

the Commission resumed in-person hearings as described in an order dated December 3, 2021. Commission Chief Administrative Law Judge Glynn F. Voisin issued subsequent orders which modified the December 3 Order. On June 16, 2023, the Chief Judge issued an order making further modifications. The June 16 Order is posted on the Commission's website and contains hyperlinks not included within this notice. The contents of the June 16 order are set forth in this notice, and for the duration of the June 16 order, all hearings are subject to its terms.

Commission Judges may, at their sole discretion, hold remote hearings (e.g., via Zoom) and in-person hearings. Judges also have the discretion to hold a hybrid hearing, that includes both in-person and video participation. Commission Judges shall exercise this discretion within uniform parameters as set forth herein. Each Judge shall determine (1) when to use remote hearings in lieu of in-person hearings and (2) specific safety procedures to be used at an in-person hearing.

In determining the type of hearing, Judges will consider current guidance and safety factors on a case-by-case basis. Judges will ensure all parties appearing pro se who are required to participate in a remote hearing have access to equipment, an internet connection, and other appropriate technology. Prior to conducting an in-person hearing, Judges will schedule a conference call with the attorneys and representatives of each of the parties to discuss, among other things, safety considerations for the in-person hearing. Persons who are not comfortable with travel or appearing in person, may request to attend the hearing via remote access (e.g., via Zoom).

The Judge will set a hearing location after considering CDC COVID-19 Hospital Admissions Levels using the tracker and the safety and health rules currently in place by the state and local public health entities. Where community levels are HIGH, individuals who are at high risk of getting very sick should consider avoiding non-essential indoor activities in public where they could be exposed.¹ If in-person participants are traveling to attend a hearing, the Judge shall also consider hospital admission levels from where they are traveling. In choosing a courtroom, the Judge will take into consideration the rules and requirements of the court or hearing facility, as well as all applicable federal, state, and local regulations and

guidelines. If the hearing is to be a hybrid hearing, the Judge will also consider the availability of internet and technology needs in the courtroom.

During the prehearing conference, the Judge will consider federal, state, local and courtroom requirements and inform the parties of such requirements. The requirements apply to all persons attending the in-person hearing. The discussion will also address who may enter the courtroom, when, and what safety measures, such as masks and social distancing, must be implemented. No person may enter the courtroom, or the witness room without the permission of the Judge.

The Judge may consider all factors, in totality, in determining if a remote hearing will be held and who may be present for the hearing. No single factor is dispositive.

These procedures shall remain in place until the June 16 is vacated or otherwise modified by subsequent order.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 823; 29 CFR part 2700.

Dated: June 16, 2023.

Sarah L. Stewart,

Deputy General Counsel, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/>

request.htm. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20551-0001, not later than July 24, 2023.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (Prabal Chakrabarti, Senior Vice President) 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2204. Comments can also be sent electronically to BOS.SRC.Applications.Comments@bos.frb.org:

1. *NB Bancorp, Inc., Needham, Massachusetts*; to become a bank holding company by acquiring Needham Bank, in connection with the second-step conversion of NB Financial, MHC, both of Needham, Massachusetts, from mutual to stock form.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Margaret McCloskey Shanks,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of

¹ See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/covid-by-county.html>.

the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551-0001, not later than July 7, 2023.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Karen Smith, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201-2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:

1. *John Rogers Pope, Sr.; Joyce D. Pope; LOBATCO fbo John Rogers Pope, Sr. MPPP; LOBATCO fbo John Pope, Sr.; LOBATCO fbo John Pope, Jr.; the RJ Pope Investments, Ltd.; RJ Pope Investments II and III, Ltd.; and John Rogers Pope, Sr. and Joyce D. Pope, as co-trustees to the Pope Family Trust, all of Longview, Texas; John Rogers Pope, Jr.; Kellie K. Pope; Jennifer Pope Jones; Lacey Marie Jones; Chloe Anne Jones; and Jacob Borden Jones, all of Tyler, Texas; Sarah Elise Pope, Plano, Texas; William Cade Pope, The Colony, Texas; Mary McClelland, as trustee of the Jack D. McClelland Trust, both of Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas; John Rogers Pope III, Los Angeles, California; Jan Pope McClelland, Brownsboro, Alabama; and John Mark McClelland, Owens Cross Roads, Alabama; as the Pope family group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Longview Financial Corporation, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Texas Bank and Trust Company, both of Longview, Texas.*

