

evacuating them. The petitioner believes that it may be desirable to administer KI any time people are sheltered or told to stay indoors, when evacuation routes take people through areas of radiological contamination and when there is a large airborne release high in the atmosphere.

The petitioner believes that the decision on stockpiling KI should turn on whether, given the enormous consequences of being without it in a major accident, the drug is a prudent measure; not on whether it will necessarily pay for itself over time. The petitioner further believes that KI represents a kind of catastrophic-coverage insurance policy, offering protection for events which, while they occur only rarely, have such enormous consequences that it is sensible to take special precautions.

The petitioner states that the estimates of KI's cost-effectiveness depend on estimates that are no more than informed guesses about the probability of severe accidents. The NRC's cost-benefit analysis of the early 1980's was based on the assumption that a severe accident with a major release of radioactivity could occur in this country only once every thousand years.

The petitioner believes that if it were really true that serious accident with a release of radioactivity were so unlikely, there would be good reason not only to reject stockpiling of KI but also to dispense with all the rest of emergency planning. The petitioner also states that if KI is not cost-effective, then the rest of nuclear emergency planning is probably not cost-effective either. If serious accidents are really possible only every one or two thousand years, it is unlikely that any element of current nuclear emergency planning could be found cost-effective.

The petitioner believes that cost-benefit analysis is a technique that should be applied with good sense, especially where public health measures are concerned. According to the petitioner, the cost-benefit analysis of KI proceeded from the assumption that there was no difference in desirability between prevention of radiation-caused thyroid disease and cure; thus the only factor to be considered in evaluating KI was the difference in cost. The petitioner also believes that the U.S. Government determined that instead of spending money to prevent radiation-caused thyroid disease, society should spend its money treating the disease if and when it occurs.

The petitioner believes that the existing policy on KI was defective from the start because it was based, in part, on inaccurate information provided to

the NRC Commissioners. He states that the information provided to the NRC Commissioners seriously understated the significance of radiation-caused thyroid disease and thereby understated to an equal degree the value of KI.

The petitioner also believes that it was not clear that the Commission had any idea of the real nature of post-accident thyroid disease at the time they adopted an anti-KI position.

The petitioner states that existing policy purports to leave the judgment on stockpiling KI to the States; however this policy also ensures that the States do not have an adequate basis for making informed decisions. He believes that the Federal Government, and NRC in particular, has failed to provide the States with sound technical advice on the subject. The petitioner also believes that without accurate and current information on KI—including the Chernobyl experience and the consensus of international experts—States cannot make an informed judgment.

The petitioner mentions a letter to the Commissioners from Senators Simpson and Lieberman sent in April 1994. This letter stated that the Federal Government has a moral responsibility to provide the public with complete and accurate information regarding the risks from Federally-licensed activities and ways in which those risks may be reduced. The petitioner also mentions FEMA's Federal Emergency Response Plan of September 1994. The plan provides that, in an emergency at a nuclear power plant, an interagency advisory team will provide guidance on KI to the NRC, and the NRC will provide advice to State and local governments on measures that they should take to avoid or reduce exposure to the public, including sheltering, evacuation, and prophylactic use of iodine.

The petitioner believes that no State or local official or member of the public could imagine that in a real emergency, there would be no iodine to administer. The petitioner raises the question: If KI stockpiling is not worthwhile, why is administration of the drug one of the protective measures identified in the plan? He also questions that if KI is worthwhile, as the plan implies, then why isn't something being done to make sure that it is available?

The petitioner believes that the Federal Government should either change the 1985 policy and make the use of KI a viable option in a real emergency, or it should explain why the United States has decided that KI will not be an option.

The Petitioner's Proposed Amendment

The petitioner requests that 10 CFR Part 50 be amended to include language taken from FEMA's Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan of September 1994 and recommends the following revision to the regulations:

The petitioner proposes that § 50.47 be amended by revising paragraph (10) to read as follows:

§ 50.47 Emergency plans.

(a) * * *

(10) A range of protective actions, including sheltering, evacuation, and prophylactic use of iodine, have been developed for the plume exposure pathway EPZ [emergency planning zone] for emergency workers and the public. Guidelines for the choice of protective actions during an emergency, consistent with Federal guidelines, are developed and in place, and protective actions for the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ appropriate to the locale have been developed.

