

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0264, by one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

- **Mail:** OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.

- **Hand Delivery:** To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html>.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Goodis, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: RDfRNNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. **Submitting CBI.** Do not submit this information to EPA through www.regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or

CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. **Tips for preparing your comments.** When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html>.

3. **Environmental justice.** EPA seeks to achieve environmental justice, the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of any group, including minority and/or low-income populations, in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. To help address potential environmental justice issues, the Agency seeks information on any groups or segments of the population who, as a result of their location, cultural practices, or other factors, may have atypical or disproportionately high and adverse human health impacts or environmental effects from exposure to the pesticide discussed in this document, compared to the general population.

II. What action is the Agency taking?

Under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136p), at the discretion of the EPA Administrator, a Federal or State agency may be exempted from any provision of FIFRA if the EPA Administrator determines that emergency conditions exist which require the exemption. The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA), Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA), and Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) have requested the EPA Administrator to issue specific exemptions for the uses of dinotefuran on pome and stone fruits to control the brown marmorated stinkbug. Information in accordance with 40 CFR part 166 was submitted as part of the requests.

As part of their requests, the Applicants assert that the rapid spread of large outbreaks of the brown marmorated stinkbug (an invasive species) resulted in an urgent and non-routine pest control situation that is expected to cause significant economic losses without the requested uses.

The Applicants propose to make no more than two applications at a rate of 0.203 to 0.304 lb. (maximum total of

0.608 lb.) of dinotefuran per acre, on up to 57,703 acres of pome fruits and stone fruits grown in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia from May 15 to October 15, 2020. A total of 35,084 lbs. of dinotefuran could be used (maximum acreage at highest rate).

This notice does not constitute a decision by EPA on the applications themselves. The regulations governing FIFRA section 18 require publication of a notice of receipt of an application for a specific exemption proposing a use which is supported by the IR–4 program and has been requested in 5 or more previous years, and a petition for tolerance has not yet been submitted to the Agency. The notice provides an opportunity for public comment on the applications.

The Agency will review and consider all comments received during the comment period in determining whether to issue the specific exemptions requested by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture, and the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, as well as any subsequent specific exemption applications submitted by other state lead agencies.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: May 13, 2020.

Michael Goodis,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2020–11257 Filed 5–26–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

[No. 2020–N–12]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Contractor Workforce Inclusion Good Faith Efforts—60-day Notice of submission of information collection for approval from Office of Management and Budget.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA or the Agency) is seeking public comments concerning an information collection known as “Contractor Workforce Inclusion Good Faith Efforts,” which has been assigned control number 2590–0016 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). FHFA intends to submit the information

collection to OMB for review and approval of a three-year extension of the control number, which is due to expire on July 31, 2020.

DATES: Interested persons may submit comments on or before July 27, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to FHFA, identified by “Proposed Collection; Comment Request: ‘Contractor Workforce Inclusion Good Faith Efforts, (No. 2020–N–12)’ ” by any of the following methods:

- *Agency Website:* www.fhfa.gov/open-for-comment-or-input.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. If you submit your comment to the *Federal eRulemaking Portal*, please also send it by email to FHFA at RegComments@fhfa.gov to ensure timely receipt by the agency.

- *Mail/Hand Delivery:* Federal Housing Finance Agency, Eighth Floor, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219, ATTENTION: Proposed Collection; Comment Request: “Contractor Workforce Inclusion Good Faith Efforts, (No. 2020–N–12).”

We will post all public comments we receive without change, including any personal information you provide, such as your name and address, email address, and telephone number, on the FHFA website at <http://www.fhfa.gov>. In addition, copies of all comments received will be available for examination by the public through the electronic comment docket for this PRA Notice also located on the FHFA website.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Hunter, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, Kenneth.Hunter@fhfa.gov, (202) 649–3127; Karen Lambert, Associate General Counsel, Karen.Lambert@fhfa.gov, (202) 649–3094; or Angela Supervielle, Counsel, Angela.Supervielle@fhfa.gov, (202) 649–3973 (these are not toll-free numbers); Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. The Telecommunications Device for the Deaf is (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Section 342(a)(1)(A) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act) requires FHFA and certain other Federal agencies each to establish an Office of Minority and Women Inclusion (OMWI) responsible for all matters of the agency relating to diversity in management, employment,

and business activities.¹ Section 342(c)(1) requires the OMWI Director at each agency to develop and implement standards and procedures to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, the fair inclusion and utilization of minorities, women, and minority- and women-owned businesses in all business and activities of the agency at all levels, including in procurement, insurance, and all types of contracts. Section 342(c)(2) requires that the OMWI Director include in the agency’s procedures for evaluating contract proposals and hiring service providers a component that gives consideration to the diversity of an applicant, to the extent consistent with applicable law. That statutory provision also requires that each agency’s procedures include a written statement that a contractor shall ensure, to the maximum extent possible, the fair inclusion of women and minorities in the workforce of the contractor and, as applicable, subcontractors.

