

Dated: October 29, 2019.

Ken Isley,

Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 204

[Regulation D; Docket No. R–1686]

RIN 7100–AF 66

Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Board is amending Regulation D, Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions, to reflect the annual indexing of the reserve requirement exemption amount and the low reserve tranche for 2020. The Regulation D amendments set the amount of total reservable liabilities of each depository institution that is subject to a zero percent reserve requirement in 2020 at \$16.9 million (up from 16.3 million in 2019). This amount is known as the reserve requirement exemption amount. The Regulation D amendments also set the amount of net transaction accounts at each depository institution (over the reserve requirement exemption amount) that is subject to a three percent reserve requirement in 2020 at \$127.5 million (up from \$124.2 million in 2019). This amount is known as the low reserve tranche. The adjustments to both of these amounts are derived using statutory formulas specified in the Federal Reserve Act. The Board is also announcing changes in two other amounts, the nonexempt deposit cutoff level and the reduced reporting limit, that are used to determine the frequency at which depository institutions must submit deposit reports.

DATES:

Effective date: December 26, 2019.

Compliance dates: The new low reserve tranche and reserve requirement exemption amount will apply to the fourteen-day reserve maintenance period that begins January 16, 2020. For depository institutions that report deposit data weekly, this maintenance period corresponds to the fourteen-day computation period that begins December 17, 2019. For depository institutions that report deposit data quarterly, this maintenance period corresponds to the seven-day computation period that begins

December 17, 2019. The new values of the nonexempt deposit cutoff level, the reserve requirement exemption amount, and the reduced reporting limit will be used to determine the frequency at which a depository institution submits deposit reports effective in either June or September 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sophia H. Allison, Senior Special Counsel (202–452–3565), Legal Division, or Francis A. Martinez, Senior Financial Institution and Policy Analyst (202–245–4217), Division of Monetary Affairs; for users of Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) only, contact (202/263–4869); Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 19(b)(2) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(2)) requires each depository institution to maintain reserves against its transaction accounts and nonpersonal time deposits, as prescribed by Board regulations, for the purpose of implementing monetary policy. Section 11(a)(2) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248(a)(2)) authorizes the Board to require reports of liabilities and assets from depository institutions to enable the Board to conduct monetary policy. The Board's actions with respect to each of these provisions are discussed in turn below.

I. Reserve Requirements

Pursuant to section 19(b) of the Federal Reserve Act (Act), transaction account balances maintained at each depository institution are subject to reserve requirement ratios of zero, three, or ten percent. Section 19(b)(11)(A) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(11)(A)) provides that a zero percent reserve requirement shall apply at each depository institution to total reservable liabilities that do not exceed a certain amount, known as the reserve requirement exemption amount. Section 19(b)(11)(B) provides that, before December 31 of each year, the Board shall issue a regulation adjusting the reserve requirement exemption amount for the next calendar year if total reservable liabilities held at all depository institutions increase from one year to the next. No adjustment is made to the reserve requirement exemption amount if total reservable liabilities held at all depository institutions should decrease during the applicable time period. The Act requires the percentage increase in the reserve requirement exemption amount to be 80 percent of the increase in total reservable liabilities of all depository

institutions over the one-year period that ends on the June 30 prior to the adjustment.

Total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions increased by 4.3 percent, from \$8,042 billion to \$8,387 billion, between June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2019. Accordingly, the Board is amending Regulation D to set the reserve requirement exemption amount for 2020 at \$16.9 million, an increase of \$0.6 million from its level in 2019.¹

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(2)), transaction account balances maintained at each depository institution over the reserve requirement exemption amount and up to a certain amount, known as the low reserve tranche, are subject to a three percent reserve requirement. Transaction account balances over the low reserve tranche are subject to a ten percent reserve requirement. Section 19(b)(2) also provides that, before December 31 of each year, the Board shall issue a regulation adjusting the low reserve tranche for the next calendar year. The Act requires the adjustment in the low reserve tranche to be 80 percent of the percentage increase or decrease in total transaction accounts of all depository institutions over the one-year period that ends on the June 30 prior to the adjustment.

Net transaction accounts of all depository institutions increased 3.4 percent, from \$2,410 billion to \$2,491 billion, between June 30, 2018, and June 30, 2019. Accordingly, the Board is amending Regulation D to set the low reserve tranche for net transaction accounts for 2020 at \$127.5 million, an increase of \$3.3 million from 2019.

