

Clark  
 Cleburne  
 Cleveland  
 Conway  
 Dallas  
 Desha  
 Drew  
 Faulkner  
 Franklin (Does not include the Fort Chaffee portion)  
 Fulton  
 Garland  
 Grant  
 Greene  
 Hot Spring  
 Independence  
 Izard  
 Jackson  
 Johnson  
 Lawrence  
 Lincoln  
 Logan  
 Lonoke  
 Marion  
 Monroe  
 Montgomery  
 Newton  
 Ouachita  
 Perry  
 Phillips  
 Pike  
 Polk  
 Pope  
 Prairie  
 Randolph  
 Scott  
 Searcy  
 Sharp  
 Stone  
 Union  
 Van Buren  
 White  
 Woodruff  
 Yell

\* \* \* \* \*

**OKLAHOMA**  
**Oklahoma City**  
*Survey Area*

Oklahoma:  
 Canadian  
 Cleveland  
 McClain  
 Oklahoma  
 Pottawatomie

*Area of Application. Survey area plus:*

Oklahoma:  
 Alfalfa  
 Atoka  
 Beckham  
 Blaine  
 Bryan  
 Caddo  
 Carter  
 Coal  
 Custer  
 Dewey  
 Ellis  
 Garfield  
 Garvin  
 Grady  
 Grant  
 Harper  
 Hughes  
 Johnston  
 Kingfisher

Lincoln  
 Logan  
 Love  
 Major  
 Marshall  
 Murray  
 Noble  
 Payne  
 Pontotoc  
 Roger Mills  
 Seminole  
 Washita  
 Woods  
 Woodward

**Tulsa**  
*Survey Area*

Oklahoma:  
 Creek  
 Mayes  
 Muskogee  
 Osage  
 Pittsburg  
 Rogers  
 Tulsa  
 Wagoner

*Area of Application. Survey area plus:*

Arkansas:  
 Benton  
 Carroll  
 Crawford  
 Franklin (Only includes the Fort Chaffee portion)  
 Madison  
 Sebastian  
 Washington  
 Missouri:  
 McDonald  
 Oklahoma:  
 Adair  
 Cherokee  
 Choctaw  
 Craig  
 Delaware  
 Haskell  
 Kay  
 Latimer  
 LeFlore  
 McCurtain  
 McIntosh  
 Nowata  
 Okfuskee  
 Okmulgee  
 Ottawa  
 Pawnee  
 Pushmataha  
 Sequoyah  
 Washington

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2020-12805 Filed 6-25-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6325-39-P**

**OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS**

**5 CFR Part 2641**  
**RIN 3209-AA44**

**Post-Employment Conflict of Interest Restrictions; Revision of Departmental Component Designations**

**AGENCY:** Office of Government Ethics.  
**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is issuing this

final rule to revise the component designations of three agencies for purposes of the one-year post-employment conflict of interest restriction for senior employees. Specifically, based on the recommendations of the agencies concerned, OGE is designating two new components in appendix B to 5 CFR part 2641, and correcting an inadvertent error in the current appendix B listing of a previously-designated component.

**DATES:** This rule is effective June 26, 2020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kimberly L. Sikora Panza, Associate Counsel, Telephone: (202) 482-9300.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

The Director of OGE (Director) is authorized by 18 U.S.C. 207(h) to designate distinct and separate departmental or agency components in the executive branch for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 207(c), the one-year post-employment conflict of interest restriction for senior employees. Under 18 U.S.C. 207(h)(2), component designations do not apply to persons employed at a rate of pay specified in or fixed according to subchapter II of 5 U.S.C. chapter 53 (the Executive Schedule). Component designations are listed in appendix B to 5 CFR part 2641.

The representational bar of 18 U.S.C. 207(c) usually extends to the whole of any department or agency in which a former senior employee served in any capacity during the year prior to termination from a senior employee position. However, 18 U.S.C. 207(h) provides that whenever the Director determines that an agency or bureau within a department or agency in the executive branch exercises functions which are distinct and separate from the remaining functions of the department or agency and there exists no potential for use of undue influence or unfair advantage based on past Government service, the Director shall by rule designate such agency or bureau as a separate component of that department or agency.

Pursuant to the procedures prescribed in 5 CFR 2641.302(e), three agencies forwarded written requests to OGE to amend their listings in appendix B to part 2641, and on February 7, 2020, OGE published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** that proposed to revise the component designations of those agencies (85 FR 7252). The proposed rule provided a 30-day comment period, which ended on March 9, 2020. OGE

did not receive any comments. The rationale for the proposed rule, which OGE is now adopting as final, is explained in the proposed rule preamble at 85 FR 7252 (Feb. 7, 2020).