* * * * *

The petitioner believes that if this change is adopted, the plan will become an accurate description of emergency preparedness for radiological emergencies; the recommendation of the Kemeny Commission will at last be implemented; and the United States will be in compliance with the International Basic Safety Standards.

The petitioner suggests that the NRC, either on its own or jointly with other agencies, issue a policy statement declaring that KI stockpiling is a sensible and prudent measure that is necessary to ensure that the drug will be available in the event of a major accident. The petitioner believes that this statement would clarify that KI can be used in conjunction with evacuation and sheltering to maximize protection to the public.

The petitioner also believes that the policy statement would state the willingness of the NRC to provide a stockpile of the drug to States and localities upon request, and would support the Kemeny Commission's recommendation for the creation of regional stockpiles of the drug as a backup for emergencies.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 20th day of November, 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John C. Hoyle,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 95-28832 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**13 CFR Part 105****Standards of Conduct and Other Employee Responsibilities**

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Proposed Rule.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) proposes to amend its regulations governing employee standards of conduct. The proposed amendment repeals provisions that are superseded by the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) Uniform Standards of Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 CFR part 2635); amends two provisions by including participating lender status in the definition of SBA Assistance and adding the Associate General Counsel for General Law as an Assistant Standards of Conduct Counselor; and renumbers the remaining provisions with several minor technical amendments.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 27, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Please send comments to David R. Kohler, Regulatory Reform Team Leader (105), Suite 13, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW., Washington, DC 20416.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robinson S. Nunn, Chief Counsel for Ethics, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW., Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205-6867, or Martin D. Teckler, Deputy General Counsel (202) 205-6642.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Small Business Administration is proposing to repeal numerous provisions of its existing standards of conduct regulations at 13 CFR Part 105 which were superseded by the Office of Government Ethics' (OGE) uniform Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 CFR Part 2635); eliminated by other regulatory authority; or determined to be inappropriate for continued inclusion in this part. SBA proposes to repeal the following sections of 13 CFR Part 105: 105.101 through 105.301; 105.401; 105.402; 105.405; 105.406 through 105.408; 105.501 through 105.505; 105.506 except paragraph (g)(1); 105.507 through 105.515; 105.518 through 105.521 and 105.901. The remaining provisions of 13 CFR Part 105 would be renumbered and renamed "Standards of Conduct and Employee Restrictions and Responsibilities."

In place of SBA's former standards at 13 CFR part 105, SBA would issue a residual cross reference provision at

new 13 CFR 105.101 to refer to the uniform Standards of Conduct and financial disclosure regulations for Executive Branch employees and SBA's Supplemental Standards of Conduct regulation. Additionally, SBA would reissue, in the new 13 CFR part 105, several provisions regarding other employee responsibilities.

Section-by-Section Analysis.**Section 105.101 Cross Reference to Employee Ethical Conduct Standards and Financial Disclosure Regulations.**

This section will notify SBA employees that the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Executive Branch employees are codified at 5 CFR Part 2635, the uniform financial disclosure regulation for Executive Branch employees is codified at 5 CFR Part 2634, and the Agency Supplemental Standards of Conduct are to be codified at 5 CFR Chapter XLIV.

Sec. 105.201 Definitions

This section provides definitions unique to SBA which are applicable throughout this part. Some definitions have been deleted from the former 13 CFR 105.201, as not needed for an understanding of this part. The definition of "SBA Assistance" was amended to include all participating lenders, including banks as recipients of SBA Assistance.

Sec. 105.202 Employment of Former Employee by Person Previously the Recipient of SBA Assistance

This section is the first of two sections which would provide restrictions relating to former SBA employees. Section 105.202 is based on a provision of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 642) and sets forth conditions under which only a former SBA employee who occupied a position involving discretion or who exercised discretion with respect to the granting of SBA Assistance or the administration of such assistance, would be prohibited from accepting or retaining a position as employee, partner, or otherwise, with a concern which has received this specific SBA Assistance, for a period of two years following the the granting or administration of such assistance. It is anticipated that as was the case with former § 105.403, this prohibition will apply only to those SBA employees who had final discretionary authority over the making or administration of specific SBA Assistance. It would not apply to those whose responsibilities extended only to provision of advice or recommendations on the granting or administering of Assistance or

performance of ministerial acts with respect to its administration. Section 105.202 was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.403.

