



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 390

RIN 3064-AF07

Removal of Transferred OTS Regulation Regarding Deposits

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) proposes to rescind and remove the “Deposits” regulations because they are unnecessary and duplicative of currently applicable provisions of law with respect to the maintenance of deposit account records at State savings associations. These regulations apply solely to State savings associations, and were included in the regulations that were transferred to the FDIC from the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) on July 21, 2011, in connection with the implementation of title III of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before [INSERT DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- **Agency Website:** <https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/federal/>. Follow instructions for submitting comments on the agency website.
- **Email:** Comments@fdic.gov. Include RIN 3064-AF07 on the subject line of the message.

- **Mail:** Robert E. Feldman, Executive Secretary, Attention: Comments, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20429.
- **Hand Delivery/Courier:** Comments may be hand-delivered to the guard station at the rear of the 550 17th Street Building (located on F Street) on business days between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.
- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Public Inspection: All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/federal/>, including any personal information provided. Paper copies of public comments may be ordered from the FDIC Public Information Center, 3501 North Fairfax Drive, Room E-1002.

Please include your name, affiliation, address, e-mail address, and telephone number(s) in your comment. All statements received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and are subject to public disclosure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Policy Objective

The policy objective of the proposed rule is to remove unnecessary and duplicative regulations in order to simplify them and improve the public's understanding of them. Thus, the FDIC is proposing to rescind the regulations in 12 CFR part 390, subpart M, entitled *Deposits* (part 390, subpart M).

As discussed below, the FDIC takes the view that no revision to other existing regulations is necessary. This approach would simplify and streamline the FDIC's regulations by removing unnecessary provisions that are adequately provided for in other existing statutes and regulations.

II. Background

A. The Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act, signed into law on July 21, 2010, provided for a substantial reorganization of the regulation of State and Federal savings associations and their holding companies.¹ Beginning July 21, 2011, the transfer date established by section 311 of the Dodd-Frank Act,² the powers, duties, and functions formerly performed by the OTS were divided among the FDIC, as to State savings associations, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), as to Federal savings associations, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), as to savings and loan holding companies. Section 316(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act³ provides the manner of treatment for all orders, resolutions, determinations, regulations, and other advisory materials that have

¹ Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

² Codified at 12 U.S.C. 5411.

³ Codified at 12 U.S.C. 5414(b).

been issued, made, prescribed, or allowed to become effective by the OTS. The section provides that if such materials were in effect on the day before the transfer date, they continue in effect and are enforceable by or against the appropriate successor agency until they are modified, terminated, set aside, or superseded in accordance with applicable law by such successor agency, by any court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

Pursuant to section 316(c) of the Dodd-Frank Act,⁴ on June 14, 2011, the FDIC's Board of Directors (Board) approved a "List of OTS Regulations to be Enforced by the OCC and the FDIC Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act." This list was published by the FDIC and the OCC as a Joint Notice in the *Federal Register* on July 6, 2011.⁵

Although § 312(b)(2)(B)(i)(II) of the Dodd-Frank Act⁶ granted the OCC rulemaking authority relating to both State and Federal savings associations, nothing in the Dodd-Frank Act affected the FDIC's existing authority to issue regulations under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act)⁷ and other laws as the "appropriate Federal banking agency" or under similar statutory terminology. Section 312(c)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act⁸ revised the definition of "appropriate Federal banking agency" contained in § 3(q) of the FDI Act,⁹ to add State savings associations to the list of entities for which the FDIC is designated as the "appropriate Federal banking agency." As a result, when the

⁴ Codified at 12 U.S.C. 5414(c).

⁵ 76 FR 39246 (July 6, 2011).

⁶ Codified at 12 U.S.C. 5412(b)(2)(B)(i)(II).

⁷ 12 U.S.C. 1811 *et seq.*

⁸ Codified at 12 U.S.C. 5412(c)(1).

⁹ 12 U.S.C. 1813(q).

