

event transfer agent or broker or dealer systems fail to function because of Year 2000 readiness.

e. *Year 2000 ready or readiness with respect to a system* means the system accurately processes, calculates, compares, or sequences date or time data from, into, or between the 20th and 21st centuries; and the years 1999 and 2000; and with regard to leap year calculations.

D. Year 2000 standards for safety and soundness

1. No later than November 1, 1999, each bank transfer agent and bank broker or dealer shall identify all transfer agent and broker or dealer systems that are not Year 2000 ready.

2. For each system identified pursuant to section D.1., each bank transfer agent and bank broker or dealer shall develop and implement an effective written business resumption contingency plan by November 15, 1999, that, at a minimum:

a. Defines scenarios for transfer agent and broker or dealer systems failing to achieve Year 2000 readiness;

b. Evaluates options and selects a reasonable contingency strategy for those systems; and

c. Provides for independent testing of the business resumption contingency plan by an objective independent party (such as an auditor, consultant, or qualified individual from another area of the insured depository institution who is independent of the plan under review).

[64 FR 52641, Sept. 30, 1999]

PART 31—EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO INSIDERS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES

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APPENDIX A TO PART 31—INTERPRETATIONS

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AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 93a, 375a(4), 375b(3), 1817(k), and 1972(2)(G).

SOURCE: 61 FR 54536, Oct. 21, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 31.1 Authority.

This part is issued by the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 93a, 375a(4), 375b(3), 1817(k), and 1972(2)(G), as amended.

§ 31.2 Insider lending restrictions and reporting requirements.

(a) *General rule.* A national bank and its insiders shall comply with the provisions contained in 12 CFR part 215.

(b) *Enforcement.* The Comptroller of the Currency administers and enforces insider lending standards and reporting requirements as they apply to national banks and their insiders.

APPENDIX A TO PART 31— INTERPRETATIONS

Section 1. Loans Secured by Stock or Obligations of an Affiliate

A bank that makes a loan to an unaffiliated third party may take a security interest in securities of an affiliate as collateral for the loan without the loan being deemed a “covered transaction” under section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 371c) if:

a. The borrower provides additional collateral that, taken alone, meets or exceeds the collateral requirements specified in section 23A(c) (12 U.S.C. 371c(c)); and

b. The loan proceeds:

1. Are not used to purchase the bank affiliate’s securities that serve as collateral; and
2. Are not otherwise used for the benefit of, or transferred to, any affiliate.

Section 2. Deposits Between Affiliated Banks

a. *General rule.* The OCC considers a deposit made by a bank in an affiliated bank to be a loan or extension of credit to the affiliate under 12 U.S.C. 371c. These deposits must be secured in accordance with 12 U.S.C. 371c(c). However, a national bank may not pledge assets to secure private deposits unless otherwise permitted by law (*see, e.g.*, 12 U.S.C. 90 (permitting collateralization of deposits of public funds); 12 U.S.C. 92a (trust funds); and 25 U.S.C. 156 and 162a (Native American funds)). Thus, unless one of the exceptions to 12 U.S.C. 371c noted in paragraph b. of this interpretation applies or unless another exception applies that enables a bank to meet the collateral requirements of 12 U.S.C. 371c(c), a national bank may not:

1. Make a deposit in an affiliated national bank;

2. Make a deposit in an affiliated State-chartered bank unless the affiliated State-chartered bank can legally offer collateral for the deposit in conformance with applicable State law and 12 U.S.C. 371c; or

3. Receive deposits from an affiliated bank.

b. *Exceptions.* The restrictions of 12 U.S.C. 371c (other than 12 U.S.C. 371c(a)(4), which requires affiliate transactions to be consistent with safe and sound banking practices) do not apply to deposits:

1. Made in the ordinary course of correspondent business; or