

helpful in evaluating the effects of the rule, and in determining whether additional rulemaking is required. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the rule which might suggest the need to modify the rule.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations establishes Class E airspace areas at Minot, ND. Currently, this airspace is designated as Class D when the associated control tower is in operation. Nevertheless, controlled airspace to the surface is needed for IFR operations at Minot International Airport, Minot, ND, when the control towers are closed. The intended effect of this action is to provide adequate Class E airspace for IFR operations at these airports when these control towers are closed. As noted in the Airspace Reclassification Final Rule, published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1991, airspace at an airport with a part-time control tower should be designated as a Class D airspace area when the control tower is in operation, and as a Class E airspace area when the control tower is closed (56 FR 65645).

The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. Class E airspace areas designated as surface areas for airports are published in Paragraph 6002 of FAA order 7400.9D dated September 4, 1996, and effective September 16, 1996, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order. Under the circumstances presented, the FAA concludes that there is an immediate need to establish these Class E airspace areas in order to promote the safe and efficient handling of air traffic in these areas. Therefore, I find that notice and public procedures under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it

is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (Air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389; 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 4, 1996, and effective September 16, 1996, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport
* * * * *

AGL ND E4 Minot, ND [Revised]

Minot International Airport, ND
(Lat. 48°15'34" N., long. 101°17'14" W.)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 129° radial extending from the 4.2-mile radius of Minot International Airport to 7 miles southeast of the VORTAC and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 260° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7 miles west of the VORTAC and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 327° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius of the airport to 7 miles northwest of the VORTAC and within 3.5 miles each side of the Minot VORTAC 097° radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 7 miles east of the VORTAC, excluding the portion which overlies the Minot AFB, ND, Class D airspace area. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective dates and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

* * * * *

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on March 19, 1997.

Maureen Woods,
Manager, Air Traffic Division.

[FR Doc. 97–8369 Filed 4–1–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 202

[Release Nos. 33–7407; 34–38446; 35–26695; 39–2349; IC–22587; IA–1624]

Informal Guidance Program for Small Entities

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission is issuing a policy statement discussing its informal guidance program for small entities (and others) as required by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, Public Law 104–121, 110 Stat. 857 (1996).

DATES: This Policy becomes effective March 29, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For General Information: Amy Kroll, Assistant General Counsel, at (202–942–0927) or Anne H. Sullivan, Senior Counsel, at (202–942–0954), Office of General Counsel. For information from specific divisions or offices, as follows: James R. Budge, Special Counsel, at (202–942–295), Division of Corporation Finance; Natalie Bej, Special Counsel, at (202–942–0660), Division of Investment Management; Gary W. Sutton, Special Counsel, at (202–942–0073), Division of Market Regulation; Robert E. Burns, Chief Counsel, at (202–942–4400), Office of Chief Accountant.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 29, 1996, Congress adopted the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (“SBREFA”),¹ which seeks to improve the regulatory climate for small entities² by, among other things:

¹ Pub. L. 104–121, 110 Stat. 857 (1996) (codified in scattered sections of 5 U.S.C., 15 U.S.C., and as a note to 5 U.S.C. 601).

² The definition of “small entity” under SBREFA is the same as the definition of “small entity” under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* (“Reg. Flex. Act”). SBREFA section 221(1). The Reg. Flex. Act defines “small entity” to include “small business.” Pursuant to the Reg. Flex. Act, 5 U.S.C. 601(3), the Commission adopted appropriate definitions of “small business” for purposes of the Reg. Flex. Act. See 17 CFR 270.0–10; 17 CFR 275.0–7; 17 CFR 240.0–10; 17 CFR 230.157; and 17 CFR 250.110. The Commission recently proposed amendments to these definitions. *Definitions of “Small Business” or “Small Organization” Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Securities Act of 1933*, Securities Act Rel. No. 7383, 62 FR 4106 (Jan. 28, 1997). The Commission extended the comment period on the proposed amendments to the definitions to April 30, 1997, 62 FR 13356 (Mar. 20, 1997).