Sec. 105.203 SBA Assistance to Person Employing Former SBA Employee

This section is based on the same provision of the Small Business Act as § 105.202. It would prohibit SBA from providing assistance to any person who has as an employee, owner, partner, attorney, agent, owner of stock, officer, director, creditor, or debtor, any individual who, within one year prior to the request for such assistance, was an SBA employee, without the prior approval of the SBA Standards of Conduct Counselor.

Additionally, this section sets forth the criteria to be used in reviewing such applications for SBA Assistance. Section 105.203 was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.404.

Sec. 105.204 Assistance to SBA Employees or Members of Their Household

This section explains that prior written approval of the Standards of Conduct Committee is required before any SBA Assistance, other than Disaster Loans, as defined in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, can be provided to a person whose sole proprietor, partner, officer, director, or significant stockholder is an SBA employee or a member of his or her household. Section 105.204 was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.506(g)(1).

Sec. 105.205 Duty to Report Irregularities

This section explains the requirement that employees report acts of malfeasance or misfeasance to the Inspector General. This section was formerly located at 13 CFR § 105.516.

Sec. 105.206 Applicable Rules and Directions

This section explains the requirement that employees follow Agency rules, regulations, operating procedures, instructions and other proper directions in the performance of official functions. This section was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.517.

Sec. 105.207 Politically Motivated Activities With Respect to the Minority Small Business Program

This section sets forth prohibitions, on certain SBA employees, and remedial measures for violations of those prohibitions with regard to the programs or activities conducted pursuant to sections 8(a) and 7(j) of the

Small Business Act. This section is based on sec. 8(a)(19) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(19)).

Paragraph (a) of § 105.207 prohibits employees, who have authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any action with respect to transactions undertaken pursuant to section 7(j) of the Small Business Act, from exercising or threatening to exercise such authority on the basis of the political activity or affiliation of any party. Furthermore, subsection (a) requires all employees to "expeditiously report" to SBA's Inspector General any such action for which the employee's participation has been solicited or directed.

Paragraph (b) asserts that the penalty for violations of this section may consist of separation from service, reduction in grade, suspension, or reprimand and shall be imposed by the Administrator.

Paragraph (c) notes that this section does not apply to any action taken as a penalty or other enforcement of a violation of any law, rules, or regulations prohibiting or restricting political activity. This section was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.522.

Sec. 105.208 Penalties

This section states that any employee found guilty of violating these regulations may be subject to disciplinary action, including dismissal or suspension from SBA employment. This provision was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.701.

Sec. 105.301 Assistance to Officers or Employees of Other Government Organizations

This section requires a prior written statement from the appropriate department or military service before any SBA Assistance may be granted to a person whose sole proprietor, general partner, officer, director, or stockholder with a 10% or more interest is an employee of another Government agency or department, having a grade of GS-13 or its equivalent or higher, in the case of civilian employees, or the rank of major or lieutenant commander, or its equivalent or higher, in the case of military personnel.

Additionally, this section provides that, except in special circumstances, approved by the Standards of Conduct Committee, SBA will not enter into a contract with a person when its principal, or member of his or her household, is an employee of a Government agency.

Finally, this section requires similar Standards of Conduct Committee approval before granting SBA Assistance, other than Disaster Loans, to

persons whose principal, or member of their household, is a member of Congress, an appointed official, or an employee of the legislative or judicial branch of the Government. This provision was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.601.

Sec. 105.302 Assistance to Employees or Members of Quasi-Government Organizations

This section discusses the requirement of Standards of Conduct Committee approval for SBA Assistance to members of employees of Small Business Advisory Councils, SCORE volunteers, or members of their household. This section was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.602.

Sec. 105.401 Standards of Conduct Committee

This section sets forth the functions and responsibilities of the SBA Standards of Conduct Committee. The Committee's responsibilities include advising and giving direction in the administration of standards of conduct regulations and making decisions on specific requests for guidance from Agency management, in connection with matters related to standards of conduct.

This section also delineates the composition of the Standards of Conduct Committee: the General Counsel or Deputy General Counsel in his or her absence; the Associate Deputy Administrator for Management and Administration or the Assistant Administrator for Administration, in his or her absence; and the Director of Personnel or the Deputy Director of Personnel in his or her absence.

