issues applicable to a client’s case, but rather rely on boilerplate language indicative of a substantial failure to competently and diligently represent the client; or


William P. Barr,
Attorney General.

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BILLING CODE 4410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 430

[ERE–2020–BT–TP–0002]

RIN 1904–AE85

Energy Conservation Program:
Definition of Showerhead


ACTION: Extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) is extending the public comment period for the notice of proposed rulemaking (“NOPR”) regarding proposals to amend the regulatory definition of the statutory term “showerhead.” DOE published the NOPR in the Federal Register on August 13, 2020, establishing a 32-day public comment period ending September 14, 2020. Subsequently, DOE received a comment requesting further extension of the comment period to a total of 90 to 120 days. DOE is extending the public comment period for submitting comments and data on the NOPR document by an additional 14 days, to October 14, 2020 for a total of a 62 day comment period.

DATES: The comment period for the NOPR published on August 13, 2020 (85 FR 49284), and extended on August 31, 2020 (85 FR 53707), is further extended. DOE will accept comments, data, and information regarding this NOPR received no later than October 14, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by docket number EERE–2020–BT–TP–0002, by any of the following methods:


2. Email: Showerheads2020TP0002@ee.doe.gov. Include the docket number EERE–2014–BT–TP–0002 in the subject line of the message.


No telefacsimiles (faxes) will be accepted.

Docket: The docket for this activity, which includes Federal Register notices, comments, and other supporting documents/materials, is available for review at http://www.regulations.gov. All documents in the docket are listed in the http://www.regulations.gov index. However, some documents listed in the index, such as those containing information that is exempt from public disclosure, may not be publicly available.

The docket web page can be found at https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EERE-2020-BT-TP-0002. The docket web page contains instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments in the docket.


For further information on how to submit a comment or review other public comments and the docket contact the Appliance and Equipment Standards Program staff at (202) 287–1445 or by email: ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 13, 2020, DOE published a NOPR in the Federal Register soliciting public comment on a proposal to amend the regulatory definition of the statutory term “showerhead.” 85 FR 49284. Comments were originally due on September 14, 2020. Subsequently, DOE published a notification of public meeting (webinar) and extension of comment period on August 31, 2020, extending the comment period until September 30, 2020. 85 FR 53707. On September 15, 2020, DOE received a comment from Appliance Standards Awareness Project (“ASAAP”), Alliance for Water Efficiency, American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (“ACEEE”), Consumer Federation of America, the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (“NEEA”), and Natural Resources Defense Council (“NRDC”) to extend to a total of 90 to 120 days the DOE comment period for the NOPR. DOE has reviewed the request and considered the benefit to stakeholders in providing additional time to review the NOPR, and gather information/data that DOE is seeking. Accordingly, DOE has determined that an extension of the comment period is appropriate, and is hereby extending the comment period by an additional 14 days, until October 14, 2020 for a total of a 62 day comment period.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on September 22, 2020, by Alexander N. Fitzsimmons, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the Federal Register.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration ("SBA" or "Agency") is proposing to remove from the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") eighteen regulations that are no longer necessary because they are obsolete, inefficient or redundant. Many of the regulations SBA is proposing to remove apply to Specialized Small Business Investment Companies ("SSBICs") licensed under the now-repealed Section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, and certain other types of Small Business Investment Companies ("SBICs") that SBA no longer licenses, such as Participating Securities SBICs and Early Stage SBICs. The removal of these regulations will assist the public by simplifying SBA's regulations in the CFR. In addition, SBA is proposing to amend its regulations, consistent with recent statutory changes, to increase the maximum amount of Leverage available to a single SBIC from $150 million to $175 million.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 30, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN: 3245–AG93, by any of the following methods:

- SBA will post all comments on https://www.regulations.gov. If you wish to submit confidential business information ("CBI"), as defined in the User Notice at https://www.regulations.gov, please submit the information to Louis Cupp, New Markets Policy Analyst, Office of Investment and Innovation, Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20416, or send an email to Louis.Cupp@sba.gov.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

A. Small Business Investment Company Program

SBA's SBIC program is designed to enhance small business access to capital by stimulating and supplementing "the flow of private capital and long-term loan funds which small-business concerns need for the sound financing of their business operations and for their growth, expansion, and modernization, and which are not available in adequate supply." Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 661, et seq. (the "Act"). The SBIC program's primary objective is to "improve and stimulate the national economy in general and the small-business segment thereof in particular." Id.

SBICs are privately owned and managed investment funds, licensed and regulated by SBA, that use capital raised from private investors (what SBA generally refers to as "Regulatory Capital") to make equity and debt investments in qualifiying small businesses. SBICs pursue investments in a broad range of industries, geographic areas, and stages of investment. SBA licenses many SBICs to issue SBA-guaranteed debentures ("Debentures"), an unsecured debt instrument, typically with a 10-year term, the repayment of which is guaranteed by SBA using the full faith and credit of the United States. SBA typically authorizes SBICs to issue Debentures up to a maximum of two times an SBIC's Regulatory Capital, but not to exceed $175 million per SBIC. Debentures are typically sold in public offerings twice a year. This process allows SBICs to borrow at favorable interest rates and increases the amount of investable capital available to SBICs to invest in small businesses.

From the inception of the SBIC program to December 31, 2019, SBICs have invested approximately $103.5 billion in approximately 184,135 financings to small businesses. In fiscal year 2019, SBICs invested $5.86 billion in 1,191 small businesses. As of December 31, 2019, there were a total of 299 licensed and operating SBICs with Regulatory Capital of approximately $17 billion. In addition, as of December 31, 2019, SBA had guaranteed outstanding Debentures or had outstanding commitments to guarantee Debentures to SBICs in the approximate aggregate amount of $14.5 billion.

B. Part 107, Small Business Investment Companies

SBA is proposing to remove from the CFR eighteen regulations that are no longer necessary, because the rules reflect statutes that have been repealed, do not have any current or future applicability, or are otherwise inefficient or unnecessary. Specifically, SBA is proposing to remove eight regulations relating to SSBICs (also referred to as "Section 301(d) Licensees"). Prior to 1996, Section 301(d) of the Act authorized SBA to issue licenses to SSBICs, which were required to invest "solely in small business concerns which will contribute to a well-balanced national economy by facilitating ownership in such concerns by persons whose participation in the free enterprise system is hampered because of social or economic disadvantages[.]"] Section 301(d) was repealed by Section 208(b)(3)(A) of Public Law 104–208, enacted September 30, 1996 (the "Improvement Act of 1996"). Section 208(b)(3)(B) of the Improvement Act of 1996 provided, "[t]he repeal under subparagraph (A) shall not be construed to require the Administrator to cancel, revoke, withdraw, or modify any license issued under section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 before the date of enactment of this Act." As a result, no new SSBIC licenses have been issued since October 1, 1996, but existing SSBICs have been allowed to remain in the program. The Improvement Act of 1996 also repealed the special kinds of financial assistance ("Subsidized Leverage") that SBA previously made available to SSBICs under former Section 303(c) of the Act. Such Subsidized Leverage was previously available to SSBICs in the form of Debentures with an interest rate subsidy or certain types of preferred stock ("Preferred Securities") with a specified dividend. Although Subsidized Leverage can no longer be issued, the Improvement Act of 1996 did not require SSBICs to prepay or redeem such Subsidized Leverage prior to its scheduled maturity. Approximately six SSBICs are currently operating, but no Subsidized Leverage