Based on an analysis of the language and legislative history of the Regulatory Flexibility Act,

- Expanding the extent to which the rule-making process must include evaluation of the impact of proposed rules and rule changes on small entities;³

- Expanding the rights of action for small businesses to seek judicial review of rules impacting small entities;⁴

- Requiring agencies to establish small entity penalty reduction or waiver policies;⁵ and

- Directing agencies to expand their efforts to provide formal and informal guidance to small entities.⁶

This release sets out the Commission's informal guidance program for small entities, as required by SBREFA. The Commission has reviewed the various ways it provides informal compliance guidance to determine whether it effectively answers "inquiries of small entities seeking information on and advice about regulatory compliance," and "utiliz[es] existing functions and personnel of the agency to the extent practicable."⁷

From the time the Commission was created, its staff has provided the public with a wide range of informal guidance regarding securities regulation. Commission staff provides informal guidance to members of the public by telephone and no-action and interpretive letters, described in detail below. In addition, the Commission, or the staff by delegation, may issue exemptions from certain statutory and regulatory requirements. From time to time, the Commission has issued releases describing these sources of informal guidance. The Commission also has designated small entity

compliance guides that also describe these sources of informal guidance.⁸

The Commission's formal and informal efforts on behalf of small business date from 1936, when the Commission adopted Regulation A, an exemption from registration for certain small business offerings. Chairman William O. Douglas' efforts on behalf of small businesses in the securities markets were a precursor to the creation of the Small Business Administration in 1958.⁹ Since the adoption of Regulation A, the Commission regularly has updated abbreviated disclosure procedures and exemptions for small businesses and encouraged input from small businesses.¹⁰ In 1977, an SEC advisory committee on corporate disclosure suggested more ways that the Commission could assist small business capital formation.¹¹ Shortly thereafter, in 1979, the Commission created an Office of Small Business Policy.

For fifteen years, the Commission has cosponsored the annual Government-Business Forum on Small Business Capital Formation, where small businesses can let state and federal government officials know how laws, rules and regulations are affecting their ability to raise capital. In the past year, the Commission appointed a Small Business Ombudsman. The Commission also initiated "town hall" meetings with small businesses around the country to convey basic information about securities regulation to small businesses and to learn more about their concerns and problems in raising capital.¹² The Office of Small Business and the Small Business Ombudsman informally

answer questions from small business issuers about securities registration, securities offerings, and periodic reporting received by telephone, e-mail, and in writing.¹³

Informal guidance, for purposes of SBREFA, is an answer to an inquiry from a small entity concerning information on, and advice about, compliance with statutes and regulations administered by an agency, interpreting and applying the law to specific facts supplied by the small entity.¹⁴ The Managers Statement inserted into the Congressional Record after the enactment of SBREFA by the chairmen who introduced SBREFA cites the Commission's existing informal guidance program as a "successful" one, and expresses the committees' intent to encourage the Commission's efforts:

The Act directs agencies that regulate small entities to answer inquiries of small entities seeking information on and advice about regulatory compliance. Some agencies already have established successful programs to provide compliance assistance and the amendment intends to encourage these efforts. For example, the * * * SEC * * * [has] an established practice of issuing private letter rulings applying the laws to a particular set of facts.¹⁵

The Commission has reviewed its current informal guidance program, and has determined that it is consistent with the requirements of SBREFA. The Commission will monitor this area, however, and may supplement the informal guidance program should it appear necessary in the future. The Commission intends that this release serve as a comprehensive resource for small entities wondering where and how to obtain informal Commission guidance.

I. Informal Guidance Program

The Commission's operating divisions and offices provide the public with informal guidance about the applicability of the federal securities laws to specific facts. Commission staff also provide informal guidance to the

Congress does not appear to have intended that Act to apply to natural persons (as opposed to individual proprietorships) or to foreign entities. This interpretation has not been tested in court, but the Commission understands that staff at the Small Business Administration ("SBA") have taken the same position. Telephone conversation with Gregory J. Dean, Jr., Assistant Chief Counsel for Finance and Programs, SBA Office of Advocacy (Mar. 13, 1997).

³ 5 U.S.C. 603(a) and 605(b), codifying SBREFA sections 241 and 243.

⁴ 5 U.S.C. 611, codifying SBREFA section 242.

⁵ SBREFA section 223.

⁶ SBREFA sections 212, 213, 214 (codified at 15 U.S.C. 648(c)(3)), and 215.

⁷ Both the statutory language and statements inserted into the Congressional Record after enactment of SBREFA by the chairmen who introduced SBREFA stress that, in determining how to comply with the informal guidance mandate of SBREFA, agencies may exercise their discretion. See, e.g., "Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act—Joint Managers Statement of Legislative History and Congressional Intent," 142 Cong. Rec. S3243 (daily ed. Mar. 29, 1996) (hereafter "Managers Statement").