The new low reserve tranche and reserve requirement exemption amount will be effective for all depository institutions for the fourteen-day reserve maintenance period beginning January 16, 2020. For depository institutions that report deposit data weekly, this maintenance period corresponds to the fourteen-day computation period that begins December 17, 2019. For depository institutions that report deposit data quarterly, this maintenance period corresponds to the seven-day computation period that begins December 17, 2019.

II. Deposit Reports

Section 11(b)(2) of the Federal Reserve Act authorizes the Board to require depository institutions to file reports of their liabilities and assets as

¹ Consistent with Board practice, the low reserve tranche and reserve requirement exemption amounts have been rounded to the nearest \$0.1 million.

the Board may determine to be necessary or desirable to enable it to discharge its responsibility to monitor and control the monetary and credit aggregates. The Board screens depository institutions each year and assigns them to one of four deposit reporting panels (weekly reporters, quarterly reporters, annual reporters, or nonreporters). The panel assignment for annual reporters is effective in June of the screening year; the panel assignment for weekly and quarterly reporters is effective in September of the screening year.

In order to ease reporting burden, the Board permits smaller depository institutions to submit deposit reports less frequently than larger depository institutions. The Board permits depository institutions with net transaction accounts above the reserve requirement exemption amount but total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits below a specified level (the “nonexempt deposit cutoff”) to report deposit data quarterly. Depository institutions with net transaction accounts above the reserve requirement exemption amount and with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits greater than or equal to the nonexempt deposit cutoff are required to report deposit data weekly. The Board requires certain large depository institutions to report weekly regardless of the level of their net transaction accounts if the depository institution’s total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits exceeds or is equal to a specified level (the “reduced reporting limit”). The nonexempt deposit cutoff level and the reduced reporting limit are adjusted annually, by an amount equal to 80 percent of the increase, if any, in total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits of all depository institutions over the one-year period that ends on the June 30 prior to the adjustment.

From June 30, 2018, to June 30, 2019, total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits at all depository institutions increased 3.5 percent, from \$12,601 billion to \$13,046 billion. Accordingly, the Board is increasing the nonexempt deposit cutoff level by \$29.0 million to \$1.058 billion for 2020 (up from \$1.029 billion in 2019). The Board is also increasing the reduced reporting limit by \$60.6 million

to \$2.208 billion for 2020 (up from \$2.147 billion in 2019).²

Beginning in 2020, the boundaries of the four deposit reporting panels will be defined as follows. Those depository institutions with net transaction accounts over \$16.9 million (the reserve requirement exemption amount) or with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits greater than or equal to \$2.208 billion (the reduced reporting limit) are subject to detailed reporting, and must file a Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900 report) either weekly or quarterly. Of this group, those with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits greater than or equal to \$1.058 billion (the nonexempt deposit cutoff level) are required to file the FR 2900 report each week, while those with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits less than \$1.058 billion are required to file the FR 2900 report each quarter. Those depository institutions with net transaction accounts less than or equal to \$16.9 million (the reserve requirement exemption amount) and with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits less than \$2.208 billion (the reduced reporting limit) are eligible for reduced reporting, and must either file a deposit report annually or not at all. Of this group, those with total deposits greater than \$16.9 million (but with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits less than \$2.208 billion) are required to file the Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities (FR 2910a) report annually, while those with total deposits less than or equal to \$16.9 million are not required to file a deposit report. A depository institution that adjusts reported values on its FR 2910a report in order to qualify for reduced reporting will be shifted to an FR 2900 reporting panel.

III. Regulatory Analysis

Administrative Procedure Act

The provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b) relating to notice of proposed rulemaking have not been followed in connection with the adoption of these amendments. The amendments involve expected, ministerial adjustments prescribed by statute and by the Board’s policy concerning reporting practices. The adjustments in the reserve

requirement exemption amount, the low reserve tranche, the nonexempt deposit cutoff level, and the reduced reporting limit serve to reduce regulatory burdens on depository institutions. Accordingly, the Board finds good cause for determining, and so determines, that notice in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b) is unnecessary.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) does not apply to a rulemaking where a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required.³ As noted previously, the Board has determined that it is unnecessary to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for this final rule. Accordingly, the RFA’s requirements relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,⁴ the Board reviewed this final rule. No collections of information pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act are contained in the final rule.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 204

Banks, banking, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Board is amending 12 CFR part 204 as follows:

PART 204—RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS (REGULATION D)

■ 1. The authority citation for part 204 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 248(a), 248(c), 461, 601, 611, and 3105.

■ 2. Section 204.4 is amended by revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 204.4 Computation of required reserves.

