SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS ANNUAL FEES AND FEES FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES LICENSED BY NRC

[See footnotes at end of table]

Category of materials license	Annual fees [1,2,3]
* * * * *	
3. * * *	
Q. Registration of devices generally licensed pursuant to part 31	[11]N/A
* * * * *	

[11] No annual fee is charged for this category since the cost of the general license registration program will be recovered through 10 CFR part 170 fees.

Dated at Rockville, MD., this 19th day of July, 1999.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

J. Samuel Walker,

Acting Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–18981 Filed 7–23–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 120

Business Loan Program

AGENCY: Small Business Administration (SBA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement Public Law 106–22, enacted on April 27, 1999, which establishes new rules for the loan loss reserve fund which an intermediary must maintain to participate in SBA's microloan program.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed to Jane Palsgrove Butler, Associate Administrator for Financial Assistance, Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street, SW., Washington, DC. 20416.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jody Raskind, 202–205–6497.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public Law 106–22, enacted on April 27, 1999, amended section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(7)(m)) in order to change the requirements for the loan loss reserve fund (LLRF) which each intermediary in the SBA's microloan program must maintain. The LLRF is an interest-bearing deposit account at a bank. An intermediary must establish an LLRF to pay any shortage in its day-to-day revolving account caused by delinquencies or losses on microloans it makes to qualified small business borrowers. An intermediary must maintain the LLRF until it repays all obligations it owes to the SBA.

Under the present rule, an intermediary, during its first year in the microloan program, must maintain its LLRF at a level equal to at least 15 percent of the total outstanding balance of notes receivable owed to it by its microloan borrowers (Portfolio). Thereafter, the minimum balance that an intermediary must maintain in its LLRF must be the percent of its Portfolio equal to its actual average loan loss rate after its first year in the microloan program. The maximum level of the LLRF, under the present rule, cannot exceed 15 percent of the Portfolio. There is no prescribed minimum level.

Under the proposed rule, until the intermediary is in the microloan program for at least five years, it would be required to maintain a balance on deposit in its LLRF equal to 15 percent of its Portfolio. After an intermediary is in the microloan program for five years, it may request SBA's Associate Administrator for Financial Assistance (AA/FA) to grant the intermediary's request to reduce the percentage of its Portfolio which it must maintain in its LLRF to an amount equal to its actual average loan loss rate during the preceding five year period. The AA/FA would review the intermediary's annual loss rate for that five year period and determine whether he or she should grant the intermediary's request. The AA/FA could not reduce the loan loss reserve to under ten percent of the Portfolio.

Under the proposed rule, to get a reduction in its loan loss reserve, an intermediary must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the AA/FA that (1) its average annual loss rate during the preceding five years is under fifteen percent, and (2) no other factors exist that might impair its ability to repay all obligations which it may owe to SBA under the microloan program.

Compliance With Executive Orders 12612, 12988 and 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Ch. 35)

SBA certifies that this proposed rule does not constitute a significant rule within the meaning of Executive Order 12866, since it is not likely to have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more, result in a major increase in costs or prices, or have a significant adverse effect on competition or the U.S. economy.

SBA certifies that this proposed 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.

SBA certifies that this proposed rule does not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35.

For purposes of Executive Order 12612, SBA certifies that this proposed rule has no federalism implications warranting preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

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

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 120

Loan programs-business.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, under the authority in section 5(b)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6), the Small Business Administration proposes to amend 13 CFR part 120 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. Amend § 120.710 by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) and by adding paragraphs (d) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 120.710 What is the Loan Loss Reserve Fund?

* * * * *

(b) *Level of Loan Loss Reserve Fund.* Until it is in the Microloan program for at least five years, an Intermediary must maintain a balance on deposit in its LLRF equal to 15 percent of the outstanding balance of the notes receivable owed to it by its Microloan borrowers (''Portfolio'').

(c) *SBA Review of Loan Loss Reserve.* After an Intermediary has been in the Microloan program for five years, it may request the SBA's AA/FA to reduce the percentage of its Portfolio which it must maintain in its LLRF to an amount equal to the actual average loan loss rate during the preceding five year period. Upon receipt of such request, the AA/FA will review the Intermediary's annual loss rate for the most recent five-year period preceding the request.

(d) *Reduction of Loan Loss Reserve.* The AA/FA has the authority to reduce the percentage of an Intermediary's Portfolio which it must maintain in its LLRF to an amount equal to the actual average loan loss rate during the preceding five year period. The AA/FA can not reduce the loan loss reserve to less than ten percent of the Portfolio.

