

Dated: November 8, 2019.

Rachel E. Dickon,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-24757 Filed 11-13-19; 8:45 am]

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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 notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

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 paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Federal 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 November 27, 2019.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Dennis Denney, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198-0001:

1. *BF Bank Partners LP and Main Street Banking Partners LP, both of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;* as members acting in concert with the Rainbolt Family Control Group, to acquire voting shares of BancFirst Corporation and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of BancFirst, both of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Pegasus Bank, Dallas, Texas. The individuals who serve as the general partners of BF Bank Partners LP and Main Street Banking Partners LP, David E. Rainbolt and Leslie J. Rainbolt, respectively, both of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, were previously approved under the Act and Regulation Y to acquire the voting shares that are the subject of this notice.

2. *The Commerce Bank and Trust Holding Company Employee Stock Ownership Plan, David S. Frick as Plan Administrator, both of Topeka, Kansas;* to acquire voting shares of Commerce Bank and Trust Holding Company and

thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of CoreFirst Bank & Trust, both of Topeka, Kansas.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (David L. Hubbard, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166-2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to

Comments.applications@stls.frb.org:

1. *Charles S. Penick, individually, and together with the Charles S. Penick Mary Michele Penick Revocable Trust, Charles S. Penick and Mary Michele Penick as co-trustees; the M. Michele Penick Irrevocable Trust, Mary Michele Penick, trustee; Mary Michele Penick; Mary Reese Fisher; and Ella Bleu Fisher, all of Morrilton, Arkansas; Edward M. Penick; George Penick; and Diane L. Tait, all of Little Rock, Arkansas; Megan Penick Voss; Beau Steven Voss; and Finlee Dru Voss, all of Solgohachia, Arkansas; and Mollie Penick Tanner, Rison, Arkansas;* as members of a group acting in concert to retain voting shares of Petit Jean Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Petit Jean State Bank, both of Morrilton, Arkansas.

C. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Gerald C. Tsai, Director, Applications and Enforcement) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., Wellfleet New York Insurance Company, Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corporation, Berkshire Hathaway Homestate Insurance Company, Berkshire Hathaway International Insurance Ltd, Berkshire Hathaway Life Insurance Company of Nebraska, Berkshire Hathaway Specialty Insurance Company, BH Finance LLC, BHG Life Insurance Company, California Insurance Company, Central States Indemnity Company of Omaha, Columbia Insurance Company, Continental Indemnity Company, Cypress Insurance Company, Finial Reinsurance Company, First Berkshire Hathaway Life Insurance Company, National Fire & Marine Insurance Company, National Indemnity Company, National Liability & Fire Insurance Company, National Indemnity Company of Mid America, National Indemnity Company of the South, NRG America Holding Company, and Oak River Insurance Company, all of Omaha, Nebraska; Am GUARD Insurance Company and NorGUARD Insurance Company, both of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Government Employees Insurance Company, GEICO Indemnity Company, and GEICO Marine Insurance Company, all of Chevy Chase, Maryland; General Re Life Corporation, General Reinsurance Corporation,*

General Star Indemnity Company, General Star National Insurance Company, and Genesis Insurance Company, all of Stamford, Connecticut; Medical Protective Company and Princeton Insurance Company, both of Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Mt. Vernon Fire Insurance Company and United States Liability Insurance Company, both of Wayne, Pennsylvania; and Old United Casualty Company, Merriam, Kansas; to retain over 10 percent, and to acquire up to 24.99 percent, of the voting shares of Bank of America Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, and thereby indirectly retain and acquire voting shares of Bank of America, National Association, Charlotte, North Carolina and Bank of America California, National Association, San Francisco, California.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 8, 2019.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-20-19ACI]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled Sealant Efficiency Assessment for Locals and States (SEALS) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a "Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations" notice on April 8, 2019 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC did not receive comments related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including, through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639-7570 or send an email to *omb@cdc.gov*. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Sealant Efficiency Assessment for Locals and States (SEALS)—Existing Collection in use without an OMB Control Number—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

By age 19, 67% of U.S. adolescents living in poverty have experienced tooth decay and 27% have at least one

decayed tooth needing treatment. School sealant programs (SSP) provide dental sealants, which protect against 80% of cavities for two years, and continue to protect against 50% of cavities for up to four years.

Little is known about school sealant program delivery logistics, resource costs, or the quantity of resources used per unit of service or per averted cavity. The previously mentioned economic model on the cost-effectiveness of SSPs could find no recent studies on SSP cost in the U.S. and relied on the findings from four studies, all published before 2001. A systematic review of economic evaluations of SSPs conducted further found wide variation in reported cost per child, ranging from \$33 to \$163. Information on the cost and efficiency of SSPs could help these programs become more efficient and provide more services per dollar in their budget.

CDC requests information from states regarding children’s cavity risk, one-year sealant retention rate, sealant program services delivered, and school sealant program cost and quantity of resources used at each school event. This data will allow CDC and states to monitor the performance and efficiency of their SSPs, which will improve and extend program delivery to more children.

At the beginning of each school year, SSPs electronically enter a list of schools they plan to serve (Add Schools), information about their program delivery logistics (Program Options), and per unit resource costs (Cost Options). Data from the previous funding period suggest that one SSP typically serves 20 schools. At each school event, SSPs enter information about resource use, children’s risk for

tooth decay, and delivered services (Add Event). Information collected at each school can be entered electronically onsite, or collected on paper form and entered electronically at a later date. At the end of the school year, SSPs enter administrative costs (e.g., office supplies, rent, computers) electronically, and within nine to 15 months after first visiting the school, they enter information about sealant retention. Effectiveness of resin-based sealants is directly tied to retention, in that a retained sealant is 100% effective at preventing cavities. Because of this, many SSPs sample a few children for retention when they visit the school the next year to deliver services to new students.

CDC proposes to conduct a benchmarking analysis to identify the set of efficient SSPs and factors/practices associated with efficiency. Findings from the CDC benchmarking analyses will be submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals and presented at the National Oral Health Conference. Findings will also be shared with the Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD), the oral health divisions in HRSA and CMS, and the National Institutes of Dental and Craniofacial Research. This information will inform entities considering implementing SSPs; assist local SSPs and state oral health departments to monitor efficiency and impact; identify best practices; and document if and how SSPs are a good investment of public health dollars.

CDC requests OMB clearance for three years. The total estimated annualized burden hours is 1,388. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
State Sealant Administrator	Add Program and Add User	18	1	45/60
SSP Local Administrator	Add User and Add School	162	1	43/60
	Program Options and Cost Options	162	1	46/60
	Add Event	162	20	21/60

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Scientific Integrity, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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