

Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20416.

**Paul Salgado,**

*Director, Investment Portfolio Management, Office of Investment and Innovation.*

[FR Doc. 2026-06282 Filed 3-31-26; 8:45 am]

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## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### Data Collection Available for Public Comments

**AGENCY:** U.S. Small Business Administration.

**ACTION:** 30-Day notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Small Business Administration (SBA) will submit the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended, on or after the date of publication of this notice. SBA is publishing this notice to allow all interested members of the public an additional 30 days to provide comments on the collection of information.

**DATES:** Submit comments on or before May 1, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and recommendations for this information collection request should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to [www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain). Find this particular information collection request by selecting “Small Business Administration”; “Currently Under Review,” then select the “Only Show ICR for Public Comment” checkbox. This information collection can be identified by title and/or OMB Control Number, which are provided below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** You may obtain information including a copy of the forms and supporting documents from the Interim Agency Clearance Officer, Shauniece Carter, at (202) 205-6536, or [shauniece.carter@sba.gov](mailto:shauniece.carter@sba.gov), or from [www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Office of Investment and Innovation (OII) of the Small Business Administration (SBA) is required to examine Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) pursuant to Section 310 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 687b, and the implementing regulations at 13 CFR 107.690-691. The purpose of the examination, as provided by statute, is to determine, in part, whether or not an

SBIC has engaged “solely in lawful activities and those [activities] contemplated” by Title III of the Small Business Investment Act. As part of its effort to meet this statutory requirement, SBA’s Office of SBIC Examinations collects information on SBA Form 857, Request for Information Concerning Portfolio Financing, as a means of gathering independent information relevant to each SBIC examination, which is required by statute to occur at least biennially (15 U.S.C. 687b(c)).

*OMB Control Number:* 3245-0109.

*Title:* Request for Information Concerning Portfolio Financing.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) applicants.

*Form Number:* Form 857.

*Estimated Annual Respondents:* 2685.

*Estimated Annual Hour Burden:* 3356.

### Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA invites the public to submit comments, including specific and detailed suggestions on ways to improve the collection and reduce the burden on respondents. Commenters should also address (i) whether the information collection is necessary for the proper performance of SBA’s functions, including whether it has any practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (iii) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden on those who are required to respond.

**Shauniece Carter,**

*Interim Agency Clearance Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2026-06309 Filed 3-31-26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8026-09-P**

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### Committee Member Nominations Sought Notice; Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs

**AGENCY:** U.S. Small Business Administration.

**ACTION:** Solicit nominations for veteran small business owners and veteran service organization representatives to serve on the Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs.

**SUMMARY:** The SBA Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) is issuing this notice to solicit nominations of qualified owners, operators, and officers of veteran-owned small business concerns and veteran service organizations to be considered

for appointment by the SBA Administrator as a member of the Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs (ACVBA). The Committee serves as an independent source of advice and policy recommendations to the Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), the SBA Associate Administrator for Veterans Business Development, the Congress, the President, and other U.S. policymakers on issues of interest to small businesses owned and operated by veterans. Nominations of qualified candidates are being sought to fill vacancies on the ACVBA. ACVBA members are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the SBA Administrator for terms of no longer than three years. ACVBA members serve without compensation but will be reimbursed for authorized travel-related expenses at per diem rates established by the General Services Administration (GSA) when asked to perform official duties as an ACVBA member.

**DATES:** Nominations for membership on the ACVBA will be accepted on a rolling basis.

**ADDRESSES:** All nomination submissions should be emailed to [veteransbusiness@sba.gov](mailto:veteransbusiness@sba.gov) with the subject line: ACVBA Nomination.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amy Garcia, Office of Veterans Business Development, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Washington, DC 20416; Email: [amy.garcia@sba.gov](mailto:amy.garcia@sba.gov). For more information about OVBD, please visit: <https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-locations/headquarters-offices/office-veterans-business-development>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-50, established the ACVBA to serve as an independent source of advice and policy recommendations on veteran owned small business opportunities. Through an annual report, the ACVBA reports to the SBA Administrator, SBA’s Associate Administrator for Veterans Business Development, the Congress, the President, and other U.S. policy makers. The ACVBA committee is made up of eight members representing veteran owned small business and seven members representing veteran service or military organizations. ACVBA members are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the SBA Administrator for terms of no longer than three years. Learn more about the ACVBA by reviewing the ACVBA charter at: <https://www.sba.gov/document/support->

*advisory-committee-veterans-business-affairs-charter.*

*Requirements for Nomination*

**Submission:** Please submit a resume that includes the following: (1) The nominee's contact information (including name, mailing address, telephone numbers, and email address) and a chronological summary of the nominee's experience and qualifications, and (2) a current biography.

**Authority:** This notice was prepared in accordance with the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106–50, Sec. 203. Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs.