Further, section 342(c)(3)(A) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires that each agency’s standards and procedures include a procedure for determining whether an agency contractor or subcontractor has failed to make a good faith effort to include minorities and women in its workforce. If the OMWI Director determines that a contractor or subcontractor has failed to make such a good faith effort, section 342(c)(3)(B)(i) provides that the OMWI Director shall recommend to the agency administrator that the contract be terminated. Section 342(c)(3)(B)(ii) provides that, upon receipt of such a recommendation, the agency administrator may either terminate the contract, make a referral to the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) of the Department of Labor, or take other appropriate action.

As a means of implementing the requirements of section 342(c) of the Dodd-Frank Act, FHFA developed a Minority and Women Inclusion Clause (MWI Clause) that it includes in Agency contracts with a dollar value greater than the “simplified acquisition threshold” established in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).² The

MWI Clause requires a contractor to confirm its commitment to equal opportunity in employment and contracting, and to implement that commitment by ensuring, to the maximum extent possible consistent with applicable law, the fair inclusion of minorities and women in its workforce. The MWI Clause also requires that a contractor include the substance of the MWI Clause in all subcontracts with a dollar value greater than \$150,000 awarded under the contract. (Hereinafter, contractors that are subject to the MWI Clause and subcontractors that are subject to a similar clause required to be included in a subcontract are referred to as “covered” contractors and subcontractors.)

Finally, the MWI Clause requires a contractor to provide, when requested by FHFA, documentation demonstrating that the contractor, as well as any covered subcontractor has made a good faith effort to ensure the fair inclusion of minorities and women in its workforce. The MWI Clause provides that such documentation may include, but is not limited to: (1) The contractor’s total number of employees, and the number of minority and women employees, by race, ethnicity, and gender (e.g., an EEO–1 Employer Information Report (Form EEO–1)); (2) a list of the subcontracts the contractor awarded including the dollar amount, date of the award, and the ownership status of the subcontractor by race, ethnicity, and/or gender; (3) information similar to that required under the first item above for each subcontractor; and (4) the contractor’s plan to ensure that minorities and women have appropriate opportunities to enter and advance within its workforce, including outreach efforts (hereinafter, a “workforce inclusion plan”). A request for documentation by FHFA pursuant to this provision of the MWI Clause constitutes a “collection of information” within the meaning of the PRA.

On March 9, 2018, FHFA finalized its “Policy Establishing Procedures to Determine Compliance by Contractors with the Minority and Women Inclusion Contract Clause” (Good Faith Efforts Policy (GFEP)), which establishes a process to determine whether covered contractors or subcontractors are making good faith efforts to ensure the fair inclusion of minorities and women in their respective workforces. The GFEP ensures transparency, clarity, and consistency in the good faith effort review process. Covered contractors

issued such a deviation to increase the simplified acquisition threshold.

¹ 12 U.S.C. 5452.

² See FAR 2.101. The FAR appears at 48 CFR chapter 1. Although the FAR has not yet been updated, Congress increased the simplified acquisition threshold to \$250,000 in 2017. See National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Public Law 115–91, section 805, 131 Stat. 1283, 1456 (2017), codified at 41 U.S.C. 134. The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council Memorandum for Civilian Agencies dated February 16, 2018 provides instructions to agencies that desire to issue a class deviation prior to this change being incorporated in the FAR. To date, FHFA has not

agree to provide documentation of the good faith effort they have made in support of this commitment within 10 business days after a request from FHFA. According to the GFEP, “OMWI will rely on the conclusions of a prior GFE review if OMWI conducted that review within the past two fiscal years.”