For the reasons stated in the preamble to the proposed rule, OGE is: (1) Granting the request of the Department of Labor and amending the agency's listing to designate the Veterans' Employment and Training Service as a distinct and separate component of the Department of Labor for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 207(c); (2) granting the request of the Department of Commerce to designate the Bureau of Economic Analysis as a distinct and separate component of the Department of Commerce for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 207(c); and (3) granting the request of the Department of the Treasury to update the component listed as "Financial Crimes Enforcement Center (FinCEN)" to reflect the component's proper name, "Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)", thereby correcting an inadvertent error in the appendix B listing of this long-designated component.

As indicated in 5 CFR 2641.302(f), a designation "shall be effective on the date the rule creating the designation is published in the **Federal Register** and shall be effective as to individuals who terminated senior service either before, on or after that date." Initial designations in appendix B to part 2641 were effective as of January 1, 1991. The effective date of subsequent designations is indicated by means of parenthetical entries in appendix B. The new component designations made in this rule for the Veterans' Employment and Training Service and the Bureau of Economic Analysis are effective on the date the final rule is published in the **Federal Register**; the component designation of FinCEN remains in effect as of the original designation date, January 30, 2003.

## II. Matters of Regulatory Procedure

### *Regulatory Flexibility Act*

As Director of the Office of Government Ethics, I certify under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it affects only Federal departments and agencies and current and former Federal employees.

### *Paperwork Reduction Act*

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) does not apply to this final rule because it does not contain information collection requirements that

require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget.

### *Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*

For purposes of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. chapter 25, subchapter II), this final rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments and will not result in increased expenditures by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more (as adjusted for inflation) in any one year.

### *Congressional Review Act*

The final rule is not a major rule as defined in 5 U.S.C. chapter 8, Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking.

### *Executive Orders 13563 and 12866*

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select the regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. In promulgating this final rule, the Office of Government Ethics has adhered to the regulatory philosophy and the applicable principles of regulation set forth in Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. This rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 because it is not a "significant" regulatory action for the purposes of that order.

### *Executive Order 12988*

As Director of the Office of Government Ethics, I have reviewed this final rule in light of section 3 of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, and certify that it meets the applicable standards provided therein.

### **List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 2641**

Conflict of interests, Government employees.

Approved: May 19, 2020.

### **Emory Rounds,**

*Director, Office of Government Ethics.*

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Office of Government Ethics amends 5 CFR part 2641, as follows:

## **PART 2641—POST-EMPLOYMENT CONFLICT OF INTEREST RESTRICTIONS**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 2641 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. app. (Ethics in Government Act of 1978); 18 U.S.C. 207; E.O. 12674, 54 FR 15159, 3 CFR, 1989 Comp., p. 215, as modified by E.O. 12731, 55 FR 42547, 3 CFR, 1990 Comp., p. 306.

■ 2. Appendix B to part 2641 is amended by revising the listings for the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the Department of the Treasury to read as follows:

### **Appendix B to Part 2641—Agency Components for Purposes of 18 U.S.C. 207(c)**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### *Parent: Department of Commerce*

##### Components:

Bureau of the Census.  
Bureau of Economic Analysis (effective June 26, 2020).  
Bureau of Industry and Security (formerly Bureau of Export Administration) (effective January 28, 1992).  
Economic Development Administration.  
International Trade Administration.  
Minority Business Development Agency (formerly listed as Minority Business Development Administration).  
National Institute of Standards and Technology (effective March 6, 2008).  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.  
National Technical Information Service (effective March 6, 2008).  
National Telecommunications and Information Administration.  
United States Patent and Trademark Office (formerly Patent and Trademark Office).

\* \* \* \* \*

#### *Parent: Department of Labor*

##### Components:

Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Employee Benefits Security Administration (formerly Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration) (effective May 16, 1997).  
Employment and Training Administration.  
Mine Safety and Health Administration.  
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.  
Office of Disability Employment Policy (effective January 30, 2003).  
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (effective December 29, 2016).  
Office of Labor Management Standards (effective December 29, 2016).  
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (effective December 29, 2016).  
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (effective May 25, 2011).  
Veterans' Employment and Training Service (effective June 26, 2020).  
Wage and Hour Division (effective December 29, 2016).

\* \* \* \* \*

Parent: Department of the Treasury

Components:

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (effective November 23, 2004).  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.  
Bureau of the Fiscal Service (effective December 4, 2014).  
Comptroller of the Currency.  
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) (effective January 30, 2003).  
Internal Revenue Service.  
United States Mint (formerly listed as Bureau of the Mint).