(e) *What Intermediary Must Demonstrate to Get a Reduction in Loan Loss Reserve.* To get a reduction in its loan loss reserve, an Intermediary must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the AA/FA that

(1) Its average annual loss rate during the preceding five years is less than fifteen percent, and

(2) No other factors exist that may impair the Intermediary's ability to repay all obligations which it owes to the SBA under the Microloan program.

Dated: July 20, 1999.

Aida Alvarez,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 99–18956 Filed 7–23–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 121

Small Business Size Standards; General Building Contractors, Heavy Construction, Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities, Special Trade Contractors, Garbage and Refuse Collection, and Refuse Systems

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) proposes a size standard of $25.0 million in average annual receipts for all industries in General Building Contractors (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 15) and for all industries except Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities in Heavy Construction Other Than Building Construction (SIC Major Group 16); $20.0 million for Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities (part of SIC 1629, Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)); $10.5 million for all Special Trade Contractors industries (SIC Major Group 17); and $9.0 million for Garbage and Refuse Collection, Without Disposal (part of SIC 4212, Local Trucking Without Storage), and Refuse Systems (SIC 4953). The proposed revisions are being made to adjust these industries' size standards for the effects of inflation since the time they were established in the mid-1980s.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before September 24, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Gary M. Jackson, Assistant Administrator for Size Standards, 409 3rd Street, SW, Mail Code 6880, Washington DC 20416.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert N. Ray, Office of Size Standards, (202) 205–6618.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SBA proposes revisions to its size standards in two industry groups—Construction and Refuse Systems and Related Services. For Construction, SBA proposes an increase to the size standards for all industries in General Building Contractors and Heavy Construction (except Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities), Major Groups 15 and 16, respectively, from $17 million in average annual receipts to $25 million; for Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities (a component of SIC 1629, Heavy Construction, NEC), from $13.5 million to $20 million; and for all industries in Special Trade Contractors, Major Group 17, from $7 million to $10.5 million. For the two industries comprising Refuse Systems and Related Services, SBA proposes an increase to the size standard from $6 million to $9 million for Garbage and Refuse Collection, part of SIC 4212 (Local Trucking Without Storage) and for Refuse Systems, SIC 4953.

These proposed revisions adjust the current size standards for inflation that has occurred since 1984, when all but one of these size standards became effective. The size standard for Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities became effective on December 9, 1985 (50 FR 46418, November 8, 1985), based on a special study of the industrial structure of the Dredging industry. That study essentially verified that the inflation adjustment of 40% which applied to all other Construction industries in 1984 was also appropriate for Dredging. Thus, SBA believes it is appropriate to apply the 1994 inflation adjustment to the Dredging industry without any adjustment for the later date when the Dredging size standard actually took effect.

From September 30, 1988 until September 30, 1996, SBA was prohibited by statute from changing the size standards for the Construction and Refuse Systems and Related Services industries. These industries are subject to the special procurement procedures of the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program (Program) (Title VII of Pub. L. 100–656, 102 Stat. 3853, 3889). This Program specifies special procedures on the use of small business set-aside contracting for the procurement of services within four designated industry groups. The designated groups are: Construction (SIC codes 1521–1542, SIC codes 1611–1629 and SIC codes 1711–1799); Engineering Services (SIC code 8711), Architectural Services (SIC code 8712), and Surveying and Mapping Services (SIC codes 8713 and part of SIC code 7389); Refuse Systems and Related Services (SIC code 4953 and part of SIC code 4212); and Non-nuclear Ship Repair (part of SIC code 3731, Ship Building and Repairing).

Between 1988 and 1996, the Program included a provision that prohibited any change to the size standards for any industry in the designated industry groups that were in effect as of September 30, 1988. However, the Small Business Act of 1996 included an amendment to the Program that repealed this prohibition (Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, Division D, Title I, section 108 of Pub. L. 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009–733.) In the accompanying legislative history, Congress indicated that SBA should take appropriate action to adjust the size standards for the designated industry groups, although no specific guidance was provided on how these size standards should be adjusted by SBA.

SBA's preliminary assessment of the industries covered by the Program indicated that the size standards for the Engineering Services, Architectural Services, and Surveying and Mapping Services industries, among the lowest of SBA's size standards, were more in need of adjustment than the other size standards. Further review of those industries led to a proposed rule to increase their size standards published