

contain information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

For purposes of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. chapter 25, subchapter II), this proposed rule would not significantly or uniquely affect small governments and will not result in increased expenditures by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more (as adjusted for inflation) in any one year.

Congressional Review Act

The proposed rule is not a major rule as defined in 5 U.S.C. Chapter 8, Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking.

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select the regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. In promulgating this rule, the Office of Government Ethics has adhered to the regulatory philosophy and the applicable principles of regulation set forth in Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. This proposed rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 because it is not a "significant" regulatory action for the purposes of that order.

Executive Order 12988

As Director of the Office of Government Ethics, I have reviewed this proposed rule in light of section 3 of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, and certify that it meets the applicable standards provided therein.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 2641

Conflict of interests, Government employees.

Approved: February 3, 2020.

Emory Rounds,

Director, Office of Government Ethics.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Office of Government Ethics proposes to amend 5 CFR part 2641, as set forth below:

PART 2641—POST-EMPLOYMENT CONFLICT OF INTEREST RESTRICTIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 2641 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. App. (Ethics in Government Act of 1978); 18 U.S.C. 207; E.O. 12674, 54 FR 15159, 3 CFR, 1989 Comp., p. 215, as modified by E.O. 12731, 55 FR 42547, 3 CFR, 1990 Comp., p. 306.

■ 2. Appendix B to part 2641 is amended by revising the listings for the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the Department of the Treasury to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 2641—Agency Components for Purposes of 18 U.S.C. 207(c)

* * * * *

Parent: Department of Commerce

Components:

Bureau of the Census.
Bureau of Economic Analysis (effective upon publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**).

Bureau of Industry and Security (formerly Bureau of Export Administration) (effective January 28, 1992).

Economic Development Administration.

International Trade Administration.

Minority Business Development Agency (formerly listed as Minority Business Development Administration).

National Institute of Standards and Technology (effective March 6, 2008).

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

National Technical Information Service (effective March 6, 2008).

National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (formerly Patent and Trademark Office).

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Parent: Department of Labor

Components:

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employee Benefits Security Administration (formerly Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration) (effective May 16, 1997).

Employment and Training Administration.

Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Office of Disability Employment Policy (effective January 30, 2003).

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (effective December 29, 2016).

Office of Labor Management Standards (effective December 29, 2016).

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (effective December 29, 2016).
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (effective May 25, 2011).

Veterans' Employment and Training Service (effective upon publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**).

Wage and Hour Division (effective December 29, 2016).

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Parent: Department of the Treasury

Components:

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (effective November 23, 2004).

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Bureau of the Fiscal Service (effective December 4, 2014).

Comptroller of the Currency.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) (effective January 30, 2003).

Internal Revenue Service.

United States Mint (formerly listed as Bureau of the Mint).

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SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 119

RIN 3245-AH11

Regulatory Reform Initiative: Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA or Agency) is proposing to revise one regulation and remove 19 regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) related to the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME) that are repetitive and unnecessary because they duplicate identical guidance and requirements already stipulated in other legal sources and/or provided to grant applicant and recipients in the annual PRIME funding opportunity announcement. The removal of these regulations will assist the public by simplifying SBA's regulations in the CFR and reducing the amount of time grant applicants and recipients must spend reviewing programmatic guidance.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 7, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN: 3245–AH11 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail or Hand Delivery/Courier:* Daniel Upham, Chief, Microenterprise Development Division, Office of Capital Access, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20416.

SBA will post all comments on <http://www.regulations.gov>. If you wish to submit confidential business information (CBI), as defined in the User Notice at <http://www.regulations.gov>, please submit the information to Daniel Upham, Chief, Microenterprise Development Division, Office of Capital Access, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20416, or send an email to daniel.upham@sba.gov. Highlight the information that you consider to be CBI and explain why you believe SBA should hold this information as confidential. SBA will review the information and make the final determination on whether it will publish the information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Upham, Chief, Microenterprise Development Division, Office of Capital Access, at 202–205–7001 or daniel.upham@sba.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

A. Part 119—Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (“PRIME” or “The Act”)

Under the PRIME program, SBA is authorized by 15 U.S.C. 6902 to make grants to qualified organizations for the purpose of funding: (i) Training and technical assistance to disadvantaged microentrepreneurs; (ii) training and capacity-building services for microenterprise development organizations; (iii) research and development of the best practices in the fields of microenterprise development and technical assistance for disadvantaged microentrepreneurs; and (iv) other related activities as the Agency deems appropriate.

In this rule, SBA is proposing to modify one regulation and remove 19 regulations from the CFR related to the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME) that are no longer necessary because they duplicate identical guidance and requirements already stipulated in the enabling legislation (15 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*), the governmentwide grant regulations (2 CFR part 200), and/or provided to grant

applicant and recipients in the PRIME funding opportunity announcements published annually by SBA at www.grants.gov. The removal of these regulations will assist the public by simplifying SBA’s regulations in the CFR and reducing the amount of time grant applicants and recipients must spend reviewing programmatic guidance.

B. Executive Order 13771

On January 30, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, which, among other objectives, is intended to ensure that an agency’s regulatory costs are prudently managed and controlled so as to minimize the compliance burden imposed on the public. For every new regulation an agency proposes to implement, unless prohibited by law, this Executive Order requires the agency to (i) identify at least two existing regulations that the agency can cancel; and (ii) use the cost savings from the cancelled regulations to offset the cost of the new regulation.

