

of “post-trade name give-up” on swap execution facilities (the “Name Give-Up Request for Comment”). The Name Give-Up Request for Comment was published in the **Federal Register** on November 30, 2018, with a 60-day comment period closing on January 29, 2019 (83 FR 61571). On November 6, 2018, the Commission also approved a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding swap execution facilities and the trade execution requirement (the “SEF NPRM”). Like the Name Give-Up Request for Comment, the SEF NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on November 30, 2018 (83 FR 61946). However, the SEF NPRM was published with a 75-day comment period that is scheduled to conclude on February 13, 2019. By a separate **Federal Register** release also published today, the Commission has determined to extend the comment period for the SEF NPRM until March 15, 2019. The Commission anticipates that there will be a large degree of overlap between the group of commenters on the SEF NPRM and the group of commenters on the Name Give-Up Request for Comment, as well as certain overlaps in the issues raised by the two matters. In light of these factors, the Commission believes that it would be sensible for the comment periods for the two matters to conclude on the same date. Accordingly, the comment period for the Name Give-Up Request for Comment is open through March 15, 2019.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 5, 2019, by the Commission.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

Note: The following appendix will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Appendix to Post-Trade Name Give-Up on Swap Execution Facilities—Commission Voting Summary

On this matter, On this matter, Chairman Giancarlo, and Commissioners Quintenz, Behnam, Stump, and Berkovitz voted in the affirmative. No Commissioner voted in the negative.

[FR Doc. 2019–01667 Filed 2–11–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

22 CFR Part 203

RIN 0412–AA91

Streamlining the Private Voluntary Organization Registration Process

AGENCY: U.S. Agency for International Development.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: USAID is publishing this proposed rule to rescind agency rules in support of streamlining the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) registration process. Foreign assistance circumstances have evolved since the establishment of the PVO registration process, and a careful review of USAID’s business practices has concluded that there is no longer a need for the current, time-consuming and costly Agency-wide process. The remaining USAID programs that legislatively require PVOs to be registered as a condition of eligibility have incorporated a simplified registration process into each of their program’s applications.

DATES: Comments must be received no later than March 14, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Address all comments concerning this notice to Daniel Grant, USAID, Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, Office of Local Sustainability (E3/LS), 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20523. Submit comments, identified by title of the action and Regulatory Information Number (RIN) by any of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>, following the instructions for submitting comments.

2. *Email:* Submit electronic comments to rulemaking@usaid.gov.

3. Mail (not advisable due to security screening): Daniel Grant, USAID, Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, Office of Local Sustainability (E3/LS), 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20523.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Grant, Telephone: 202–712–0497 or email: dgrant@usaid.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: PVOS applying for the Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP), the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program (OFR), or to other agencies under Section 607(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act must complete and submit to USAID a self-certification form indicating that the organization meets the conditions to register as a PVO. The self-certification form requires that the PVO confirm whether it is registered as a U.S.-based organization or an international PVO and must be signed by an authorized representative of the applicant organization. Rescission of this rule is expected to significantly reduce the burden on the public and produce an estimated annual cost savings of \$779,000 to USAID and significant projected savings for the PVO

community, ranging from \$2 million to \$11.2 million per year.

A. Instructions

All comments must be in writing and submitted through one of the methods specified in the **ADDRESSES** section above. All submissions must include the title of the action and RIN for this rulemaking. Please include your name, title, organization, postal address, telephone number, and email address in the text of the message. Please note that USAID recommends sending all comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal because security screening precautions have slowed the delivery and dependability of surface mail to USAID/Washington. At the end of the comment period and until finalization of the action, all comments will be made available at <http://www.regulations.gov> for public review without change, including any personal information provided. We recommend you do not submit information that you consider Confidential Business Information (CBI) or any information that is otherwise protected from disclosure by statute. USAID will only address substantive comments on the rule. Comments that are insubstantial or outside the scope of the rule may not be considered.

B. Background

USAID is issuing this proposed rule to rescind 22 CFR part 203. The regulation codifies the rules for PVO registration with USAID. More specifically, 22 CFR part 203 provides the registration process for PVOs, including the conditions for registration and documentation required to be submitted to USAID to complete a registration, as well as the annual renewals and termination processes.

The rule is being rescinded because the current PVO registration process is not needed for the majority of programs open to PVOs across the Agency and therefore has been streamlined to apply only to the Agency programs that require registration by statute (Limited Excess Property Program, Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, and U.S. Government agencies seeking to provide foreign assistance in accordance with Section 607(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act).

USAID’s PVO Registration process was originally created for purposes of designating that an organization met the definition of a PVO and specific organizational standards. Today, USAID examines all potential partner organizations, PVOs or otherwise, via a pre-award assessment in accordance with Agency policy (ADS 303: Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Non-

Governmental Organizations; and ADS 302: USAID Direct Contracting), and as required by relevant regulations (*i.e.* 2 CFR 200.205 for assistance, and FAR Part 9 for contracts). This process is carried out by warranted USAID Agreement/Contract Officers. The 22 CFR part 203 due diligence process for PVO registration process is duplicative of these pre-award assessments. In addition, PVOs invest a substantial amount of time and money to obtain and maintain registration.

