be found in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands. SBDCs provide professional business counseling free of charge along with low cost training.

To reach the millions of small businesses across the U.S., SBDC assistance is available virtually anywhere: from rural circuit riders in Alaska to marine services in the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Many centers are located within or are co-located with: Local economic development entities; chambers of commerce; Department of Defense’s Procurement Technical Assistance Centers; The Department of Commerce’s Manufacturing Extension Partnership sites; and community colleges. Some SBDCs also have International Trade Centers and some are classified by a special emphasis on Technology.

Lead Center SBDCs hosts include:

- 48 University-sponsored Lead SBDCs
- 2 SBDC locations are located at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (Howard University in Washington, DC and the University of the Virgin Islands, U.S.V.I.).
- 8 Community college-sponsored Lead SBDCs
- Dallas-TX, UT, OR, NM, AZ, San Diego-CA, Los Angeles, CA, and American Samoa
- 7 State-sponsored Lead SBDCs (CO, IL, IN, MN, MT, OH, & WV).

Program Objectives

The SBDC program uses Federal funds to leverage the resources of states, academic institutions and the private sector to:

(a) Strengthen the nation’s small business communities;
(b) increase local economic growth;
(c) ensure inclusiveness by broadening the impact of SBDC technical assistance to underserved markets.

SBDC Program Organization

Through a partnership between SBA and institutions of higher education and state government, a network of 63 lead SBDCs are managed by the Office of Small Business Development Centers (OSBDC). The local District Offices have a Project Officer to ensure each SBDC provides quality services and is in compliance with its negotiated Cooperative Agreement with the SBA. OSBDC has six Program Managers who each have a portfolio of 10–12 SBDCs for which they are responsible for SBDC performance management. OSBDC also has three Grants Managers along with a finance staff who oversee the issuance and budget aspects of the Cooperative Agreement. SBDCs operate on the basis of an annual proposed plan to provide assistance within a state or geographic area. The initial plan must have the written approval of the Governor. Non-Federal funds must match Federal funds by 1:1.

SBDC Services

An SBDC must have a full range of business development and technical assistance services in its area of operations, supporting local small business needs, SBA priorities and established SBDC program objectives. Services include training and professional business advising to existing and prospective small business owners in all areas of small firm establishment and growth, including: management; online and social media and marketing; finance and access to capital; exporting and international trade; manufacturing; and business operations, including disaster mitigation.

The SBA district office and the SBDC negotiate annually through this funding announcement the specific mix of services and best use of program funds to meet mutually agreed upon annual milestones, giving particular attention to SBA’s annual priorities and special emphasis groups, including veterans, women, the disabled, and other minorities.

SBDC Program Requirements

An SBDC must meet required programmatic and financial requirements established by statute, regulations, other program directive and its Cooperative Agreement. Following these guidelines an SBDC must:

(a) Provide services that are accessible to all persons, especially those who identify as disabled;
(b) open all service centers during normal business hours of the community or during the normal business hours of its state or academic Host Organization, throughout the year;
(c) develop working relationships with financial institutions, the investment communities, professional associations, private consultants and local small business groups;
(d) establish a lead center which operates and oversees a statewide or regional network of SBDC service centers;
(e) have a full-time Director; and
(f) expend at least 80 percent of the Federal funds to provide direct client services to small businesses.

Scott Henry,
Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Small Business Development Centers.

ADDRESS:

ADDRESSES OF RELEVANT SBDC STATE DIRECTORS

Mr. Sherman Wilkinson, SBDC State Director, Salt Lake Community College, 9750 South 300 West, Sandy, UT 84070, (801) 957–5384.
Mr. Herbert Thweatt, SBDC Director, American Samoa Community College, P.O. Box 2609, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799, (684) 699–4830
ASSISTANCE FOR VETERANS, BOTH ACTIVE DUTY AND VETERANS who are veterans, both active duty and transitioning service members, are the focus for the SBA’s Office of Veteran Entrepreneurship. The Department of Commerce’s Technical Assistance Centers; The Department of Defense’s Procurement Assistance Centers; IRS, EPA, and OSHA regulatory compliance; as well as research and development. Based on client needs, business trends and individual business requirements, SBDCs modify their services to meet the evolving needs through more than 900 local service delivery points across the nation and all U.S. Territories.

SBDCs deliver these services to small business concerns using an effective network of 63 Lead Centers reaching out to both rural and urban areas, serving entrepreneurs of all types throughout a state or region. SBDCs can be found in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands. SBDCs provide professional business counseling free of charge along with low cost training. To reach the millions of small businesses across the U.S., SBDC assistance is available virtually anywhere: From rural circuit riders in Alaska to marine services in the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Many centers are located within or are co-located with: Local economic development entities; chambers of commerce; Department of Defense’s Procurement Technical Assistance Centers; The Department of Commerce’s Manufacturing Extension Partnership services; and community colleges. Some SBDCs also have International Trade Centers and some are classified by a special emphasis on Technology.

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Scott Henry,
Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Small Business Development Centers.
[FR Doc. 2015–16149 Filed 6–30–15; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No: SSA–2015–0041]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Request and Comment Request

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes a list of information collection packages requiring clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with Public Law 104–13, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, effective October 1, 1995. This notice includes revisions and one extension of OMB-approved information collections, as well as one collection in use without an OMB number.

SSA is soliciting comments on the accuracy of the agency’s burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize burden on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Mail, email, or fax your comments and recommendations on the information collection(s) to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses or fax numbers.

(OMB), Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA, Fax: 202–395–6974, Email address: OIRA Submission@omb.eop.gov, (SSA), Social Security Administration, OLCA, Attn: Reports Clearance Director, 3100 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 410–966–2830, Email address: OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov.

Or you may submit your comments online through www.regulations.gov, referencing Docket ID Number [SSA–2015–0041].

1. The information collections below are pending at SSA. SSA will submit them to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than August 31, 2015. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instruments by writing to the above email address.

1. Representative Payee Report of Benefits and Dedicated Account—20 CFR 416.546, 416.635, 416.640, and 416.665—0960–0576. SSA requires representative payees (RPs) to submit a written report accounting for the use of money paid to Social Security or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients, and to establish and maintain a dedicated account for these payments. SSA uses Form SSA–6233 to:

1. Ensure the RPs use the payments for the recipient’s current maintenance and personal needs; and

2. The Certification of Prisoner Identity Information—20 CFR 422.107—0960–0698. Inmates of Federal, State, or local prisons may need to verify the identity of certain incarcerated U.S. citizens who need replacement Social Security cards. Information prison officials provide comes from the official prison files, sent on correctional facility letterhead. SSA uses this information to establish the applicant’s identity in the replacement