This provision was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.801.

Sec. 105.402 Standards of Conduct Counselors

This section designates the Deputy General Counsel as SBA Standards of Conduct Counselor and the Associate General Counsel for General Law as an Assistant Standards of Conduct Counselor, and outlines the duties and responsibilities of those positions. This provision was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.402, except that the current § 105.802 has been amended to add the Associate General Counsel as an Assistant Standards of Conduct Counselor and to delete Regional Standards of Conduct Counselors. The section also amends the standards of conduct Counselors' responsibilities for review of employees Confidential Financial Disclosure Reports (Standard Form 450) instead of the previous requirement to review Statements of

Employment and Financial Interests (SBA Form 703).

Sec. 105.403 Designated Agency Ethics Official

This section designates the Deputy General Counsel as SBA's Designated Agency Ethics Official, authorizes the appointment of Alternate Ethics Officials, and outlines the duties and responsibilities for those positions. This provision was formerly located at 13 CFR 105.403, except that the current section has been amended to permit the appointment of more than one Alternate Agency Ethics Official.

Compliance With Executive Orders 12612, 12778 and 12866; the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; and the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. ch. 35

SBA certifies that this proposed rule will not be considered a significant rule within the meaning of Executive Order 12866 and 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, et seq.

For purposes of Executive Order 12612, SBA certifies that this proposed rule would not have federalism implications.

For purposes of Executive Order 12778, SBA certifies that this proposed rule is drafted, to the extent practicable, in accordance with the standards set forth in section 2 of that Order.

For purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, SBA certifies that this proposed rule, if promulgated in final, would impose no new reporting or recordkeeping requirements.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 105

Conflict of interest.

For the reasons set forth above, SBA is amending Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

Part 105 of Title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, is revised to read as follows:

PART 105—STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND EMPLOYEE RESTRICTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Standards of Conduct

Sec.

105.101 Cross reference to employee ethical conduct standards and financial disclosure regulations.

Restrictions and Responsibilities Related to SBA Employees and Former Employees

105.201 Definitions.

105.202 Employment of former employee by person previously the recipient of SBA Assistance.

- 105.203 SBA Assistance to person employing former SBA employee.
 105.204 Assistance to SBA employees or members of their household.
 105.205 Duty to report irregularities.
 105.206 Applicable rules and directions.
 105.207 Politically motivated activities with respect to the Minority Small Business Program.
 105.208 Penalties.

Restrictions on SBA Assistance to Other Individuals

- 105.301 Assistance to officers or employees of other Government organizations.
 105.302 Assistance to employees or members of quasi-Government organizations.

Administrative Provisions

- 105.401 Standards of Conduct Committee.
 105.402 Standards of Conduct Counselors.
 105.403 Designated Agency Ethics Officials.
 Authority: 5 U.S.C. 7301; 15 U.S.C. 634; 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(18) and (a)(19), 642, and 645(a).

Standards of Conduct

§ 105.101 Cross-reference to employee ethical conduct standards and financial disclosure regulations.

In addition to this Part, Small Business Administration (SBA) employees should refer to the uniform Standards of Ethical Conduct for Executive Branch employees at 5 CFR Part 2635, the SBA Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct at 5 CFR Chapter XLIV, and the uniform Financial Disclosure regulation for Executive Branch employees at 5 CFR Part 2634.

Restrictions and Responsibilities Related to SBA Employees and Former Employees

§ 105.201 Definitions.

(a) *Employee* means an officer or employee of the SBA regardless of grade, status or place of employment, including employees on leave with pay or on leave without pay other than those on extended military leave. Unless stated otherwise, Employee shall include those within the category of Special Government Employee.

(b) *Special Government Employee* means an officer or employee of SBA, who is retained, appointed or employed to perform temporary duties on a full-time or intermittent basis, with or without compensation, for not to exceed 130 days during any period of 365 consecutive days.

(c) *Person* means an individual, a corporation, a company, an association, a firm, a partnership, a society, a joint stock company, or any other organization or institution.

(d) *Household member* means spouse and minor children of an employee, all blood relations of the employee and his

any spouse who reside in the same place of abode with the employee.

