

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any year and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Congressional Review Act

This action pertains to agency management, personnel, and organization and does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of nonagency parties and, accordingly, is not a “rule” as that term is used by the Congressional Review Act (Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA)). Therefore, the reporting requirement of 5 U.S.C. 801 does not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number.

This rule involves an OMB approved collection of information subject to the PRA Application for Death Benefits (FERS)/Documentation and Elections in Support of Application for Death Benefits when Deceased was an Employee at the Time of Death (FERS), 3206–0172. The public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 60 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The total burden hour estimate for this form is 16,751 hours. The systems of record notice for this collection is: OPM SORN CENTRAL-1-Civil Service Retirement and Insurance Records.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 841

Administrative practice and procedure, Air traffic controllers, Claims, Disability benefits, Firefighters, Government employees, Income taxes, Intergovernmental relations, Law enforcement officers, Pensions, Retirement.

Office of Personnel Management.

Alexys Stanley,

Regulatory Affairs Analyst.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Office of Personnel Management amends 5 CFR part 841 as follows:

PART 841—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 841 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8461; Sec. 841.108 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a; Secs. 841.110 and 841.111 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8470(a); subpart D also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8423; Sec. 841.504 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8422; Sec. 841.507 also issued under section 505 of Pub. L. 99–335; subpart J also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8469; Sec. 841.506 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 7701(b)(2); Sec. 841.508 also issued under section 505 of Pub. L. 99–335; Sec. 841.604 also issued under Title II, Pub. L. 106–265, 114 Stat. 780.

■ 2. Amend § 841.403 by revising paragraph (b), redesignating paragraphs (c) through (h) as paragraphs (d) through (i), and adding new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 841.403 Categories of employees for computation of normal cost percentages.

* * * * *

(b) Capitol Police covered under 5

U.S.C. 8412(d) and 5 U.S.C. 8425(c);

(c) Other Congressional employees;

* * * * *

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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 843

RIN 3206–AO03

Federal Employees’ Retirement System; Present Value Conversion Factors for Spouses of Deceased Separated Employees

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is adopting its proposed rule to revise the table of reduction factors for early commencing dates of survivor annuities for spouses of separated employees who die before the date on which they would be eligible for unreduced deferred annuities, and to revise the annuity factor for spouses of deceased employees who die in service when those spouses elect to receive the basic

employee death benefit in 36 installments under the Federal Employees’ Retirement System (FERS) Act of 1986. These rules are necessary to ensure that the tables conform to the economic and demographic assumptions adopted by the Board of Actuaries and published in the **Federal Register** on April 6, 2020, as required by the United States Code.

DATES: This rule becomes effective on October 1, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karla Yeakle, (202) 606–0299.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 6, 2020, OPM published at 85 FR 19174, a notice in the **Federal Register** to revise the normal cost percentages under the Federal Employees’ Retirement System (FERS) Act of 1986, Public Law 99–335, 100 Stat. 514, as amended, based on economic assumptions and demographic factors adopted by the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System. By statute under 5 U.S.C. 8461(i), the revisions to the actuarial assumptions require corresponding changes in factors used to produce actuarially equivalent benefits when required by the FERS Act. As a result, on July 2, 2020, at 85 FR 39852, OPM published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** to revise the table of reduction factors in Appendix A to subpart C of part 843, Code of Federal Regulations, for early commencing dates of survivor annuities for spouses of separated employees who die before the date on which they would be eligible for unreduced deferred annuities, and to revise the annuity factor for spouses of deceased employees who die in service when those spouses elect to receive the basic employee death benefit in 36 installments under 5 CFR 843.309. OPM received no written comments on the proposed rule.

Regulatory Impact Analysis

OPM has examined the impact of this rule as required by Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563, which directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public, health, and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis must be prepared for major rules with economically significant effects of \$100 million or more in any one year. This rule was not designated as a “significant regulatory action,” under Executive Order 12866.

Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This rule is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action because this rule is related to agency organization, management, or personnel.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Office of Personnel Management certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Federalism

We have examined this rule in accordance with Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that this rule will not have any negative impact on the rights, roles and responsibilities of State, local, or tribal governments.

Civil Justice Reform

This regulation meets the applicable standard set forth in Executive Order 12988.

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List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 843

Air traffic controllers, Disability benefits, Firefighters, Government employees, Law enforcement officers, Pensions, Retirement.

Office of Personnel Management.

Alexys Stanley,

Regulatory Affairs Analyst.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Office of Personnel Management amends 5 CFR part 843 as follows:

PART 843—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—DEATH BENEFITS AND EMPLOYEE REFUNDS

- 1. The authority citation for part 843 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8461; 843.205, 843.208, and 843.209 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8424; 843.309 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8442; 843.406 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 8441.

- 2. In § 843.309, revise paragraph (b)(2) to read as follows:

§ 843.309 Basic employee death benefit.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) For deaths occurring on or after October 1, 2020, 36 equal monthly installments of 2.95307 percent of the amount of the basic employee death benefit.

