

from the Bank. To the extent funds identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are insufficient to pay the interest due, the amount of each Bank's payment must be 20 percent of the Bank's actual quarterly net earnings, taking into account any adjustment to the Bank's earnings for any previous quarters. The Funding Corporation must request the Bank to provide payment through wiring immediately available and finally collected funds to the Funding Corporation no later than the interest payment due date.

(2) *Request to the FSLIC Resolution Fund.* On the day the Funding Corporation notifies the Banks of the payments due from them under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the Funding Corporation must:

(i) Notify the FSLIC Resolution Fund in writing of:

(A) The interest payment due date;

(B) The aggregate amount of the quarterly interest payment due on that date; and

(C) The amount of the quarterly interest payment that will be funded by earnings on assets of the Funding Corporation not invested in the Funding Corporation Principal Fund and payments due from the Banks; and

(ii) Request that the FSLIC Resolution Fund transfer to the Funding Corporation by noon on the third business day prior to the interest payment due date any funds available from the net proceeds from the sale of assets received from the RTC, to the extent funds identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are insufficient to pay the interest due.

(3) *Request to the Secretary.* No less than three business days prior to the interest payment due date, the Funding Corporation must request payment from the Secretary by providing a certification, in a form satisfactory to the Secretary, stating the total amounts of the quarterly interest payment to be paid by the Funding Corporation from sources other than the Secretary and the amounts necessary to make up the deficiency. Any amount paid by the Secretary becomes a liability of the Funding Corporation to be repaid to the Secretary upon the dissolution of the Funding Corporation, to the extent of its remaining assets.

Dated: September 4, 2001.

Peter R. Fisher,

Under Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 01-22796 Filed 9-10-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-25-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Parts 120 and 134

RIN 3245-AE51

Business Loan Program and Office of Hearings and Appeals

AGENCY: Small Business Administration (SBA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: SBA is implementing changes to the microloan program as required by law. This final rule terminates the designation of the microloan program as a "demonstration," allows a nonprofit child care business to qualify for the microloan program, and authorizes a microloan intermediary to use up to 25 percent of grant funds for technical assistance to prospective microloan borrowers. This final rule also establishes procedures for SBA to revoke or suspend a microloan intermediary or non-lending technical assistance provider.

DATES: This rule is effective October 11, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jody Raskind, Chief, Microenterprise Development Branch, Office of Financial Assistance, Office of Capital Access, 202-205-6497.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pub. L. 105-135, enacted on December 2, 1997, (1997 legislation) amends SBA's microloan program in section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) (Act). On August 11, 1999, SBA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 43636), to implement: (1) Changes to the microloan program as required by the 1997 legislation, and (2) standards and procedures SBA could use to suspend or revoke the status of a non-lending technical assistance provider (hearing and appeal regulatory proposal). SBA received three comments in response to this proposed rule, all of which addressed the hearing and appeal regulatory proposal.

The following is a summary of the portion of the proposed rule relating to the implementation of the 1997 legislation which SBA is publishing as final.

The 1997 legislation terminated the designation of the microloan program as a "demonstration." This final rule deletes that designation wherever it was in SBA's rules, including the heading for subpart G of this part.

SBA is amending § 120.706 of its regulations (13 CFR 120.706) to increase the aggregate amount that a microloan intermediary may borrow from SBA

from the previous statutory limit of \$2,500,000 to the new statutory limit of \$3,500,000.

Generally, microloan borrowers must engage in for profit activities. However, SBA is amending § 120.707(a) of its regulations to implement the 1997 legislation which authorizes microloan assistance to a borrower to establish a nonprofit child care business.

The 1997 legislation increases, from 15 percent to 25 percent, the amount of grant funds a microloan intermediary may use for technical assistance to prospective microloan borrowers. This final rule amends § 120.712 to reflect the increased percentage. SBA is also implementing another provision from the 1997 legislation by amending § 120.712 to allow an intermediary to use up to 25 percent of the grant funds it receives from SBA to contract with third parties to provide technical assistance to microloan borrowers.

Under section 7(m) of the Act, SBA may give grants to a maximum of 25 non-lending technical assistance providers. Under prior rules, SBA could provide the 25 grants for a maximum of 5 annual terms. The final rule amends § 120.714 of SBA's regulations to reflect the changes in the 1997 legislation that authorize SBA to provide the annual grants without any maximum term limits.

Section 7(m)(12) of the Act authorizes SBA, on a pilot basis, to guarantee loans made to microloan intermediaries. Currently, § 120.715 of SBA's regulations incorrectly places a limit on the number of loans to intermediaries that SBA may guarantee. SBA is amending § 120.715 of its regulations to clarify that there is no statutorily prescribed limit on the number of loans which SBA is authorized to guarantee to microloan intermediaries.