[FR Doc. 2020–12356 Filed 6–25–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6345–03–P

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

#### 7 CFR Part 457

[Docket ID FCIC–20–0004]

RIN 0563–AC68

### Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions

**AGENCY:** Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, USDA.

**ACTION:** Final rule with request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) amends the Common Crop Insurance Regulations, Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions (Crop Provisions). The intended effect of this action is to update crop insurance policy provisions and definitions to better reflect current agricultural practices. The changes are to be effective for the 2021 and succeeding crop years.

**DATES:**

*Effective date:* This rule is effective June 30, 2020.

*Comment date:* We will consider comments that we receive by August 25, 2020. We may conduct additional rulemaking based on the comments.

**ADDRESSES:** We invite you to submit comments on this rule. In your comments, include the date, volume, and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**, and the title of rule. You may submit comments by any of the following methods, although FCIC prefers that you submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID FCIC–20–0004. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Director, Product Administration and Standards Division,

Risk Management Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 419205, Kansas City, MO 64133–6205.

All comments received, including those received by mail, will be posted without change and publicly available on <http://www.regulations.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Francie Tolle, telephone (816) 926–7829, email [francie.tolle@usda.gov](mailto:francie.tolle@usda.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

FCIC serves America’s agricultural producers through effective, market-based risk management tools to strengthen the economic stability of agricultural producers and rural communities. The Risk Management Agency (RMA) manages FCIC. FCIC is committed to increasing the availability and effectiveness of Federal crop insurance as a risk management tool. Approved Insurance Providers (AIP) sell and service Federal crop insurance policies in every state and in Puerto Rico through a public-private partnership. FCIC reinsures the AIPs who share the risks associated with catastrophic losses due to major weather events. FCIC’s vision is to secure the future of agriculture by providing world class risk management tools to rural America.

Federal crop insurance policies typically consist of the Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, the Special Provisions, the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions, if applicable, other applicable endorsements or options, the actuarial documents for the insured agricultural commodity, the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable, and the applicable regulations published in 7 CFR chapter IV.

FCIC amends the Common Crop Insurance Regulations by revising 7 CFR 457.140, Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions, to be effective for the 2021 and succeeding crop years. The intended effect of this action is to update existing policy provisions and definitions to better reflect current agricultural practices.

The changes to 7 CFR 457.140, Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions are as follows:

FCIC is revising the definition of “combining” to add the word “dry” before the word “peas” in both places because “dry peas” is defined in the policy.

FCIC is revising the name and definition of “contract seed peas” to “contract seed types” to allow FCIC to include specific other categories of dry peas to be included as a contract seed

type in the Special Provisions. Currently, the definition of “contract seed peas” only includes the category of Peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) in the definition. This change will allow FCIC to add other categories (for example, Lentils (*Lens culinaris* Medik.), Chickpeas (*Cicer arietinum* L.), and Fava or Faba beans, (*Vicia faba* L.)) in the future. FCIC is revising any reference to “contract seed peas” to “contract seed types” throughout the Dry Pea Crop Provisions. FCIC is making conforming changes to revise any reference to “contract seed peas” to “contract seed types” throughout the regulation.

FCIC is revising the definition of “dry peas” to include Fava or Faba beans and other types of dry peas insured by written agreement. The current definition of “dry peas” does not recognize Fava or Faba beans as insurable under the Dry Pea Crop Provisions. Currently, Fava or Faba beans are insured by written agreement under the Dry Bean Crop Provisions. However, Fava or Faba beans are a cool season crop, which more closely matches dry peas, whereas dry beans are a warm season crop. In addition, the cultural and agronomic practices to grow Fava or Faba beans are more similar to dry peas than dry beans. Therefore, adding Fava or Faba beans (*Vicia faba* L.) to the definition of “dry peas” will allow this type of bean to be insured under the Dry Pea Crop Provisions.

FCIC is adding a definition of “latest final planting date” to specify the final planting date for those counties that have only spring-planted acreage, only fall-planted acreage, or both spring-planted and fall-planted acreage. This change is consistent with other crop provisions that allow spring-planted and fall-planted acreage.

FCIC is revising the definition of “local market price” to clarify moisture content not associated with grading under the U.S. Standards will not be considered in establishing the local market price. This revision is necessary because FCIC is adding a moisture adjustment to gross production in section 13 of the Dry Pea Crop Provisions as described below. FCIC is also revising the definition to include “Beans (Chickpeas and Fava or Faba beans)” in the list of U.S. Standards. The definition currently includes factors not associated with grading under the U.S. Standards for Whole Dry Peas, Split Peas, and Lentils. However, the standards for chickpeas and Fava or Faba beans can be found in U.S. Standards for Beans. Therefore, “Beans (Chickpeas and Fava or Faba beans)”