FHFA’s OMWI implemented the GFEP by conducting its first round of reviews of 20 covered contractors in May 2018. OMWI initiated another round of reviews in December 2018. The contractors’ sizes ranged from small companies to large corporations. In March 2019, OMWI provided a summary of its reviews of 32 covered contractors. OMWI’s GFEP review found that all the selected contractors had submitted satisfactory information to show compliance with their GFE contractual obligation. OMWI also considered developing new tools to capture and display information from GFE reviews to streamline the current process.

B. Need for and Use of the Information Collection

The purpose of this information collection is to fulfill the requirements of section 342(c) of the Dodd-Frank Act. The collected information allows FHFA’s OMWI Director to determine whether covered contractors and subcontractors have complied with their contractual obligations to make good faith efforts to ensure, to the maximum extent possible consistent with applicable law, the fair inclusion of minorities and women in their respective workforces.

C. Burden Estimate

FHFA estimates that the average annual burden imposed on all respondents by this information collection over the next three years will be 172 hours.

Because, as explained below, the amount of burden imposed upon a contractor by this information collection will differ depending upon whether the contractor has 50 or more employees, FHFA has based its total burden estimate on two separate sets of calculations—(1) one for contractors and subcontractors with 50 or more employees (16 hours); and (2) another for contractors and subcontractors with fewer than 50 employees (156 hours).

FHFA includes the MWI Clause in Agency contracts with a dollar value greater than \$150,000. Under the MWI Clause, FHFA may also request information about covered subcontractors’ ownership status, workforce demographics, and workforce inclusion plans. Contractors would

request this information from their covered subcontractors, who, because the substance of the MWI Clause would be included in their subcontracts, would have a contractual obligation to keep records and report data as required under the MWI Clause.

FHFA data on the dollar value of contracts awarded by the Agency from the beginning of fiscal year 2016 through the third quarter of fiscal year 2019 shows that 61 contractors were subject to the MWI Clause. FHFA believes that 44 of those contractors have 50 or more employees, while 17 contractors have fewer than 50 employees. FHFA estimates that no more than two subcontracts with a dollar value of \$150,000 or more were awarded by Agency contractors during that same time period. Both of those subcontractors have 50 or more employees each. Thus, over the preceding three years, a total of 63 contractors and subcontractors were subject to the MWI Clause—46 of which have 50 or more employees and 17 of which have fewer than 50 employees.

Based on these figures, FHFA estimates that, on average over the next three years, 48 contractors and subcontractors with 50 or more employees and 18 contractors or subcontractors with fewer than 50 employees will be subject to the MWI Clause at any given time. As mentioned above, the GFEP provides that OMWI will rely on the conclusions of a prior GFE review if OMWI conducted that review within the past two fiscal years. Accordingly, a covered contractor or subcontractor is required to submit new information only once within any three year period.

(1) Documentation Submitted by Contractors With 50 or More Employees

FHFA estimates that the average annual burden on contractors with 50 or more employees will be 16 hours (0 recordkeeping hours + 16 reporting hours).

Because Federal contractors with 50 or more employees are already required to maintain the same types of records that may be requested pursuant to the MWI Clause under regulations implementing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964³ and Executive Order 11246 (E.O. 11246),⁴ this information collection does not impose additional recordkeeping burdens on such contractors and subcontractors. FAR 52.222–26, Equal Opportunity, requires that such contractors’ contracts

and subcontracts include a clause implementing E.O. 11246. OFCCP regulations require each contractor with 50 or more employees and a Federal contract or subcontract of \$50,000 or more to maintain records on the race, ethnicity, gender, and EEO–1 job category of each employee.⁵ OFCCP regulations also require each such contractor to: (1) Demonstrate that it has made a good faith effort to remove identified barriers, expand employment opportunities, and produce measurable results;⁶ and (2) develop and maintain a written program summary describing the policies, practices, and procedures that the contractor uses to ensure that applicants and employees received equal opportunities for employment and advancement.⁷ In lieu of creating and maintaining a separate workforce inclusion plan to submit in satisfaction of the MWI Clause, a contractor or subcontractor with 50 or more employees could submit the written program summary that it is already required to maintain under the OFCCP regulations to demonstrate its good faith efforts to ensure the fair inclusion of minorities and women in its workforce.

With respect to reporting burden, FHFA estimates that it will take each contractor or subcontractor with 50 or more employees approximately one hour to retrieve, review, and submit the documentation specified in the MWI Clause. Thus, the estimate of the triennial burden upon contractors or subcontractors with 50 or more employees associated with reporting requirements under this information collection is 48 hours (48 respondents × 1 hour per respondent) and the annual burden is 16 hours.