SBA had proposed adding § 120.716 to its regulations to implement the 1997 legislation's welfare-to-work initiative. The 1997 legislation envisioned that funding would be appropriated through fiscal year 2000. Since this initiative was not funded, and by its own terms was scheduled to terminate at the end of the current fiscal year, SBA is not including it in this final rule.

In the proposed rule, SBA proposed adding a new section to the regulations describing the procedures that SBA would use to suspend or revoke a microloan intermediary or non-lending technical assistance provider (NTAP). The new provision also would have given such an entity the right to appeal any such suspension or revocation to the agency's Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA). A commenter advised that OHA, under its present rules, did

not have specific jurisdictional authority to hear an appeal from a microloan intermediary or NTAP. While it is true that such specific authority does not exist, § 134.102 (Jurisdiction of OHA) does allow OHA to hear any determination, appeal or other proceeding referred to OHA by the Administrator of SBA. This language allows for SBA to hear appeals from microloan intermediaries or NTAPs. However, despite this language and in an effort to ensure clarity, SBA is amending part 134 in this rule to give the OHA the specific authority to consider appeals from an agency decision to suspend or revoke a microloan intermediary or NTAP.

Compliance With Executive Orders 13132, 12988, and 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Ch. 35)

For purposes of Executive Order 13132, SBA has determined that this final rule has no federalism implications.

For purposes of Executive Order 12988, SBA certifies that this rule is drafted, to the extent practicable, in accordance with the standards set forth in section 3 of that Order.

The Office of Management and Budget reviewed this rule as a “significant” regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

SBA has determined that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612. Based on our program experience, SBA estimates that there are only 130 small business intermediaries that may be affected by this rule. Furthermore, SBA anticipates that of these 130 intermediaries only a small number will utilize the new initiatives created by the 1997 legislation. In addition, based on program history, SBA expects that it will only rely on its authority to suspend or revoke the status of an intermediary lender or non-lending technical assistance provider in an insignificant number of cases and only under extreme circumstances.

For purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Ch 35, SBA certifies that this final rule does not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements.

List of Subjects

13 CFR Part 120

Loan programs—business, Small businesses

13 CFR Part 134

Administrative practice and procedure, Organization and function (Government agencies)

For the reasons stated in the preamble and pursuant to the authority contained in section 5(b)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6)), SBA amends parts 120 and 134, chapter I, title 13, Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 120—BUSINESS LOANS

1. The authority citation for part 120 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6) and 636(a) and (h).

2. Revise the heading for subpart G of part 120, title 13, Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

Subpart G—Microloan Program

3. In § 120.700, revise the first sentence to read as follows:

§ 120.700 What is the Microloan Program?

The Microloan Program assists women, low income individuals, minority entrepreneurs, and other small businesses which need small amounts of financial assistance. * * *

4. In § 120.701, redesignate paragraph (h) as paragraph (i), and add new paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 120.701 Definitions.

(h) *Non-lending technical assistance provider* (NTAP) is an entity which receives grant funds from SBA to provide technical assistance to Microloan borrowers.

5. In § 120.706(a), revise the heading and second sentence to read as follows:

§ 120.706 What are the terms and conditions of an SBA loan to an Intermediary?

(a) * * * In later years, the Intermediary's obligation to SBA may not exceed an aggregate of \$3.5 million, subject to statutory limitations on the total amount of funds available per state.

6. Revise § 120.707(a) to read as follows:

§ 120.707 What conditions apply to loans by Intermediaries to Microloan borrowers?

(a) *General.* An intermediary may make Microloans to any small business eligible to receive financial assistance under this part. A borrower may also use Microloan proceeds to establish a nonprofit child care business. Proceeds

from Microloans may be used only for working capital and acquisition of materials, supplies, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. SBA does not review Microloans for creditworthiness.

7. In § 120.712, revise the heading and paragraphs (b)(1) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 120.712 How does an Intermediary get a grant to assist Microloan borrowers?

(b) * * *
(1) Up to 25 percent of the grant funds may be used to provide information and technical assistance to prospective Microloan borrowers; and

(e) *Third party contracts for technical assistance.* An Intermediary may use no more than 25 percent of the grant funds it receives from SBA for contracts with third parties for the latter to provide technical assistance to Microloan borrowers.

8. In § 120.714, revise the heading, add an introductory text, and revise paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 120.714 How are grants made to non-lending technical assistance providers (NTAP)?

SBA selects non-lending technical assistance providers (NTAP) to receive grant funds for technical assistance to Microloan borrowers.