Only three USAID activities are required by statute to have PVOs register with USAID as a condition of eligibility: The Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP), the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program (OFR) (see FAA section 123 generally and FAA section 607(a)), and granting approval to U.S. Government agencies seeking to provide foreign assistance under FAA Section 607(a). Combined, these programs serve fewer than 50 organizations. USAID has established a simplified registration process for users of the three activities (consisting of self-certification) to save considerable time and resources.

Finally, USAID's PVO registration has historically played the role that private rating organizations now play—publishing data on PVOs and other types of non-governmental organizations. The extensive information publicly available through other providers has eliminated the need for the Agency to produce information on the sector through the maintenance and publication of a registry.

C. Impact Assessment

1. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563—Regulatory Planning and Review

Under E.O. 12866, USAID must determine whether a regulatory action is “significant” and therefore subject to the requirements of the E.O. and subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). USAID has determined that this rule is not an “economically significant regulatory action” under Section 3(f)(1) of E.O. 12866. This proposed rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

E.O.s 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting

flexibility. Streamlining the duplicative Agency-wide registration program eliminates thousands of labor hours and saves hundreds of thousands of dollars for USAID and the estimated 550 PVOs currently registered with USAID.

USAID utilizes a contractor to manage the PVO registration process, costing the Agency approximately \$700,000 per year. In addition, internal USAID labor costs related to the registration process amount to \$79,406 in burdened salary and benefit expenses (50% of a GS–13 FTE). With the proposed deregulation, USAID anticipates that it would save \$779,406 in government costs per year.

Moreover, USAID estimates that the deregulation will generate significant cost savings for PVOs affected. USAID recently surveyed all PVO registrants (550 in total) to quantify the burden associated with the registration process. Within the past ten years, the number of PVOs registering with USAID on an annual basis has been consistent, ranging from 550 to 553 PVOs per year. Based on survey results, USAID estimates that all 550 PVO registrants spent 4,378 hours to prepare and file registration forms. Using market research, USAID estimates that the burdened labor cost for PVO staff to conduct tasks related to registration ranges from \$40 to \$80 per hour.¹ Applying those rates to the total 4,378 personnel-hours yields an estimated cost ranging from \$175,120 to \$350,240 for PVO staff to register.

In addition, with rescission of the rule, USAID concludes that PVOs would achieve significant further cost savings since a component of the PVO registration process is the conduct of a financial audit. USAID estimated the total amount of audits that were conducted for PVO registration purposes but not used to range from 183 (low estimate) to 363 (high estimate). This estimated range refers to PVOs that obtained audits for PVO registration only but did not receive an award from USAID. Based on market research,² past experience, and consultations with registered PVOs, the average cost of an audit ranges from \$10,000 to \$30,000. USAID then calculated a low estimate and high estimate of cost savings. For the high estimate, USAID applied the rate of \$30,000 to 363 registrants (two-

thirds of the 550 total registrants) that do not receive an award. This yields an annual total of \$10,890,000 in expenses avoided. For the low estimate, we applied the \$10,000 rate as the audit cost and added the assumption that half of registrants without awards would have procured financial audits, even in absence of the rule. Multiplying \$10,000 by 183 (one-third of 550 total registrants) yields a total of \$1,830,000 for our low cost estimate of cost savings associated with avoided audit expenses. When estimates for PVO staff time and financial audits are combined, the cost savings for affected PVOs ranges from \$2,005,120 to \$11,240,240. When added to the expected costs internal to USAID of \$779,406, this yields an annual total of incremental cost savings as a result of the rescission from \$2,784,526 to \$12,019,646. Rescission of our PVO registration rule benefits USAID and our PVOs by streamlining processes and achieving significant cost savings.

2. Executive Order 13771

This proposed rule is considered an E.O. 13771 deregulatory action. Details on the estimated cost savings of this rule can be found in the rule's economic analysis.

3. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because the rescission of this regulation removes rather than imposes collection of information, USAID certifies that the proposed rescission will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

4. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 3507) applies to this rule since this rule removes information collection requirements formerly approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Rescission of this rule will significantly reduce paperwork and eliminate information collection requirements on the 550 PVOs that register with the Agency. USAID collects information from all registered PVOs as part of the registration requirement, such as data on their organization, including financial information and provision of a costly financial audit, in order to determine whether the PVO meets the conditions of registration. Under the revised approach, only organizations applying for the Agency's LEPP, OFR awards, or are working with other U.S. government agencies seeking to provide foreign assistance (about 50 organizations in total) would be required to certify that they meet USAID's PVO requirements through the new certification process

¹ Calculated based on nationwide data on nonprofit program manager salaries (https://www.glassdoor.com/Salaries/nonprofit-program-manager-salary-SRCH_KO0,25.htm), with employee benefit costs added into the hourly rates (<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>).

