

sums not to exceed \$2,300,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, and not to exceed \$2,300,000 for each fiscal year thereafter up to and including the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986.”

1982—Pub. L. 97-330 substituted provisions authorizing appropriations of not to exceed \$2,300,000 for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1982, and not to exceed \$2,300,000 for each fiscal year thereafter up to and including fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1986, for provisions that had authorized appropriations of not to exceed \$1,700,000 for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1979, \$2,000,000 for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1980, \$2,300,000 for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1981, and \$2,300,000 for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1982.

1978—Pub. L. 95-293 substituted provisions authorizing appropriations for fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1979, Sept. 30, 1980, Sept. 30, 1981, and Sept. 30, 1982, of \$1,700,000, \$2,000,000, \$2,300,000, and \$2,300,000, respectively, for provisions authorizing appropriations for fiscal years ending June 30, 1974, June 30, 1975, June 30, 1976, June 30, 1977, and June 30, 1978, of \$760,000, \$805,000, \$850,000, \$900,000, and \$950,000, respectively, and provisions authorizing for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary.

1972—Pub. L. 92-526 substituted provisions authorizing to be appropriated necessary sums not in excess of \$760,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$805,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, \$850,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, \$900,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1977, and \$950,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1978, and each fiscal year thereafter, for provisions authorizing to be appropriated necessary sums, not in excess of \$450,000 per annum.

1969—Pub. L. 91-164 substituted “\$450,000 per annum” for “\$250,000”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1978 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 95-293, §1(b), June 13, 1978, 92 Stat. 317, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall take effect October 1, 1977.”

CHAPTER 6—THE ANALYSIS OF REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

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§ 601. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) the term “agency” means an agency as defined in section 551(1) of this title;

(2) the term “rule” means any rule for which the agency publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking pursuant to section 553(b) of this title, or any other law, including any rule of general applicability governing Federal grants to State and local governments for which the agency provides an opportunity for notice and public comment, except that the term “rule” does not include a rule of particular applicability relating to rates, wages, corporate or financial structures or reorganizations thereof, prices, facilities, appliances, services, or allowances therefor or to valu-

ations, costs or accounting, or practices relating to such rates, wages, structures, prices, appliances, services, or allowances;

(3) the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under section 3 of the Small Business Act, unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register;

(4) the term “small organization” means any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field, unless an agency establishes, after opportunity for public comment, one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register;

(5) the term “small governmental jurisdiction” means governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand, unless an agency establishes, after opportunity for public comment, one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and which are based on such factors as location in rural or sparsely populated areas or limited revenues due to the population of such jurisdiction, and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register;

(6) the term “small entity” shall have the same meaning as the terms “small business”, “small organization” and “small governmental jurisdiction” defined in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this section; and

(7) the term “collection of information”—

(A) means the obtaining, causing to be obtained, soliciting, or requiring the disclosure to third parties or the public, of facts or opinions by or for an agency, regardless of form or format, calling for either—

(i) answers to identical questions posed to, or identical reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on, 10 or more persons, other than agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States; or

(ii) answers to questions posed to agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States which are to be used for general statistical purposes; and

(B) shall not include a collection of information described under section 3518(c)(1) of title 44, United States Code.

(8) RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENT.—The term “recordkeeping requirement” means a requirement imposed by an agency on persons to maintain specified records.

(Added Pub. L. 96-354, §3(a), Sept. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 1165; amended Pub. L. 104-121, title II, §241(a)(2), Mar. 29, 1996, 110 Stat. 864.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 3 of the Small Business Act, referred to in par. (3), is classified to section 632 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.