FDIC acts as the appropriate Federal banking agency (or under similar terminology) for State savings associations, as it does here, the FDIC is authorized to issue, modify, and rescind regulations involving such associations, as well as for State nonmember banks and insured State-licensed branches of foreign banks.

As noted above, on June 14, 2011, operating pursuant to this authority, the Board issued a list of regulations of the former OTS that the FDIC would enforce with respect to State savings associations. On that same date, the Board reissued and redesignated certain regulations transferred from the former OTS. These transferred OTS regulations were published as new FDIC regulations in the *Federal Register* on August 5, 2011.¹⁰ When the FDIC republished the transferred OTS regulations as new FDIC regulations, it specifically noted that its staff would evaluate the transferred OTS rules and might later recommend incorporating the transferred OTS regulations into other FDIC regulations, amending them, or rescinding them, as appropriate.¹¹

B. Transferred OTS Regulations (Transferred to the FDIC's Part 390, Subpart M)

One of the regulations transferred to the FDIC from the OTS was former 12 CFR 557.20, concerning the maintenance of deposit records by State savings associations.¹² That provision was transferred to the FDIC and now comprises part 390, subpart M. The OTS had issued § 557.20 as part of a streamlining of its regulations in 1997.¹³ At that time, the OTS regulations included several specific deposit recordkeeping requirements,

¹⁰ 76 FR 47652 (Aug. 5, 2011).

¹¹ See 76 FR 47653.

¹² See 76 FR 47659.

¹³ 62 FR 55759 (Oct. 22, 1997).

and the OTS sought to replace those with one provision. In the associated NPR, the OTS explained that “[a]s part of its reinvention effort, OTS is endeavoring to eliminate regulations that are outdated or micromanage thrift operations. For example, OTS proposes to replace several specific deposit-related recordkeeping requirements with a general recordkeeping regulation that is tied more closely to safety and soundness.”¹⁴

C. Part 390, Subpart M—Deposits

The FDIC has conducted a careful review and comparison of part 390, subpart M and other Federal regulations and statutes concerning the maintenance of deposit records at State savings associations. As discussed in Part III of this Supplementary Information section, the FDIC proposes to rescind part 390, subpart M, because the FDIC considers the provisions contained in part 390, subpart M to be unnecessary in light of the applicability of other provisions of Federal statutes and regulations.

III. Comparison of Other Applicable Statutes and Regulations with the Transferred OTS Regulations to Be Rescinded

The following is a description of existing statutes and regulations that would provide for complete and accurate recordkeeping of deposits and account transactions at State savings associations, obviating the need for a new regulation or amendment of existing regulations upon rescission of part 390, subpart M. Accordingly, the FDIC proposes that §§ 390.230 and 390.231, part 390, subpart M, be rescinded as unnecessary, redundant of, or otherwise duplicative of the provisions of law delineated in 12 U.S.C. 1817(a)(9)); 31 CFR 1020.410(c)(2); 12 CFR part 364, Appendix A II; 12 CFR 330.1(e); and 12 CFR 1005, each discussed individually below.

¹⁴ 62 FR 15627 (Apr. 2, 1997).

A. *Former OTS Safety and Soundness – Part 390, Subpart M, Sections 390.230 and 390.231*

1. § 390.230 – What does this subpart do?

Section 390.230 simply states that subpart M “applies to the deposit activities of State savings associations.” There is no substantively similar provision in the FDIC’s regulations, nor is one necessary. Accordingly, the FDIC proposes that section 390.230 be rescinded.

2. § 390.231 – What Records Should I Maintain on Deposit Activities?

Former OTS § 557.20, as modified by the FDIC in transferred § 390.231, provided general information on what records should be maintained by State savings associations on their deposit activities. Existing statutes and regulations that are applicable to State savings associations (discussed in greater detail below) already require the maintenance of accurate records of deposits and transactions by State savings associations.