⁸ See, e.g., 17 CFR 202.2 (pre-filing assistance and interpretive advice); *Procedure Applicable to Requests for No Action or Interpretive Letters*, Securities Act Rel. No. 5127, 36 FR 2600 (Jan. 25, 1971); *Procedures Utilized by the Division of Corporation Finance for Rendering Informal Advice*, Securities Act Rel. No. 6253, 45 FR 72644 (Oct. 28, 1980); *Procedures Applicable to Requests for No Action or Interpretive Letters*, Securities Act Rel. No. 6269, 45 FR 81917 (Dec. 5, 1980); and *Expedited Publication of Interpretive, No-Action and Certain Exemption Letters*, Securities Act Rel. No. 6764, 53 FR 12412 (Apr. 14, 1988) (releases on no-action and interpretive letter procedures). See also, "The Work of the SEC" and "Q & A: Small Business and the SEC."

⁹ Seligman, *Transformation of Wall Street* (2d ed. 1995) at 200–205.

¹⁰ See, e.g., Securities Act Rel. No. 5125 (Jan. 7, 1971), increasing the maximum amount of offering price for securities offered under Regulation A.

¹¹ House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, *Report of the Advisory Committee on Corporate Disclosure to the SEC*, H. Doc. No. 29, 95th Cong. 1st Sess. (1977).

¹² The Commission held town hall meetings in Los Angeles, California (September 13, 1996); Minneapolis, Minnesota (September 30, 1996); St. Louis, Missouri (October 9, 1996); Evanston, Illinois (October 17, 1996); Ft. Lauderdale, Florida (November 6, 1996); and Cambridge, Massachusetts (November 13, 1996).

¹³ These offices receive inquiries from both small issuers that file documents with the Commission and small issuers that take advantage of exemptions under the statutes or safe harbors under Commission rules.

¹⁴ SBREFA section 213(a).

¹⁵ Managers Statement, 142 Cong. Rec. S3243 (daily ed. Mar. 29, 1996). The Committee Chairmen suggested that, although the legislation did not mandate changes in current programs at a number of agencies, including the Commission, these agencies should consider establishing less formal means of providing small entities with informal guidance, such as the use of toll-free telephone numbers. The Committees apparently were unaware at the time of these comments that since October 1994 the Commission has had a toll-free number for public use, 800-SEC-0330.

general public, issuers and existing and prospective regulated entities about compliance with registration requirements. This guidance takes several forms, including publications, responses to inquiries received by telephone and computer, and no-action and interpretive letters.¹⁶ Staff at Commission headquarters generally respond to all inquiries. Regional and district office staff may respond to questions regarding certain matters, or may refer questions to the appropriate headquarters office for a response.

A. Telephone, Computer, and Written Informal Guidance

At the Commission's headquarters, the operating divisions and offices provide informal guidance as follows:

- *Division of Investment Management*—responds to telephone and written inquiries and issues no-action and interpretive letters relating to investment companies and investment advisers through its Office of Chief Counsel. Telephone number: 202-942-0659.

- *Division of Market Regulation*—responds to telephone and e-mail inquiries through its Office of Interpretations and Guidance and issues no-action and interpretive letters about securities markets, including exchanges, and securities market intermediaries, including broker-dealers, transfer agents, clearing agencies, and securities information processors. Telephone number: 202-942-0073. E-mail address: marketreg@sec.gov.

- *Division of Corporation Finance*—responds to telephone inquiries and issues no-action and interpretive letters relating to small business matters through its Office of Small Business. The Small Business Ombudsman, the Commission's liaison to and spokesman for small business, also is available through this division. Telephone number: 202-942-2950.

- *Division of Corporation Finance*—responds to all other telephone inquiries and e-mail inquiries about the offer and sale of securities, as well as issuer and ownership reporting and stockholder voting, and issues no-action and interpretive letters through its Office of Chief Counsel. Telephone number: 202-942-2900.¹⁷ E-mail address: e-prospectus@sec.gov.

¹⁶ Responses to such inquiries are informal guidance for purposes of SBREFA only if the Commission staff interprets or applies the securities laws to specific facts supplied by or on behalf of a small entity.

¹⁷ The Division of Corporation Finance makes publicly available through the Public Reference Room and publication on the Commission's Web site a compilation of significant positions provided

- *Office of Chief Accountant*—responds to telephone and written inquiries from registrants and their legal and accounting advisers on financial reporting matters, including, but not limited to, auditor independence, interpretations of FASB accounting standards, and Commission reporting requirements under Regulation S-X. This office, in conjunction with the Division of Corporation Finance, also publishes Staff Accounting Bulletins that address specific issues of accounting and auditing practice, usually based on specific facts.¹⁸ Staff Accounting Bulletins are informal guidance for purposes of SBREFA when they address accounting and auditing practice with regard to specific sets of facts.

B. No-Action and Interpretive Letters

As noted above, the Commission's Divisions of Market Regulation, Investment Management and Corporation Finance provide informal written advice in the form of no-action and interpretive letters. In a no-action letter a Division states that it will not recommend any enforcement action to the Commission if the requesting party acts in accordance with specific facts and representations made in its letter. In some instances the Division will state that it is not able to give such assurance. In an interpretive letter a Division interprets a specific statutory provision, rule or regulation in the context of a factual situation described in the request. The Divisions will not respond to certain types of questions, including, for example, hypothetical or overly general ones.¹⁹ In general, only the party or parties requesting a no-action or interpretive position may rely on a no-action or interpretive letter, and they may rely on the position with regard only to the specific facts addressed in the letter. In certain cases, however, the staff of a Division may approve reliance by third parties.²⁰

Staff no-action and interpretive letters are available to the public at Commission headquarters and at certain regional offices. Computerized legal

in response to telephone inquiries. The Division also makes public a monthly listing of significant no-action letters, as well as a summary of those positions.

¹⁸ See 17 CFR 211.

¹⁹ See Commission releases on no-action and interpretive advice cited at n.8.

²⁰ The Divisions of Corporation Finance and Market Regulation specify when others may rely upon the advice in a no-action letter. The Division of Investment Management generally permits third parties to rely on no-action or interpretive letters to the extent that the third party's facts and circumstances are substantially similar to those described in the underlying request for a no-action or interpretive letter.

research firms also provide these letters, usually for a fee. Letters are available to the public as soon as practicable after the staff sends the letter to the requesting party. No-action and interpretive letters may be treated as confidential for up to 120 days, however, if the Division issuing the letter determines that a request for such treatment is reasonable and appropriate.²¹

The Commission takes the position that staff no-action and interpretive positions do not constitute Commission precedent and do not bind subsequent Commission action.²² Although staff informal guidance assists the public to understand how to comply with the Commission's rules and policies, the Commission reserves the right to act contrary to staff advice. On the other hand, the Commission occasionally issues interpretive releases on selected subjects or areas of the law designed to inform the public about the staff's current views and to reduce the need for no-action and interpretive requests. In addition, when proposing or adopting rules and rule amendments, the Commission may cite with approval letters issued by the staff in the area. In each of these cases, the Commission effectively adopts the staff positions as its own. In appropriate cases, the Commission, or the Divisions by delegated authority, also may grant exemptive relief, subject to compliance with specified conditions, from certain statutory and regulatory provisions. Although exemptions technically are not informal guidance, they provide relief from regulatory burdens that is less formal than rulemaking. Third parties ordinarily cannot rely on exemptions.

II. Inspections, Examinations and Enforcement Actions Do Not Provide Informal Guidance

The Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations ("OCIE") examines registered broker-dealers, investment advisers, and investment companies. If, during the course of an examination or inspection, OCIE uncovers a potential securities law violation, it may refer the matter to the Division of Enforcement, or issue a deficiency letter to the regulated entity. At times, a regulated entity will receive a deficiency letter

²¹ See 17 CFR 200.81.

²² SBREFA provides that "[i]n any civil or administrative action against a small entity, guidance given by an agency applying the law to facts provided by the small entity may be considered as evidence of the reasonableness or appropriateness of any proposed fines, penalties or damages sought against such small entity." SBREFA section 213(a).

and also will be referred to the Division of Enforcement. Deficiency letters describe problems found in an examination, and direct the recipient to correct the problems in a given period of time.

The Division of Enforcement does not provide any informal guidance to the public as to compliance with the securities laws. The Division investigates possible violations of the federal securities laws with a view toward advising the Commission whether civil or administrative action should be initiated, and prosecutes any such actions approved by the Commission.²³

III. Information Outside the Informal Guidance Program

The Commission also provides numerous sources for general information that are outside the informal guidance program. A brief description of these follows.