(e) *SBA Assistance* means financial, contractual, grant, managerial or other aid, including size determinations, section 8(a) participation, licensing, certification, participating lender status, and other eligibility determinations made by SBA. The term also includes an express decision to compromise or defer possible litigation or other adverse action.

§ 105.202 Employment of former employee by person previously the recipient of SBA Assistance.

(a) No former employee, who occupied a position involving discretion over, or who exercised discretion with respect to, the granting or administration of SBA Assistance may occupy a position as employee, partner, agent, attorney or other representative of a concern which has received this SBA Assistance for a period of two years following the date of granting or administering such SBA Assistance if—

(1) The date of granting or administering such SBA Assistance was within the period of the employee's term of employment, or;

(2) The date of granting or administering such SBA Assistance was within one year following the termination of such employment.

(b) Failure of a recipient of SBA Assistance to comply with these provisions may result, in the discretion of SBA, in the requirement for immediate repayment of SBA financial Assistance, the immediate termination of other SBA Assistance involved or other appropriate action.

§ 105.203 SBA Assistance to person employing former SBA employee.

(a) SBA will not provide SBA Assistance to any person who has, as an employee, owner, partner, attorney, agent, owner of stock, officer, director, creditor or debtor, any individual who, within one year prior to the request for such SBA Assistance was an SBA employee, without the prior approval of the SBA Standards of Conduct Counselor. The Standards of Conduct Counselor will refer matters of a controversial nature to the Standards of Conduct Committee for final decision; otherwise, his or her decision is final.

(b) In reviewing requests for approval, the Standards of Conduct Counselor will consider:

(1) The relationship of the former employee with the applicant concern;

(2) The nature of the SBA Assistance requested;

(3) The position held by the former employee with SBA and its relationship to the SBA Assistance requested; and

(4) Whether an apparent conflict of interest might exist if the SBA Assistance were granted.

§ 105.204 Assistance to SBA employees or members of their household.

Without the prior written approval of the Standards of Conduct Committee, no SBA Assistance, other than Disaster loans under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, shall be furnished to a person when the sole proprietor, partner, officer, director or significant stockholder of the person is an SBA employee or a household member.

§ 105.205 Duty to report irregularities.

Every employee shall immediately report to the SBA Inspector General any acts of malfeasance or misfeasance or other irregularities, either actual or suspected, arising in connection with the performance by SBA of any of its official functions.

§ 105.206 Applicable rules and directions.

Every employee shall follow all agency rules, regulations, operating procedures, instructions and other proper directions in the performance of his official functions.

§ 105.207 Politically motivated activities with respect to the Minority Small Business Program.

(a) Any employee who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any action with respect to any program or activity conducted pursuant to section 8(a) or section 7(j) of the Small Business Act, shall not, with respect to any such action, exercise or threaten to exercise such authority on the basis of the political activity or affiliation of any party. Employees shall expeditiously report to the SBA Inspector General any such action for which such employee's participation has been solicited or directed.

(b) Any employee who willfully and knowingly violates this section shall be subject to disciplinary action, which may consist of separation from service, reduction in grade, suspension, or reprimand.

(c) This section shall not apply to any action taken as a penalty or other enforcement of a violation of any law, rules, or regulation prohibiting or restricting political activity.

(d) The prohibitions of and remedial measures provided for under this section with regard to such prohibitions, shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other prohibitions, measures or liabilities that may arise under any other provision of law.

§ 105.208 Penalties.

Any employee guilty of violating any of the provisions in this Part may be disciplined, including removal or suspension from SBA employment.

Restrictions on SBA Assistance to Other Individuals**§ 105.301 Assistance to employees of other Government organizations.**

(a) SBA must receive a written statement of no objection by the pertinent Department or military service before it gives any SBA Assistance, other than Disaster loans under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, to a person when its sole proprietor, partner, officer, director or stockholder with a 10 percent or more interest, or a household member, is an employee of another Government Department or Agency having a grade of at least GS-13 or its equivalent.

(b) The Standards of Conduct Committee must approve an SBA contract with an entity if a sole proprietor, general partner, officer, director, or stockholder with a 10 or more percent interest (or a household member of such individuals) is an employee of a Government Department or Agency. See also 48 CFR Subpart 3.6.