C. Executive Order 13777

On February 24, 2017, the President issued Executive Order 13777, Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda, which further emphasized the goal of the Administration to alleviate the regulatory burdens placed on the public. Under Executive Order 13777, agencies must evaluate their existing regulations to determine which ones should be repealed, replaced, or modified. In doing so, agencies should focus on identifying regulations that, among other things: Eliminate jobs or inhibit job creation; are outdated, unnecessary, or ineffective; impose costs that exceed benefits; create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with regulatory reform initiatives and policies; or are associated with Executive Orders or other Presidential directives that have been rescinded or substantially modified.

II. Section by Section Analysis

A. Section 119

This rule currently summarizes the purpose of the PRIME program. SBA intends to retain this statement of programmatic purpose and proposes to add further subsections addressing how qualified organizations may apply for grant awards under the PRIME program.

B. Sections 119.2 Through 119.20

These rules provide guidance to PRIME program applicants regarding the application and selection process, as well as inform grant recipients of certain restrictions and requirements related to

the conduct of PRIME grant projects. They are no longer necessary because the guidance, restrictions, and requirements they reiterate are also covered in other sources that are more authoritative, informative, and/or frequently updated. As such, they are duplicative of, and of less utility, than these other sources. SBA therefore proposes removing these sections and instead relying upon the content contained in other Federal guidance, such as the enabling legislation (15 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*), the governmentwide grant regulations (2 CFR part 200), and the PRIME program annual funding opportunity announcements and award terms and conditions issued by SBA. Program information will be published annually at www.grants.gov.

III. Compliance With Executive Orders 12866, 13771, 12988, and 13132, the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C., Ch. 35), and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612)

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that this rule does not constitute a significant regulatory action for purposes of Executive Order 12866 and is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

B. Executive Order 13771

This proposed rule is expected to be an Executive Order 13771 deregulatory action with an annualized net savings of \$10,188 and a net present value of \$145,543 in savings, both in 2016 dollars. This rule will remove redundant information which will save grant applicants from reading the same information from multiple sources. The reduced burden assumes 130 grant applicants read the regulation per year, which is the average number of applicants per year, and that they would save 2 hours each from not reading the removed information. This time is valued at \$40.83 per hour—the wage of a community service manager based on 2018 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data—and adding 30 percent more for benefits for a total savings per year of \$10,616 in current dollars.

It is assumed that there will be no costs to this rule as it removes duplicative information.

C. Executive Order 12988

This action meets applicable standards set forth in Section 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce

burden. The action does not have retroactive or preemptive effect.

D. Executive Order 13132

This rule does not have federalism implications as defined in Executive Order 13132. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in the Executive Order. As such it does not warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

The SBA has determined that this proposed rule does not affect any existing collection of information.

F. Regulatory Flexibility Act

When an agency issues a proposed rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires the agency to prepare an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA), which describes whether the rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. However, Section 605 of the RFA allows an agency to certify a rule, in lieu of preparing an IRFA, if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

There are approximately 130 PRIME grant applications per year. This rule would remove regulations that are no longer necessary because they contain information that exists in multiple sources which could affect all PRIME grant applicants. The total annual savings to applicants is estimated at \$10,616 in 2018 dollars, or about \$82 per PRIME grant applicant. More information on this estimate can be found in the Executive Order 13771 discussion above.

Accordingly, the Administrator of the SBA hereby certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The SBA invites comments from the public on this certification.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 119

Grant programs—business, small businesses.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, SBA proposes to revise 13 CFR part 119 to read as follows:

PART 119—PROGRAM FOR INVESTMENT IN MICROENTREPRENEURS (“PRIME” or “The Act”)

Sec

119.1 What is the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)?

119.2 through 119.20 [Reserved]

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6), 6901–6910.

§ 119.1 What is the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)?

(a) The PRIME program authorizes SBA to award grants to qualified organizations to fund training and technical assistance for disadvantaged microentrepreneurs; training and capacity-building services for microenterprise development organizations; research and development of the best practices in the fields of microenterprise development and the provision of technical assistance to disadvantaged microentrepreneurs; and such other activities as the Agency deems appropriate.

(b) Dependent upon the availability of funds and continuing program authority, SBA will issue, via *Grants.gov* or any successor platform, funding announcements specifying the terms, conditions, and evaluation criteria for each potential round of PRIME awards. These funding announcements will identify who is eligible to apply for PRIME awards; summarize the purposes for which the available funds may be used; advise potential applicants regarding the process for obtaining, completing, and submitting an application packet; and provide information regarding application deadlines and any additional limitations, special rules, procedures, and restrictions which SBA may deem advisable.

(c) SBA will evaluate applications for PRIME awards in accordance with the stated statutory goals of the program and the specific criteria described in the relevant funding announcement.

(d) In administering the PRIME program, SBA will require recipients to provide reports in accordance with the subject matter areas and schedule identified in the terms and conditions of their awards. In addition, SBA may, as it deems appropriate, make site visits to recipients' premises and review all applicable documentation and records.

§§ 119.2 through 119.20 [Reserved]

Jovita Carranza,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2020–02366 Filed 2–6–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2020–0064; Product Identifier 2019–SW–096–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; MD Helicopters Inc., Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for MD Helicopters Inc., (MDHI) Model 369D, 369E, 369FF, 369H, 369HE, 369HM, 369HS, 500N, and 600N helicopters. This proposed AD was prompted by a report of non-conforming main rotor (M/R) hub lead-lag bolts (bolts). This proposed AD would require removing certain bolts from service. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by March 23, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this NPRM, contact MD Helicopters, Inc., Attn: Customer Support Division, 4555 E. McDowell Rd., Mail Stop M615, Mesa, AZ 85215–9734; telephone 1–800–388–3378; fax 480–346–6813; or at <https://www.mdhelicopters.com>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy, Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 817–222–5110.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–