(b) *Number and amount of grants.* In each year of the Microloan Program, SBA may make no more than 25 grants to NTAPs. A grant may not exceed \$125,000.

9. Revise § 120.715(a) to read as follows:

§ 120.715 Does SBA guarantee any loans an Intermediary obtains from another source?

(a) SBA may guarantee not less than 90 percent of loans made by for-profit or nonprofit entities (or an alliance of such entities) to no more than 10 Intermediaries in urban areas and 10 Intermediaries in Rural Areas (as defined in § 120.10).

10. Add § 120.716 to read as follows:

§ 120.716 Suspension or revocation of an Intermediary or NTAP.

(a) The AA/FA may suspend or revoke the participation status of an Intermediary or NTAP from the Microloan Program, or may impose other sanctions in the best interests of the program, if it fails to comply with

the laws, regulations, and policies governing the program or if it fails to meet any one of the following minimum performance standards.

(1) For Intermediaries only: An Intermediary must

(i) Close and fund a minimum of four microloans per year, and

(ii) Satisfactorily provide in-house technical assistance to microloan clients and prospective microloan clients.

(2) For NTAPs only: An NTAP must show that, for every thirty clients for which it provided technical assistance, one client received a loan from the private sector.

(3) For Intermediaries and NTAPs: An Intermediary and an NTAP must

(i) Cover the service territory assigned by SBA, including honoring the SBA determined boundaries of neighboring Intermediaries and NTAPs,

(ii) Fulfill reporting requirements,

(iii) Manage program funds and matching funds in a satisfactory and financially sound manner,

(iv) Communicate and file reports via the internet within six months after beginning participation in the program,

(v) Maintain a currency rate of 85% or more (that is loans that are no more than 30 days late in scheduled payments),

(vi) Maintain a default rate of 15% or less of the cumulative dollars loaned under the program, and

(vii) Attend Microloan Program training conferences offered by SBA, or such substitute training as may be approved by SBA on a case by case basis.

(b) The AA/FA, on a case by case basis, may impose pre-suspension or revocation sanctions which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Accelerated reporting requirements;

(2) Accelerated loan repayment requirements for outstanding program debt to SBA; and

(3) Imposition of a temporary lending and/or training moratorium.

(c) Revocation from the Microloan Program will include:

(1) Removal from the program;

(2) Liquidation of MRF and LLRF accounts, by SBA, and application of liquidated funds to any outstanding balance owed to SBA;

(3) Payment of outstanding debt to SBA by the Intermediary;

(4) Forfeiture or repayment of any unused grant funds by the Intermediary or NTAP;

(5) Debarment of the organization from receipt of federal funds until loan and grant repayment requirements are met.

(d) An Intermediary or NTAP may appeal a suspension or revocation under

procedures found in part 134 of this chapter. The action of the AA/FA remains in effect pending resolution of the appeal.

PART 134—[AMENDED]

11. The authority citation for Part 134 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 504; 15 U.S.C. 632(a), 634(b)(6), and 637(a).

12. In § 134.102 remove “and” at the end of paragraph (l), redesignate paragraph (m) as paragraph (n), and add a new paragraph (m) to read as follows:

§ 134.102 Jurisdiction of OHA.

* * * * *

(m) Appeals from the determination of the SBA under part 120 of this chapter to revoke or suspend a microloan intermediary or microloan non-lending technical assistance provider; and

* * * * *

Dated: August 28, 2001.

Hector V. Barreto,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 01–22193 Filed 9–10–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 30267; Amdt. No. 2068]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, addition of new obstacles, or changes in air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: An effective date for each SIAP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

Incorporation by reference—approved by the Director of the Federal Register

on December 31, 1980, and reapproved as of January 1, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matter incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination—

1. FAA Rules Docket, FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591;

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which affected airport is located; or

3. The Flight Inspection Area Office which originated the SIAP.

For Purchase—Individual SIAP copies may be obtained from:

1. FAA Public Inquiry Center (APA–200), FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; or

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which the affected airport is located.

By Subscription—Copies of all SIAPs, mailed once every 2 weeks, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS–420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK. 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082 Oklahoma City, OK. 73125) telephone: (405) 954–4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs). The complete regulatory description on each SIAP is contained in the appropriate FAA Form 8260 and the National Flight Data Center (FDC)/Permanent (P) Notices to Airmen (NOTAM) which are incorporated by reference in the amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 14 CFR part 51, and § 97.20 of the Federal Aviation’s Regulations (FAR). Materials incorporated by reference are available for examination or purchase as stated above.

The large number of SIAPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, airmen do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction of charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation