

of submitting the background form would be offset by the benefits of additional representation on the Board.

As with all Federal promotion programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

Regarding outreach efforts, the Board discussed Missouri's peanut production level at its December 4–5, 2018 meeting. All the Board's meetings are open to the public and interested persons are invited to participate and express their views. The Board notified the primary peanut-producing States (Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia, Oklahoma and New Mexico) of Missouri's production numbers by disseminating information through the Board's weekly newsletter, which is titled *News in a Nutshell*. The Board voted on August 28, 2019, to recommend adding the State of Missouri as a primary peanut-producing state.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on December 2, 2019 (84 FR 65929). A 30-day comment period ending on January 2, 2020, was provided to allow interested persons to respond to the proposal.

Analysis of Comments

Four comments were received in response to the proposed rule. Two comments support the proposal. The other two comments expressed concern about the use of taxpayer dollars to fund the peanut Order.

Both commenters in support of the proposal pointed out that the Board's activities are fully funded by peanut farmers and not by taxpayers. These commenters explained that the Order supports activities that benefit the entire peanut industry, such as research to reduce production costs and improve quality and yield, and research about nutrition. One commenter stated that Missouri served on the Board as the at-large producer member in 2019, and that its average production over the last three years justifies its addition to the list of primary producing States. Both commenters agree that farmers will

continue to benefit from Board activities under the Order.

Two commenters expressed concern regarding the use of taxpayer dollars to fund the peanut Order. However, the Order, which is authorized under the 1996 Act and administered by the Board for the benefit of the peanut industry, is funded through assessments paid by peanut producers, as described in the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis section of this document. The peanut program does not receive taxpayer funds. Further, AMS charges the Board user fees for administrative oversight of the program.

One commenter suggested that Missouri should not be added to the Board because it produces a small amount of peanuts. However, as described in the proposed rule, Missouri maintained a three-year average production of at least 10,000 tons of peanuts, qualifying it as a primary peanut-producing State under the Order and producer membership on the Board. Therefore, Missouri is being added as a primary peanut-producing State on the Board. USDA has considered all comments received and has not made any changes to the rule as proposed based on those comments.

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the Board and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, is consistent with and will effectuate the purposes of the 1996 Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1216

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Consumer information, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Peanut promotion.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, amend 7 CFR part 1216 as follows:

PART 1216—PEANUT PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION ORDER

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1216 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7411–7425; 7 U.S.C. 7401.

■ 2. Revise § 1216.15 to read as follows:

§ 1216.15 Minor peanut-producing states.

Minor peanut-producing states means all peanut-producing states with the exception of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

■ 3. Revise § 1216.21 to read as follows:

§ 1216.21 Primary peanut-producing states.

Primary peanut-producing states means Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, *Provided*, these states maintain a 3-year average production of at least 10,000 tons of peanuts.

■ 4. Amend § 1216.40 by revising paragraph (a) introductory text and paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 1216.40 Establishment and membership.

(a) *Establishment of a National Peanut Board.* There is hereby established a National Peanut Board, hereinafter called the Board, composed of no more than 13 peanut producers and alternates, appointed by the Secretary from nominations as follows:

(1) *Twelve members and alternates.* One member and one alternate shall be appointed from each primary peanut-producing state, who are producers and whose nominations have been submitted by certified peanut producer organizations within a primary peanut-producing state.

* * * * *

Dated: March 10, 2020.

Bruce Summers,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2020–05224 Filed 3–20–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

7 CFR Parts 1412 and 1437

[Docket No. CCC–2019–0005; Docket ID FSA–2019–0008]

RIN 0560–AI45; 0560–AI48

Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage Programs and Noninsured Crop Assistance Program; Correction

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation and Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: This document corrects regulations that were published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 2019, and March 2, 2020. The rules revised the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Programs and Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP) to implement changes required by the Agriculture

Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill). There were errors in three of the definitions in ARC and PLC program rule. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is also correcting one sentence in the NAP rule.

DATES: Effective March 23, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Ann Ball; telephone: (202) 720-4283, email address: maryann.ball@usda.gov. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice only).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correcting Amendment to Regulations

The ARC and PLC final rule was published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 2019 (84 FR 45877-45895). CCC made an error in the definitions of “ARC guarantee,” “Benchmark revenue for ARC-IC,” and “Temperate japonica rice” in the final rule. In the definition for ARC guarantee, the phrase “86 percent of the benchmark revenue” was removed the first time it appeared in the definition, but it should have been specified as the second occurrence in the definition that was no longer needed. In the definition for Benchmark revenue for ARC-IC, there was a typo. In the definition of Temperate japonica rice, paragraph (2) needed to be changed to be consistent with section 1106 of the 2018 Farm Bill. This rule corrects those errors.

The NAP final rule was published in the **Federal Register** on March 2, 2020 (85 FR 12213-12221). The last sentence needs to be revised in § 1437.8(a) in NAP regulation.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 1412

Cotton, Feed grains, Oilseeds, Peanuts, Price support programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rice, Soil conservation, Wheat.

7 CFR Part 1437

Acreage allotments, Agricultural commodities, Crop insurance, Disaster assistance, Fraud, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons discussed above, CCC corrects 7 CFR parts 1412 and 1437 as follows:

PART 1412—AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE, PRICE LOSS COVERAGE, AND COTTON TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1412 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1508b, 7911-7912, 7916, 8702, 8711-8712, 8751-8752, and 15 U.S.C. 714b and 714c.

Subpart D—ARC and PLC Contract Terms and Enrollment Provisions for Covered Commodities

■ 2. Amend § 1412.3 as follows:

- a. Revise the definition of “ARC guarantee”;
- b. In the definition of “Benchmark revenue for ARC-IC”, remove the word “allcovered” and add the words “all covered” in its place; and
- c. In the definition of “Temperate japonica rice”, revise paragraph (2).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 1412.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

ARC guarantee is calculated for a crop year for a covered commodity, and is equal to 86 percent of the benchmark revenue for ARC-CO and ARC-IC, as defined in this part.

* * * * *

Temperate japonica rice * * *

(2) Establishment of a reference price equal to the medium grain rice reference price multiplied by the ratio obtained by dividing:

(i) The simple average of the marketing year average price of medium grain rice from the 2012 through 2016 crop years, by

(ii) The simple average of the marketing year average price of all rice from the 2012 through 2016 crop years; and

* * * * *

PART 1437—NONINSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

■ 3. The authority citation for part 1437 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1501-1508 and 7333; 15 U.S.C. 714-714m; 19 U.S.C. 2497, and 48 U.S.C. 1469a.

Subpart A—General Provisions

■ 4. Amend § 1437.8 by revising the last sentence in paragraph (a) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 1437.8 Records.

(a) * * * Certifications must be accompanied by a record of production;

records of production acceptable to FSA may include:

* * * * *

Robert Stephenson,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

In accordance:

Richard Fordyce,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 2020-05399 Filed 3-20-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 3

[Docket No. OCC-2020-0011]

RIN 1557-AE83

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 217

[Regulation Q; Docket No. R-1705]

RIN 7100-AF79

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 324

RIN 3064-AF41

Regulatory Capital Rule: Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Interim final rule and request for comment.

SUMMARY: To provide liquidity to the money market sector to help stabilize the financial system, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to establish the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF), pursuant to section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act. Under the MMLF, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston will extend non-recourse loans to eligible financial institutions to purchase certain types of assets from money market mutual funds (MMFs). To facilitate this Federal Reserve lending program, the Board, OCC and FDIC (together, the agencies) are adopting this interim final rule to allow banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the program. This