Federal banking agency must consider, consistent with the principle of safety and soundness and the public interest, any administrative burdens that such regulations would place on depository institutions, including small depository institutions, and customers of depository institutions, as well as the benefits of such regulations. In addition, section 302(b) of RCDRIA requires new regulations and amendments to regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosures, or other new requirements on IDIs generally to take effect on the first day of a calendar quarter that begins on or after the date on which the regulations are published in final form, with certain exceptions, including for good cause.¹¹ For the reasons described above, the OCC finds good cause exists under section 302 of RCDRIA to publish this correcting amendment with an immediate effective date. As such, the correcting amendment will be effective immediately.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)¹² requires an agency to consider whether the rules it proposes will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.¹³ The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b). As discussed previously, consistent with section 553(b)(B) of the APA, the OCC has deemed for good cause that general notice and opportunity for public comment is unnecessary, and, therefore, the OCC is not issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking. Accordingly, the OCC has concluded that the RFA’s requirements relating to initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

E. Unfunded Mandates

As a general matter, the Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995 (UMRA)¹⁴ requires the preparation of a budgetary impact statement before promulgating a rule that includes a Federal mandate that may 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. However, the UMRA does not apply to final rules for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking was not published.¹⁵ Therefore, because the OCC has found good cause to dispense with notice and comment for this correcting amendment, the OCC has not prepared an economic analysis of the rule under the UMRA.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 32

National banks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the OCC corrects 12 CFR part 32 by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 32—LENDING LIMITS

1. The authority citation for part 32 continues to read as follows:


2. Section 32.7 is amended by adding paragraphs (a)(4) and (5) to read as follows:

§ 32.7 Residential real estate loans, loans to small businesses, and loans or extensions of credit to small farms (“Supplemental Lending Limits Program”).

(a) * * *

(4) The total outstanding amount of a national bank’s or savings association’s loans and extensions of credit to one borrower made under § 32.3(a) and (b), together with loans and extensions of credit to the borrower made pursuant to paragraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, shall not exceed 25 percent of the bank’s or savings association’s capital and surplus.

(5) The total outstanding amount of a national bank’s or savings association’s loans and extensions of credit to all of its borrowers made pursuant to the supplemental lending limits provided in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this section may not exceed 100 percent of
the bank’s or saving association’s capital and surplus.

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Jonathan V. Gould,
Senior Deputy Comptroller and Chief Counsel.

[FRC Doc. 2020–18937 Filed 9–30–20; 8:45 am]

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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 624

RIN 3052–AD43

Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities; Correction

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

ACTION: Interim final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Farm Credit Administration is correcting a final rule that was published in the Federal Register on July 1, 2020. The Farm Credit Administration (FCA), along with the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Housing Finance Agency published an interim final rule amending regulations that require swap dealers, security-based swap dealers, major swap participants, and major security-based swap participants under the Agencies’ respective jurisdictions to exchange margin with their counterparties for swaps that are not centrally cleared (non-cleared swaps) (Swap Margin Rule). In that publication, the Regulatory Identification Number (RIN) for the FCA was incorrect. This document corrects that error.

DATES: Effective October 1, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard A. Katz, Senior Counsel, Office of General Counsel, (703) 883–4020, TTY (703) 883–4056, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2020–14094, “Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities” that published in the Federal Register on Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 85 FR 39464, in the second column on page 39464, correct the RIN to read 3052–AD43.

Dated: September 1, 2020.

Dale Aultman,
Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. 2020–19712 Filed 9–30–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6705–01–P

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all General Electric Electric Company (GE) GEnx–1B64, –1B64/P1, –1B64/P2, –1B67, –1B67/P1, –1B67/P2, –1B70, –1B70/75/P1, –1B70/75/P2, –1B70/P1, –1B70/P2, –1B70C/P1, –1B70C/P2, –1B74/75/P1, –1B74/75/P2, –1B76/P2, and –1B76A/P2 model turbofan engines. This AD was prompted by reports of combustor case burn-through. This AD requires installation of electronic engine control (EEC) software, version B205 or later. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective November 5, 2020.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact General Electric Company, 1 Neumann Way, Cincinnati, OH 45215; phone: 513–552–3272; email: aviation.fleetsupport@ae.ge.com; website: www.ge.com. You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7759. It is also available on the internet at https://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–0443.

Examing the AD Docket


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mehdi Lamny, Aerospace Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: 781–238–7743; fax: 781–238–7199; email: Mehdi.Lamny@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all GE GEnx–1B64, –1B64/P1, –1B64/P2, –1B67, –1B67/P1, –1B67/P2, –1B70, –1B70/75/P1, –1B70/75/P2, –1B70/P1, –1B70/P2, –1B70C/P1, –1B70C/P2, –1B74/75/P1, –1B74/75/P2, –1B76/P2, and –1B76A/P2 model turbofan engines. The NPRM published in the Federal Register on May 6, 2020 (85 FR 26891). The NPRM was prompted by reports of combustor case burn-through. The NPRM proposed to require installation of EEC software, version B205 or later. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Comments

The FAA gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this final rule. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA’s response to each comment.

Request To Supersede Existing AD


The FAA disagrees. The unsafe condition addressed by this AD was prompted by reports of combustor case burn-through. In contrast, the final rule to NPRM 2015–NE–02–AD, AD 2020–13–04, Amendment 39–21149 (85 FR 37000, June 19, 2020) (“AD 2020–13–04”) was prompted by power loss in ice crystal icing conditions. Although the ice crystal icing required actions of AD 2020–13–04 are achieved through the update to EEC software version B205, the unsafe conditions that prompted each AD are different, and the corrective actions are independent. Further, AD 2020–13–04 affects more GEnx model turbofan engines than this AD.