(2) Documentation Submitted by Contractors With Fewer Than 50 Employees

FHFA estimates that the average annual burden on contractors and subcontractors with fewer than 50 employees will be 156 hours (150 recordkeeping hours + 6 reporting hours).

OFCCP regulations require contractors with fewer than 50 employees to maintain records on the race, ethnicity, and gender of each employee.⁸ FHFA believes that such contractors also keep EEO–1 job category information in the normal course of business, despite the fact that they are not required by law to do so. However, contractors or subcontractors with fewer than 50

⁵ See 41 CFR 60–1.7.

⁶ See 41 CFR 60–2.17.

⁷ See 41 CFR 60–2.31.

⁸ See 41 CFR 60–3.4.

³ 42 U.S.C. 2000e, *et seq.*

⁴ Exec. Order No. 11246, 30 FR 12319 (Sept. 28, 1965).

employees may not have the type of written program summary that is required of larger contractors under the OFCCP regulations or any similar document that could be submitted as a workforce inclusion plan under the MWI Clause. Accordingly, such contractors or subcontractors may need to create a workforce inclusion plan to comply with the MWI Clause.

In order to estimate the burden associated with creating a workforce inclusion plan, FHFA considered the OFCCP's burden estimates for the time needed to develop the written program summaries required under its regulations.⁹ In its OMB Supporting Statement, the OFCCP estimated that a contractor with 50 to 100 employees would take approximately 73 hours to create an initial written program summary. While the OFCCP regulations require contractors to perform time-consuming quantitative analyses when developing their written program summaries, such analyses would not be required in connection with the creation of a workforce inclusion plan. For this reason, FHFA believes that a contractor could develop a workforce inclusion plan in about one-third of the time that it would take to develop the written program summary required under the OFCCP regulations.

FHFA estimates that a contractor or subcontractor with fewer than 50 employees would spend approximately 25 hours creating a workforce inclusion plan for the first time. It is likely that, going forward, many small contractors and subcontractors will simply submit updated versions of workforce inclusion plans that they have submitted previously. For purposes of this burden estimate, however, FHFA has assumed that all small contractors and subcontractors will need to create a new plan every time they are required to submit information under the MWI clause. This results in an estimated average triennial recordkeeping burden on all contractors and subcontractors with fewer than 50 employees over the next three years of 450 hours (18 respondents $\times$ 25 hours per respondent), with an annual burden of 150 hours.

As with larger entities, FHFA estimates that it will take each contractor and subcontractor with fewer than 50 employees approximately one hour to retrieve, review, and submit the documentation specified in the MWI Clause. Thus, FHFA estimates that the average triennial reporting burden on all

contractors and subcontractors with fewer than 50 employees will be 18 hours (18 respondents $\times$ 1 hour per respondent), with an annual burden of 6 hours.

D. Comment Request

FHFA requests written comments on the following: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FHFA functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FHFA's estimates of the burdens of the collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Robert Winkler,

Chief Information Officer, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2020-11259 Filed 5-26-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8070-01-P

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 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 indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. 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 June 25, 2020.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
(Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice

President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *Bath State Bancorp Employee Stock Ownership Plan With 401(k) Provisions, Bath, Indiana*; to become a bank holding company by acquiring Bath State Bancorp, and thereby indirectly acquire control of Bath State Bank, both of Bath, Indiana.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 21, 2020.

Yao-Chin Chao,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2020-11326 Filed 5-26-20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The FTC requests that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend for three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) clearance for information collection requirements contained in the Informal Dispute Settlement Procedures Rule (the Dispute Settlement Rule or the Rule). The current clearance expires on May 31, 2020.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 26, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. The reginfo.gov web link is a United States Government website produced by OMB and the General Services Administration (GSA). Under PRA requirements, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) reviews Federal information collections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christine M. Todaro, Attorney, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Informal Dispute Settlement Procedures Rule (the Dispute Settlement Rule or the Rule), 16 CFR part 703.

OMB Control Number: 3084-0113.

⁹ See PRA Supporting Statement for the OFCCP Recordkeeping and Requirements-Supply and Service Program, OMB Control No. 1250-0003, at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=201906-1250-001.