B. *Data Collection at Insured Depository Institutions*

Section 7(a)(9) of the FDI Act¹⁵ provides that “the Corporation shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that—(A) each insured depository institution maintains; and (B) the Corporation receives on a regular basis from such institution, information on the total amount of all insured deposits, preferred deposits, and uninsured deposits at the institution.” In issuing regulations under that statutory provision, the FDIC has stated that the agency “has a right and a duty” under § 7(a)(9) to require the

¹⁵ 12 U.S.C. 1817(a)(9).

maintenance of accurate deposit account records and that “requiring covered institutions to maintain complete and accurate records regarding the ownership and insurability of deposits . . . will facilitate the FDIC’s prompt payment of deposit insurance and enhance the ability to implement the least costly resolution of these institutions.”¹⁶ Due to the requirements for accurate recordkeeping pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the FDIC takes the position that no new regulation will be needed upon the rescission of part 390, subpart M.

*C. Treasury Department Bank Secrecy Act Regulations*¹⁷

Section 1020.410(c)(2) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), requires banks (defined to include savings associations¹⁸) to maintain certain records, including “[e]ach statement, ledger card or other record on each deposit or share account, showing each transaction in, or with respect to, that account.” This rule specifically requires that such records be maintained at State savings associations, rather than the merely suggestive language included in part 390, subpart M.

*D. Activities Implicating Safety and Soundness; Part 364*¹⁹

In 1995, the FDIC published 12 CFR 364 as a final rule with an appendix that implements section 39(a) of the FDI Act²⁰ regarding standards for safety and soundness

¹⁶ 81 FR 87735.

¹⁷ 31 CFR 1020.

¹⁸ 31 CFR 1010.100(d)(3).

¹⁹ 12 CFR Part 364, Appendix A II.

²⁰ 12 U.S.C. § 1831p-1. § 132 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, Pub. L. 102-242, 105 Stat. 2236 (codified at 12 U.S.C. § 1831p-1) added § 39 to the FDI Act. § 39 was later amended by § 956 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-550, 106 Stat. 3672, and § 318 of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, Pub. L. 103-325, 108 Stat. 2160.

(Appendix A).²¹ The OCC, the FRB, and the OTS also issued their versions of Appendix A.²² The FDIC's Appendix A II (Operational and Managerial Standards) provides that an institution should have internal controls and information systems that are appropriate to the size of the institution and the nature, scope, and risk of its activities and that provide for, among other things: "timely and accurate financial, operational and regulatory reports." An Appendix B (regarding information security) was also published to implement § 39 of the FDI Act.²³ Section 364.101 of part 364 provides that Appendix A and Appendix B apply to all insured State nonmember banks, State-licensed insured branches of foreign banks, and State savings associations. FDIC-supervised institutions are required to file quarterly Reports of Condition.²⁴ In addition, the accounting principles applicable to reports or statements that insured depository institutions file with the Federal banking agencies are required to be uniform and consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.²⁵

Taken together, part 364 and appendix A constitute the FDIC's long-standing expectations for all prudently managed insured depository institutions, but leave specific methods of achieving these objectives to each institution. Specifically, they provide a framework for sound corporate governance and the supervision of operations designed to prompt an institution to identify emerging problems and correct deficiencies before

²¹ 60 FR 35674 (July 10, 1995).

²² See 12 CFR Part 30, Appendix A, 60 FR 35678; 12 CFR Part 208, Appendix D-1, 60 FR 35682; (former) 12 CFR Part 570, Appendix A, 60 FR 35687, respectively (July 10, 1995).

²³ Appendix B was added in accordance with section 501 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999, Pub. L. 106-102, 113 Stat. 1338, codified at 15 U.S.C. 6801, which statute required the agencies to establish appropriate information security standards in order to protect nonpublic personal information.

²⁴ 12 U.S.C. 1817(a)(3)-(6); 12 U.S.C. 1464(v).