* * * * *

(f) For all depository institutions, Edge and Agreement corporations, and United States branches and agencies of foreign banks, required reserves are computed by applying the reserve requirement ratios in table 1 to this paragraph (f) to net transaction accounts, nonpersonal time deposits, and Eurocurrency liabilities of the institution during the computation period.

² Consistent with Board practice, the nonexempt deposit cutoff level and the reduced reporting limit have been rounded to the nearest \$1 million.

³ 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604.

⁴ 44 U.S.C. 3506; 5 CFR part 1320.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (F)

Reservable liability	Reserve requirement
Net Transaction Accounts:	
\$0 to reserve requirement exemption amount (\$16.9 million)	0 percent of amount.
Over reserve requirement exemption amount (\$16.9 million) and up to low reserve tranche (\$127.5 million)	3 percent of amount.
Over low reserve tranche (\$127.5 million)	\$3,318,000 plus 10 percent of amount over \$127.5 million.
Nonpersonal time deposits	0 percent.
Eurocurrency liabilities	0 percent.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, acting through the Director of the Division of Monetary Affairs under delegated authority, November 19, 2019.

Ann Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2019–25428 Filed 11–22–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 131

RIN 3245–AG02

Office of Women's Business Ownership: Women's Business Center Program

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is codifying regulations for the Women's Business Center (WBC) Program as directed in section 29 of the Small Business Act (the Act). This final rule also codifies policy and procedural changes included in the WBC Program Announcement and Notice of Award (NOA). These changes include, but are not limited to, the following: Language on risk assessment, as required by the Uniform Grant Guidance; limitations on carryovers; a reduction in reporting requirements; and eligibility criteria for selection as a WBC. Implementing these regulations will result in greater standardization and transparency in the delivery of the WBC Program.

DATES: This rule is effective January 24, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald Smith, Deputy Assistant Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Washington, DC 20416, telephone number (202) 205–7279 or Donald.Smith@sba.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Women's Business Center Program (WBC Program) was created under the authority of Title II of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100–533). The WBC Program authority is now codified in the Small Business Act (Act), 15 U.S.C. 656. The initial Demonstration Training Program, later renamed the WBC Program, was created with the Congressional intent to remove barriers to the creation and development of small businesses owned and controlled by women and to stimulate the economy by aiding and encouraging the growth and development of such businesses. The specific objectives of the Demonstration Training Program were to provide long-term training and counseling to potential and current women business owners, including those who are Socially and Economically Disadvantaged as defined in 13 CFR 124.103 and 124.104.

Since its creation, the WBC Program has transformed through a number of public laws from a Demonstration Training Program into a permanent program. The laws that have impacted the WBC Program include the following: The Women's Business Development Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102–191); the Women's Business Centers Sustainability Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 106–165); the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–28); and the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–240).

Section 29 of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 656, authorizes the SBA to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, to private nonprofit organizations to conduct five-year projects for the benefit of small business concerns owned and controlled by women. The Act further authorizes the SBA to renew a grant for additional three-year periods and provides that there are no limitations on the number of times a grant may be renewed.

On November 22, 2016, the SBA published a proposed rule with a

request for public comment in the **Federal Register** to outline program requirements and standardize the delivery of the WBC Program (81 FR 83718). The information proposed by the SBA included clarification of terms and definitions as well as overall program policies.

This final rule codifies the SBA's oversight responsibilities of the WBC Program into a newly created Part 131 of the SBA's regulations by incorporating the following: (A) Standard definitions for the program (13 CFR 131.110); (B) program-participation requirements and application procedures (13 CFR 131.210, 13 CFR 131.300, 13 CFR 131.400); (C) financial-management and grant-administration requirements (13 CFR 131.500); (D) oversight and programmatic and financial-examination provisions (13 CFR 131.700 and 13 CFR 131.720); (E) procedures for the suspension, termination, and non-renewal of a grant (13 CFR 131.830); and (F) procedures for dispute resolution (13 CFR 131.840).

II. Summary of Comments Received

The comment period was open from November 22, 2016, to January 23, 2017, and the SBA received 46 comments. Of the 46 comments received, 36 were from individuals or groups that concurred with the comments submitted by the Association of Women's Business Centers (AWBC). This preamble includes the SBA's response to all of the comments received.

One of the comments received referenced the intended use of the Women's Business Center (WBC or Center) regulations. The commenter indicated that while the SBA's intent of the proposed rule is to outline policies and procedures for the WBC Program and streamline both the program announcement and the notice of award, it continually references both of the aforementioned program documents for additional guidance. The commenter suggested that program applicants and/or participants should not have to refer to multiple documents for guidance. While the proposed rule references both