² <https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/nonprofit-audit-guide/what-is-independent-audit>, <http://www.financialexecutives.org/ferf/download/2015%20Final/2015-018.pdf>.

described earlier. No other data or financial audits would be collected.

USAID previously collected information for PVO registration purposes under the OMB-approved AID Form 1550-2 (OMB Approval Number 0412-0035) but inadvertently operated in non-compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) when OMB approval of this form expired, and USAID did not seek extension of the OMB approval when the Agency moved to an online system for PVO registration. USAID's online PVO registration system required that PVOs provide the same information requested on AID Form 1550-2, including financial data. As such, the public reporting burden for collection of information remained the same under the online system.

5. Administrative Procedures Act

The Agency plans to issue this deregulatory action since the purpose of the rule is to remove an unneeded hurdle to doing business with the Agency that imposes unnecessary and excessive costs on the private sector with no value to the Government. The rule proposed for rescission originally called for the collection of information, such as a company's volunteer make-up—a requirement for PVOs that has since been obviated once the volunteer requirement was removed by law. Apart from that requirement, statutory references to registration of PVOs (such as those in FAA sections 123 or 607) provide no further guidance or requirements to the Agency on what such registration should entail. By rescinding this rule, the Agency is free to simplify and streamline registration to remove costly barriers to doing business with the Agency.

The Agency also conducted surveys of the primary stakeholders to the registration process—that of Agency internal stakeholders and the PVO community. Surveys of registered PVOs in 2012 and in 2017 showed that the PVO community did not see significant value in the registration program delineated by the rule at issue, and internal stakeholders for the Agency determined that the information collected in accordance with the rule at issue served no purpose for the Agency. These findings contributed to the decision to remove both the registration program and the rule that required such a rigorous registration process.

Additionally, no new rule is being put in place in lieu of the present rule.

For the Limited Excess Property Program, the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, and PVOs who are affiliated with U.S. Government agencies seeking to provide foreign

assistance under FAA Section 607(a), which all still require registration due to legislative requirements, as provided above, the Agency has developed a simplified registration process to be implemented as part of the application process.

Dated: December 21, 2018.

James Peters,

Acting Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, U.S. Agency for International Development.

[FR Doc. 2019-01831 Filed 2-11-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6116-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[Docket No. TTB-2018-0008; Notice No. 177A; Re: Notice No. 177]

RIN 1513-AC40

Proposed Establishment of the West Sonoma Coast Viticultural Area; Comment Period Reopening

AGENCY: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; Reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is reopening the comment period for Notice No. 177, which concerned the proposed establishment of the approximately 141,846-acre “West Sonoma Coast” viticultural area in Sonoma County, California, for an additional 60 days. This comment period reopening is in response to requests from two industry members received in response to Notice No. 177.

DATES: For Notice No. 177, a proposed rule published on December 6, 2018 (83 FR 62750), comments are now due on or before April 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Please send your comments on this proposal to one of the following addresses:

- *Internet:* <http://www.regulations.gov> (via the online comment form for Notice No. 177 as posted within Docket No. TTB-2018-0008 at “*Regulations.gov*,” the Federal e-rulemaking portal);

- *U.S. mail:* Director, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street NW, Box 12, Washington, DC 20005; or

- *Hand delivery/courier in lieu of mail:* Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005.

See the Public Participation section of Notice No. 177 for specific instructions and requirements for submitting comments. You may view copies of the West Sonoma Coast viticultural area petition, Notice No. 177, this document, selected supporting materials, and all public comments associated with this proposal within Docket No. TTB-2018-0008 at www.regulations.gov. You also may view such materials by appointment at the TTB Public Reading Room, 1310 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. Please call 202-453-2135 to make an appointment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen A. Thornton, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street NW, Box 12, Washington, DC 20005; phone 202-453-1039, ext. 175.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) published Notice No. 177 in the **Federal Register** on December 6, 2018 (83 FR 62750) proposing the establishment of the West Sonoma Coast American viticultural area (AVA) in Sonoma County, California. The proposed AVA lies entirely within the established Sonoma Coast AVA (27 CFR 9.116) and the North Coast AVA (27 CFR 9.30). In Notice No. 177, TTB described the characteristics of the proposed West Sonoma Coast AVA and solicited public comment on the proposal. In Notice No. 177, the comment period closing date was erroneously listed as January 7, 2019. A correction to the comment period closing date was published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 2018, (83 FR 64495) and showed the correct comment period closing date of February 4, 2019.

TTB has received two requests to extend the comment period for Notice No. 177. The first comment, from Lester Schwartz of the Fort Ross Vineyard, requested a 60-day extension of the comment period to allow for “sufficient time to present factually and legally accurate information * * *.” The second comment, from Daniel and Marion Schoenfeld of Wild Hog Vineyard, requested a 30-day extension so that “interested parties are given sufficient time and opportunity to investigate the facts [and] analyze the proposed rule * * *.” These comments are posted as comments 27 and 28 within Docket No. TTB-2018-0008 on the *Regulations.gov* website at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

In response to these requests, TTB is reopening the comment period for Notice No. 177 for an additional 60 days. Therefore, TTB will be accepting