²⁵ 12 U.S.C. 1831n.

capital becomes impaired. Pursuant to § 39(e) of the FDI Act,²⁶ an FDIC-supervised institution's failure to meet the standards may cause the FDIC to require the institution to submit a safety and soundness compliance plan, and if the institution does not comply with its plan, the FDIC will issue an order to correct safety and soundness deficiencies.²⁷ Hence, in order to accurately report their financial condition, including deposit liabilities, and to meet applicable safety and soundness criteria, insured depository institutions, including State savings associations, must keep accurate and up-to-date records of account transactions and balances.

*E. FDIC's Deposit Insurance Coverage Criteria*²⁸

Part 330 of the FDIC's regulations governs the criteria for deposit insurance coverage at insured depository institutions, including insured State savings associations. Section 330.3(h) of part 330 states that deposit insurance coverage is "a function of the deposit account records of the insured depository . . . which, in the interest of uniform national rules for deposit insurance coverage, are controlling for purposes of determining deposit insurance coverage." Further, § 330.1(e) defines the term "deposit account records" to include documents such as "account ledgers . . . and other books and records of the insured depository institution . . . which relate to the insured depository institution's deposit taking function." This existing regulation on criteria for deposit insurance would also require State savings associations to maintain records of their deposit transactions, eliminating the need for part 390, subpart M.

²⁶ 12 U.S.C. 1831p—1(e).

²⁷ See 12 U.S.C. 1831p—1(e); 12 CFR 308.300, *et seq.*

²⁸ 12 CFR 330.

F. Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection—Regulation E

Regulation E,²⁹ issued by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, relates to electronic fund transfers at financial institutions, including any savings association.³⁰ It states that “[f]or an account to or from which electronic fund transfers can be made, a financial institution shall send a periodic statement for each monthly cycle in which an electronic fund transfer has occurred; and shall send a periodic statement at least quarterly if no transfer has occurred.”³¹ Thus, in order to comply with existing Regulation E, a State savings association must be capable of generating periodic statements for each of its deposit accounts, whether or not electronic transfers are made from that account, again serving the intended purpose of part 390, subpart M.

Accordingly, as explained in the analysis above, the FDIC proposes to remove §§ 390.230 and 390.231, subpart M because these sections are unnecessary, redundant of, or otherwise duplicative of the safety and soundness and other standards described above.

IV. Proposed Amendment to Part 390, Subpart M

As discussed in part III of this Supplementary Information, the FDIC’s part 390, subpart M addresses the maintenance of records of deposit transactions and activities for State savings associations. To remove unnecessary and redundant regulations, one of the stated policy goals of the FDIC, the FDIC proposes to rescind part 390, subpart M as unnecessary and redundant of other applicable statutes and regulations. Under the proposal, subpart M would be rescinded and that subpart reserved for future use.

V. Expected Effects

²⁹ 12 CFR Part 1005.

³⁰ 12 CFR 1005.2(i).

³¹ 12 CFR 1005.9(b).

As explained in detail in Section III of this Supplemental Information section, certain OTS regulations transferred to the FDIC by the Dodd-Frank Act relating to records of deposit transactions and activities are either unnecessary or effectively duplicate existing regulations. This proposal would eliminate one of those transferred OTS regulations.

As of March 31, 2019, the FDIC supervises 3,465 insured depository institutions, of which 39 (1.1 %) are State savings associations.³² The proposed rule primarily would affect regulations that govern State savings associations.

As explained previously, the proposed rule would remove §§ 390.230 and 390.231, subpart M, because these sections are unnecessary, redundant of, or otherwise duplicative of other statutes and regulations, including those relating to safety and soundness. Because these regulations are redundant, rescinding them will not have any substantive effects on FDIC-supervised institutions.

The FDIC invites comments on all aspects of this analysis. In particular, would the proposed rule have any costs or benefits to covered entities that the FDIC has not identified?