Dated: March 27, 2026.

**Andrienne Johnson,**

*SBA Committee Management Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2026–06285 Filed 3–31–26; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

[Docket No. FAA–2026–1100]

**Implementing Section 927 Waiver Process for Certain Unmanned Aircraft Operations**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** As a part of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, Congress authorized FAA to enable unmanned aircraft operations through waivers to applicable federal aviation regulations instead of initiating regulations or requiring operators to seek regulatory exemptions. This notice explains how FAA will implement that authority.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** General Aviation and Commercial Branch, Emerging Technologies Division (AFS–700), 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591, [927waivers@faa.gov](mailto:927waivers@faa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

Operations involving UAS that do not fit within the parameters of FAA regulations for unmanned aircraft must operate subject to FAA regulations that apply broadly to all aircraft. Many of these regulations are either not appropriate for unmanned aircraft or are impossible for unmanned aircraft operators to comply with because they were designed to apply to traditional, manned aircraft. To enable these

unmanned aircraft operations, the FAA must grant regulatory relief.

In the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112–95), Congress enacted Section 333, which directed the Secretary of Transportation to determine whether certain unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) could safely operate in the national airspace and to decide if a certificate of waiver, certificate of authorization, or airworthiness certification under 49 U.S.C. 44704, was necessary for their operation. FAA issued the first approval under Section 333 in 2014.

In 2016, FAA issued part 107 authorizing certain routine civil operations for unmanned aircraft weighing less than 55 pounds at takeoff, including payload. FAA expanded that authority to allow routine operations over people and at night, subject to certain requirements. UAS also sometimes operate under part 91 with waivers.<sup>1</sup> These regulatory paths remain available to operators but are not the subject of this notice. Therefore, this notice will not discuss them further.

In the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–254), Congress replaced Section 333 with § 44807, Special authority for certain unmanned aircraft systems. This first iteration of § 44807 was similar to Section 333. Congress codified FAA's ability to authorize unmanned aircraft operations without issuing airworthiness or airman certificates, using a risk-based approach. FAA has used the 44807 exemption authority extensively to enable UAS operations that do not fit neatly within existing regulatory frameworks or to grant relief from statutory airworthiness or airman certificate requirements.

Congress enacted Section 927 of the Reauthorization Act of 2024 (Pub. L. 118–63), to give FAA a new tool for granting regulatory relief. Section 927 waiver authority provides an additional tool to complement—not replace—the exemption process to further integrate unmanned aircraft safely into the national airspace system (NAS). As UAS technologies mature, the framework for granting regulatory relief to enable them must also evolve and adapt. To that end, this notice describes the process FAA uses to determine whether a waiver under Section 927 is appropriate and, if appropriate, how FAA would process the request. This notice also explains FAA's rationale for determining whether relief should be granted as an exemption or a Section 927 waiver.

<sup>1</sup> See §§ 91.903 (Policy and procedures) and 91.905 (List of rules subject to waivers).

**Discussion**

Section 927 waivers and exemptions present two different paths to achieve the same objective: obtaining regulatory relief from regulations that would otherwise apply, to the extent consistent with aviation safety. Both pathways will result in a safety-based decision.

To request an exemption, an operator must follow the process described in 14 CFR part 11. Among other things, the petitioner must identify why the requested relief would not adversely affect safety or how it would provide a level of safety equal to the rule from which they are seeking relief. The petitioner must also demonstrate why the relief is in the public interest, that is, how it would benefit the public as a whole. FAA gives the public notice of the request for relief and offers an opportunity to comment.

When Congress enacted Section 927, it gave FAA authority to grant regulatory relief through waivers, irrespective of whether the regulation specifically authorized waivers or not. FAA's commitment to ensuring safety through Section 927 waivers remains the same as it does under its exemption authority. For that reason, FAA is adopting the same safety standard for section 927 waivers as it uses for exemptions: petitioners for a 927 waiver must show that operations under the waiver would not adversely affect safety or would provide a level of safety equal to the rule. However, a practical difference is that FAA may grant regulatory relief without requiring the petitioner to show that a specific petition's requested relief would benefit the public as a whole.

Notably, Congress did not repeal or eliminate FAA's authority to issue exemptions to enable unmanned aircraft operations. These alternate avenues for regulatory relief, with the particularities of their processes, remain available to UAS operators. For instance, exemptions, including the requirements to provide notice and opportunity for public comment, remain important tools for enabling certain unmanned aircraft operations. However, as explained in more detail below, stakeholders—including the public—do not always derive benefits from the notice, comment, and public interest requirements. In some cases, FAA can address the appropriate safety concerns more efficiently and effectively through the Section 927 waiver process without affecting safety. The purpose of this notice is to describe the process FAA uses when evaluating whether a Section 927 waiver or a traditional exemption is the appropriate tool for granting regulatory relief.