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Margaret McCloskey Shanks,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket Number CDC-2019-0093, NIOSH-156-E]

Request for Public Comment on Two Draft Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values, for Hydrogen Bromide and Hydrogen Iodide

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Request for comment.

SUMMARY: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an

Operating Division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), requests public comment and technical review on two (2) draft Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Value Profiles regarding the chemicals hydrogen bromide (CAS# 10035-10-6) and hydrogen iodide (CAS# 10034-85-2).

DATES: Electronic or written comments must be received by August 21, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number CDC-2019-0093 and docket number NIOSH-156-E, by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH Docket Office, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, MS C-34, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226-1998.

Instructions: All information received in response to this notice must include the agency name and docket number (CDC-2019-0093; NIOSH-156-E). All relevant comments, including any personal information provided, will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Do not submit comments by email. CDC does not accept comments by email. For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Todd Niemeier, Ph.D., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, MS-C15, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45226. Telephone: (513) 533-8166.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIOSH is requesting public comment and including technical review on two (2) draft IDLH Value Profiles. To facilitate the review of these documents, NIOSH requests comment on the following specific questions for each draft Profile:

1. Does this document clearly outline the health hazards associated with acute (or short-term) exposures to the chemical? If not, what specific information is missing from the document?

2. Are the rationale and logic behind the derivation of an IDLH value for a specific chemical clearly explained? If not, what specific information is needed to clarify the basis of the IDLH value?

3. Are the conclusions supported by the data?

4. Are the tables clear and appropriate?

5. Is the document organized appropriately? If not, what improvements are needed?

6. Are you aware of any scientific data reported in government publications, databases, peer-reviewed journals, or other sources that should be included within this document? The draft IDLH Value Profiles were developed to provide the scientific rationale behind derivation of IDLH values for the following chemicals:

Document No.	Chemical	CAS
X-XX	Hydrogen Bromide ..	(# 10035-10-6)
X-XX	Hydrogen Iodide	(# 10034-85-2)

Each IDLH Value Profile provides a detailed summary of the health hazards of acute exposures to high airborne concentrations of the chemical and the rationale for the IDLH value.

Background: In 2013, NIOSH published Current Intelligence Bulletin (CIB) 66: Derivation of Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values [<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2014-100/pdfs/2014-100.pdf>] [NIOSH 2013]. The information presented in this CIB represents the most recent update of the scientific rationale and the methodology (hereby referred to as the IDLH methodology) used to derive IDLH values. Since the establishment of the IDLH values in the 1970s, NIOSH has continued to review available scientific data to improve the protocol used to derive acute exposure guidelines, in addition to the chemical specific IDLH values.

IDLH values are based on health effects considerations determined through a critical assessment of the toxicology and human health effects data. This approach ensures that the IDLH values reflect an airborne concentration of a substance that represents a high-risk situation that may endanger workers' lives or health.

The primary steps applied in the establishment of an IDLH value include the following:

1. Critical review of human and animal toxicity data to identify potentially relevant studies and characterize the various lines of evidence that can support the derivation of the IDLH value;

2. Determination of a chemical's mode of action or description of how a chemical exerts its toxic effects;

3. Application of duration adjustments (time scaling) to determine 30-minute-equivalent exposure concentrations and the conduct of other dosimetry adjustments, as needed;

4. Experimental or other data to establish a point of departure (POD) such as lethal concentrations (e.g., LC50), lowest observed adverse effect