* * * * *

- 3. Revise Appendix A to subpart C of part 843 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 843—Present Value Conversion Factors for Earlier Commencing Date of Annuities of Current and Former Spouses of Deceased Separated Employees

With at least 10 but less than 20 years of creditable service—

Age of separated employee at birthday before death	Multiplier
26	.1014
27	.1077
28	.1144
29	.1215
30	.1290
31	.1370
32	.1454
33	.1544
34	.1641
35	.1742
36	.1852
37	.1963
38	.2090
39	.2216
40	.2348
41	.2498
42	.2657
43	.2822
44	.3007
45	.3197
46	.3409
47	.3625
48	.3860
49	.4114
50	.4386
51	.4681
52	.4997
53	.5336
54	.5703
55	.6095
56	.6527
57	.6994
58	.7499
59	.8047
60	.8642
61	.9291

With at least 20, but less than 30 years of creditable service—

Age of separated employee at birthday before death	Multiplier
36	.2142
37	.2272
38	.2418
39	.2566
40	.2720
41	.2894
42	.3078
43	.3270
44	.3484
45	.3705
46	.3949
47	.4201
48	.4473
49	.4767
50	.5082
51	.5423
52	.5788
53	.6180
54	.6605
55	.7060
56	.7558
57	.8096
58	.8680
59	.9312

With at least 30 years of creditable service—

	Age of separated employee at birthday before death	Multiplier by separated employee's year of birth	
		After 1966	From 1950 through 1966
46		.4881	.5228
47		.5194	.5563
48		.5531	.5924
49		.5894	.6314
50		.6283	.6730
51		.6704	.7180
52		.7154	.7662
53		.7638	.8181
54		.8162	.8741
55		.8725	.9345
56		.9338	1.0000

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Office of the Secretary****7 CFR Part 9**

[Docket ID: FSA-2020-0006]

RIN 0503-AA65

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Agriculture is issuing this rule to provide additional assistance under the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) to agricultural producers who continue to be impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak. This rule specifies the eligibility requirements, payment calculations, and application procedures for a second round of payments (CFAP 2). In addition, it also extends the special payment limitation provisions to trusts and estates for CFAP 1 and amends the provisions regarding applicable year and direct attribution of payments to members of legal entities that qualify for the increased payment limitation.

DATES: Effective September 22, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William L. Beam; telephone: (202) 720-3175; email: Bill.Beam@usda.gov. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, USDA implemented CFAP through a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 21, 2020 (85

FR 30825-30835), with corrections published in the **Federal Register** on June 12, 2020 (85 FR 35799-35800), July 10, 2020 (85 FR 41328-41330), August 14, 2020 (85 FR 49593-49594), and documents published in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 2020 (85 FR 31062-31065), June 12, 2020 (85 FR 35812), July 10, 2020 (85 FR 41321-41323), and August 14, 2020 (85 FR 49589-49593). The application period for the first round of CFAP payments (referred to in this rule and hereinafter as CFAP 1) was May 26, 2020, through September 11, 2020.

In this final rule, USDA is implementing a second round of payments under CFAP (CFAP 2) for producers of agricultural commodities who face continuing market disruptions, low farm-level prices, and significant marketing costs. These additional significant marketing costs are associated with declines in demand, surplus production, and disruptions to shipping patterns and the orderly marketing of commodities.

CFAP 2 will provide eligible producers with financial assistance that gives them the ability to absorb increased marketing costs associated with the COVID-19 outbreak. In accordance with 15 U.S.C. 714b, the Secretary is using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to assist producers with the purchase of materials and facilities required in connection with the production and marketing of agricultural commodities, with an estimated \$13.21 billion being made available. These funds will be used as authorized by sections 5(b), (d), and (e) of the CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714c(b), (d), and (e)). These authorities will be used to partially compensate producers for on-going market disruptions and assist with the transition to a more orderly marketing system by enabling them to:

- Purchase materials and facilities required in connection with the

production and marketing of agricultural commodities;

- Remove or dispose of surplus agricultural commodities; and
- Develop new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for the commodities.

Funds available under 15 U.S.C. 714c(b), (d), and (e) cannot be used to provide assistance for tobacco; however, tobacco will be eligible for CFAP 2 with payments funded by remaining funds authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act; Pub. L. 116-136).

Payments

CFAP 2 payments will be made for three categories of commodities:

1. Price trigger commodities (major commodities that meet a minimum 5-percent price decline over a specified time period);
2. Flat-rate crops; and
3. Sales commodities.

Eligible price trigger commodities include barley, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, upland cotton, wheat (all classes), broilers, eggs, beef cattle, dairy, hogs and pigs, and lambs and sheep. Price trigger commodities are commodities that had a 5 percent or greater price decline due to COVID-19 in a comparison of the average price for the week of January 13-17, 2020, and the average price for the week of July 27-31, 2020. For price trigger crops, payments will be based on eligible acres of the crop, which are the producer's share of 2020 determined acres if established by FSA, or reported acres on FSA-578 if determined acres have not been established by FSA, excluding prevented planting and experimental acres. Payments for price trigger crops will be the greater of: (1) The eligible acres multiplied by a payment rate of \$15 per acre; or (2) the eligible acres multiplied by a nationwide crop marketing percentage, multiplied by a crop-specific payment rate, and then by