(c) The Standards of Conduct Committee must approve SBA Assistance, other than disaster loans under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, to a person if its sole proprietor, general partner, officer, director or stockholder with a 10 percent or more interest (or a household member of such individual) is a member of Congress or an appointed official or employee of the legislative or judicial branch of the Government.

§ 105.302 Assistance to employees or members of quasi-Government organizations.

(a) The Standards of Conduct Committee must approve SBA Assistance, other than Disaster loans under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, to a person if its sole proprietor, general partner, officer, director or stockholder with a 10 percent or more interest (or a household member) is a member or employee of a Small Business Advisory Council or is a SCORE volunteer.

(b) In reviewing requests for approval, factors the Standards of Conduct Committee may consider include whether the granting of the SBA Assistance might result in or create the appearance of giving preferential treatment, the loss of complete independence or impartiality, or adversely affect the confidence of the

public in the integrity of the Government.

Administrative Provisions**§ 105.401 Standards of Conduct Committee.**

(a) The Standards of Conduct Committee will:

(1) Advise and give direction to SBA management officials in the administration of this Part and any other rules, regulations or directives dealing with conflicts of interest and ethical standards of SBA employees; and

(2) Make decisions on specific requests when its approval is required.

(b) The Standards of Conduct Committee will consist of:

(1) The General Counsel or, in his or her absence, the Deputy General Counsel or, in his or her absence, the Acting General Counsel who shall act as Chairman of the Committee;

(2) The Associate Deputy Administrator for Management and Administration, or in his or her absence, the Assistant Administrator for Administration; and

(3) The Director of Human Resources, or in his or her absence the Deputy Director of Human Resources.

§ 105.402 Standards of Conduct Counselors.

(a) The SBA Standards of Conduct Counselor is the Deputy General Counsel. The Associate General Counsel for General Law (AGC) is an Assistant Standards of Conduct Counselor, and other Assistants may be designated by the Standards of Conduct Counselor.

(b) The Standards of Conduct Counselors and Assistants:

(1) Provide general advice, assistance and guidance to employees concerning this Part and the regulations referred to in § 105.101.

(2) Monitor the Standards of Conduct Program within their assigned areas and provide required reports thereon;

(3) Review Confidential Financial Disclosure Reports as required under 5 CFR Part 2634, Subpart I and provide an annual report on compliance with filing requirements to the SBA Standards of Conduct Counselor as of February 1 of each year; and

(4) Provide Outside Employment decisions pursuant to 5 CFR § 5401.104.

(c) Each employee will be periodically informed of the name, address and telephone number of the Assistant Standards of Conduct Counselor to contact for advice and assistance.

(d) Employee requests for advice or rulings should be directed to the appropriate Standards of Conduct Counselor for appropriate action.

§ 105.403 Designated Agency Ethics Officials.

(a) The Designated Agency Ethics Officials, pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, is the Deputy General Counsel. He or she may, in turn, appoint one or more an Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Officials. The Alternates will assist the Designated Agency Ethics Official and act for him or her whenever absent.

(b) The Designated Agency Ethics Officials and Alternates administer the program for Financial Disclosure Statements under 5 CFR 2634.201, receive and evaluate these statements, and provide advice and counsel regarding matters relating to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and its implementing regulations. The duties and responsibilities of the Designated Agency Ethics Officials and Alternates are set forth in more detail in 5 CFR 2638.203, which is promulgated and amended by the Office of Government Ethics.

Philip Lader,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-28513 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

13 CFR Part 115**Surety Bond Guarantee**

AGENCY: Small Business Administration (SBA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: SBA proposes to revise the rules governing the Surety Bond Guarantee Program. It seeks to eliminate inconsistencies, clarify procedures, accommodate program experience and industry changes, and provide for more efficient program operation. It also seeks to clarify and shorten regulations where appropriate, eliminate redundant provisions, consolidate and reorganize sections, and clarify ambiguous language.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before December 27, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to David R. Kohler, Regulatory Reform Initiative Team Leader (115), U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, S.W., Suite 13, Washington, D.C., 20416.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Brannan, Office of Surety Guarantees, (202) 205-6540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 4, 1995, President Clinton issued a Memorandum to all federal agencies, directing them to simplify their regulations. In response to this