A. Municipal Securities Ombudsman

The Municipal Securities Ombudsman, in the Office of Municipal Securities, assists municipal securities issuers in obtaining information from Commission staff. The telephone number for the Municipal Securities Ombudsman is 202-942-7300. The e-mail address is oms@sec.gov.

B. Commission Web Site

The Commission maintains a site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.sec.gov>. This Web site contains brochures, news, and information about the Commission, including a list of Commission Internet mailboxes at <http://www.sec.gov/asec/mailboxes>. The Commission also provides access to its electronic filing database, known as EDGAR, through the Web site. The EDGAR database includes most recently filed registration statements, periodic reports and other disclosure documents filed with the Commission. The Web site also includes a page that contains information of special interest to small businesses, and a list of pending and completed Commission rulemakings of particular relevance to small businesses.

C. General Publications and Information on Request

The Commission makes available a variety of publications and resources for information about the Commission and the federal securities laws. On January 28, 1997, the Commission designated many of these publications as small

business compliance guides and described how to obtain these materials.²⁴

D. General Information, Filings and Releases on Request

The Commission's Office of Investment Education and Assistance produces educational material and programs for the public that describe preventive measures investors can take to protect their investments from fraud and abuse. Members of the public may reach this office at the Commission's toll-free number, 800-SEC-0330, to obtain information on topics of current interest and to obtain specific publications. Members of the public also may telephone the Public Reference Room at 202-942-8090, or write to the Public Reference Room at the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20549 to obtain non-confidential documents from the Commission.²⁵ Information available from the Public Reference Room includes copies of Commission opinions, statements of policy adopted by the Commission, certain staff manuals and instructions, indices of opinions and statements of policy, required filings with the Commission that are not confidential, requests or petitions for a change in Commission rules, no-action and interpretive letters, exemptions from Commission regulation (when publicly available), transcripts of public proceedings, and Commission reports to Congress.²⁶ Some of these items also may be retrieved from the Commission's Web site.

²⁴ Securities Act Rel. No. 7342; 62 FR 4104 (Jan. 28, 1997) (codified at 17 CFR 202.8).

²⁵ The Commission generally will not publish or make available materials:

- (1) specifically authorized by executive order to be kept secret or that are classified;
- (2) related solely to internal personnel rules and practices;
- (3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
- (4) containing privileged and confidential personal financial information or disclosing trade secrets;
- (5) that are interagency or intra-agency memoranda or communications, except those which would routinely be made available in litigation;
- (6) that are records whose release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (7) that are records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- (8) contained in or related to any examination of financial institutions; or
- (9) that set forth geological or geophysical information and data concerning wells.

17 CFR 200.80(b).

²⁶ The Public Reference Room charges for copies of these materials.

IV. Regulatory Requirements

The Commission's informal guidance program is not an agency rule and, therefore, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA") regarding notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunities for public participation, and prior publication are not applicable.²⁷ Similarly, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, which apply only when notice and comment are required by the APA or another statute, are not applicable.²⁸

Dated: March 27, 1997.

By the Commission.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-8359 Filed 4-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

20 CFR Part 404

[Regulations No. 4]

RIN 0960-AE44

Federal Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance; Report of Earnings Under the Social Security Earnings Test

AGENCY: Social Security Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends our regulations regarding reports of earnings to the Social Security Administration (SSA) required of beneficiaries who work and earn more than the applicable exempt amount. Beneficiaries under age 70, who work and earn more than the applicable exempt amount, are required by law to report their earnings to SSA within three months and 15 days following the close of their tax year (usually April 15). As a result of our ongoing efforts both to improve customer service and to reduce the public's paperwork burden, we are changing our regulations to state that we can accept the W-2 report filed by the employer with SSA, and/or the self-employment income tax return filed by the beneficiary with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), as the report of earnings. We will use the information (wages and net earnings from self-employment) contained in those reports together with other pertinent information to adjust benefits under the earnings test.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 2, 1997.

²⁷ 5 U.S.C. 553.

²⁸ 5 U.S.C. 601-602.

²³ SBREFA requires agencies to establish penalty reduction policies for small entities, which the Commission is doing in a companion release issued today. Securities Act Rel. No. 7408 (Mar. 27, 1997).