VI. Alternatives

The FDIC has considered alternatives to the proposed rule but believes that the proposed amendments represent the most appropriate option for covered institutions. As discussed previously, the Dodd-Frank Act transferred certain powers, duties, and functions formerly performed by the OTS to the FDIC. The FDIC's Board reissued and redesignated certain transferred regulations from the OTS, but noted that it would

³² Based on data from the March 31, 2019, Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Report) and Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks.

evaluate them and might later incorporate them into other FDIC regulations, amend them, or rescind them, as appropriate. The FDIC has evaluated the existing regulations relating to the maintenance of deposit account records. The FDIC considered the status quo alternative of retaining the current regulations, but did not choose to do so. The FDIC believes it would be procedurally complex for FDIC-supervised institutions to continue to refer to these separate sets of regulations, and therefore proposes to amend and streamline them in accordance with this proposed rulemaking.

VII. Request for Comments

The FDIC invites comments on all aspects of this proposed rulemaking. In particular, the FDIC requests comments on the following questions:

1. Are the provisions of 12 CFR parts 330; 364, Appendix A; and 1005 and 31 CFR part 1020 sufficient to provide consistent and effective requirements related to the maintenance of records of deposit account activities at State savings associations for which the FDIC is the appropriate Federal banking agency? Please provide examples, data, or otherwise substantiate your answer.

2. What negative impacts, if any, can you foresee in the FDIC's proposal to rescind part 390, subpart M?

3. Are existing statutory and regulatory requirements relating to the maintenance of records of account transactions and deposits sufficient to ensure the safety and soundness of insured State savings associations? Please provide examples, data, or otherwise substantiate your answer.

4. Please provide any other comments you may have on the proposal.

Written comments must be received by the FDIC not later than [INSERT DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

VIII. Regulatory Analysis and Procedure

A. The Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA),³³ the FDIC may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

The proposed rule would rescind and remove from FDIC regulations part 390, subpart M. The proposed rule will not create any new or revise any existing collections of information under the PRA. Therefore, no information collection request will be submitted to the OMB for review.

B. The Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires that, in connection with a notice of proposed rulemaking, an agency prepare and make available for public comment an initial regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the impact of the proposed rule on small entities.³⁴ However, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required if the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, and publishes its certification and a short explanatory statement in the *Federal Register*, together with the rule. The Small Business Administration (SBA) has defined “small entities” to include banking organizations with total assets of less than or

³³ 44 U.S.C. §§ 3501-3521.

³⁴ 5 U.S.C. §§ 601, *et seq.*

equal to \$550 million.³⁵ Generally, the FDIC considers a significant effect to be a quantified effect in excess of 5 percent of total annual salaries and benefits per institution, or 2.5 percent of total noninterest expenses. The FDIC believes that effects in excess of these thresholds typically represent significant effects for FDIC-supervised institutions. For the reasons provided below, the FDIC certifies that the proposed rule, if adopted in final form, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small banking organizations. Accordingly, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

As of March 31, 2019, the FDIC supervised 3,465 insured depository institutions, of which 2,645 are considered small banking organizations for the purposes of RFA. The proposed rule primarily affects regulations that govern State savings associations. There are 38 State savings associations considered to be small banking organizations for the purposes of the RFA.³⁶

As explained previously, the proposed rule would remove §§ 390.230 and 390.231, part 390, subpart M, because these sections are unnecessary, redundant of, or otherwise duplicative of other statutes and regulations, including safety and soundness standards. Therefore, rescinding subpart M would not have any substantive effects on small FDIC-supervised institutions.

³⁵ The SBA defines a small banking organization as having \$550 million or less in assets, where “a financial institution’s assets are determined by averaging the assets reported on its four quarterly financial statements for the preceding year.” See 13 CFR 121.201 (as amended, effective December 2, 2014). “SBA counts the receipts, employees, or other measure of size of the concern whose size is at issue and all of its domestic and foreign affiliates.” See 13 CFR 121.103. Following these regulations, the FDIC uses a covered entity’s affiliated and acquired assets, averaged over the preceding four quarters, to determine whether the FDIC-supervised institution is “small” for the purposes of RFA.

³⁶ Based on data from the March 31, 2019, Call Report and Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks.

Based on the information above, the FDIC certifies that the proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The FDIC invites comments on all aspects of the supporting information provided in this RFA section. In particular, would this rule have any significant effects on small entities that the FDIC has not identified?

C. Plain Language

Section 722 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act³⁷ requires each Federal banking agency to use plain language in all of its proposed and final rules published after January 1, 2000. As a Federal banking agency subject to the provisions of this section, the FDIC has sought to present the proposed rule to rescind part 390, subpart M in a simple and straightforward manner. The FDIC invites comments on whether the proposal is clearly stated and effectively organized, and how the FDIC might make the proposal easier to understand.

D. Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994

The Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (RCDRIA) requires that each Federal banking agency, in determining the effective date and administrative compliance requirements for new regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosure, or other requirements on insured depository institutions, consider, consistent with principles 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, new regulations and amendments to

³⁷ Pub. L. 106-102, 113 Stat. 1338, 1471 (codified at 12 U.S.C. 4809).

regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosure, or other new requirements on insured depository institutions generally must 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.³⁸ The FDIC invites comments that further will inform its consideration of RCDRIA.

E. The Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act

Under § 2222 of the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996 (EGRPRA), the FDIC is required to review all of its regulations at least once every 10 years, in order to identify any outdated or otherwise unnecessary regulations imposed on insured institutions.³⁹ The FDIC, along with the other Federal banking agencies, submitted a Joint Report to Congress on March 21, 2017, (EGRPRA Report) discussing how the review was conducted, what has been done to date to address regulatory burden, and further measures that will be taken to address issues that were identified. As noted in the EGRPRA Report, the FDIC is continuing to streamline and clarify its regulations through the OTS rule integration process. By removing outdated or unnecessary regulations, such as part 390, subpart M, this rule complements other actions the FDIC has taken, separately and with the other Federal banking agencies, to further the EGRPRA mandate.

³⁸ 12 U.S.C. 4802.

³⁹ Pub. L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996).

List of Subjects

12 CFR Part 390

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Aged, Civil rights, Conflict of interests, Credit, Crime, Equal employment opportunity, Fair housing, Government employees, Individuals with disabilities, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Savings associations.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation proposes to amend 12 CFR 390 as follows:

PART 390—REGULATIONS TRANSFERRED FROM THE OFFICE OF THRIFT SUPERVISION

1. Revise the authority citation for part 390 to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1819.

Subpart F also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552; 559; 12 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.

Subpart G also issued under 12 U.S.C. 2810 et seq., 2901 et seq.; 15 U.S.C. 1691; 42 U.S.C. 1981, 1982, 3601–3619.

Subpart O also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1828.

Subpart Q also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1462; 1462a; 1463; 1464.

Subpart R also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1463; 1464; 1831m; 1831n; 1831p–1.

Subpart S also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1462; 1462a; 1463; 1464; 1468a; 1817; 1820; 1828; 1831e; 1831o; 1831p–1; 1881–1884; 3207; 3339; 15 U.S.C. 78b; 78l; 78m; 78n; 78p; 78q; 78w; 31 U.S.C. 5318; 42 U.S.C. 4106.

Subpart T also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1462a; 1463; 1464; 15 U.S.C. 78c; 78l; 78m; 78n;
78w.

Subpart W also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1462a; 1463; 1464; 15 U.S.C. 78c; 78l; 78m; 78n;
78p; 78w.

Subpart Y also issued under 12 U.S.C. 1831o.

2. Remove and reserve part 390, subpart M, consisting of §§ 390.230 and 390.231.

Subpart M--[Removed and Reserved]

By order of the Board of Directors.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Dated at Washington, DC, on August 20, 2019.

Valerie Best,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

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