

families. However, HUD can impose various requirements on the PHAs, which may then be able to require OI families to comply with requirements as a condition of their lease for the unit.

HUD seeks public comment on this determination, the implications of terminating such participation and, as specifically outlined in this notice, what procedural rights, if any, OI families remaining in their unit should be afforded.

## II. Questions for Public Comment

HUD is seeking public input on the following questions:

### 1. Repositioning

For PHAs planning or currently taking advantage of options to convert public housing units under repositioning using one of HUD's repositioning tools such as Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD), Demolition/Disposition (Section 18) and Streamlined Voluntary Conversion (Section 22), should special considerations regarding relocation apply to OI families permitted to remain in public housing units after the 2-year grace period (the two years after a PHA has first determined a family is over-income before the PHA must terminate the family's tenancy; for more information, see the proposed rule at 84 FR 48828) has ended?

For example, should OI families be afforded any of the tenant protections offered to income-eligible families during conversion? Further, are there any additional implications for the repositioning process that HUD should consider, specifically regarding the possibility of the PHA reducing the number of Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV) they are eligible for as a result of units being occupied by a non-HUD-assisted family for more than 24 months?

### 2. Rent and Reexamination & Community Service Activities or Self-Sufficiency Activities (CSSR)

What requirements, if any, in 24 CFR part 960 should apply to OI families that are permitted to remain in public housing units after the 2-year grace period has ended?

Should PHAs have the option to create a preference to allow OI families that have experienced a reduction in income to be immediately re-admitted to the public housing program if they are determined to be income eligible again or should they be considered applicants starting at the bottom of the waiting list?

With respect to CSSR, should HUD give discretion to PHAs to allow for

non-public housing leases to contain community service requirements?

### 3. Dwelling Leases, Procedures and Requirements

What requirements, if any, in 24 CFR part 966 should apply to OI families permitted to remain in public housing units after the 2-year grace period has ended?

Under HOTMA, the only required lease provision for OI families is to charge a rental amount equal to the greater of the fair market rent (FMR) or an alternative rent comprising any amounts from the Operating Fund and Capital Fund under section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 used for the unit. What role should HUD have, if any, specific to non-public housing lease requirements? For example, should HUD mandate minimum lease provisions such as those related to conduct and occupancy restrictions pertaining to drugs, drug-related criminal activity, or lifetime registration as a sex offender?

### 4. Grievance Procedures and Requirements

Should there be specific grievance or due process rights afforded to OI families permitted to remain in public housing units after the 2-year grace period has ended? At present, if such families are terminated from the public housing program, they would not be afforded the same rights as families that are public housing program participants that are over and above due process rights created by State and local law. What should be HUD's role, if any, in determining or mandating grievance and or due process rights for OI families? With respect to any grievance or due process rights, should discretion be given exclusively to PHAs and deference given to applicable state and local laws?

### 5. Additional Ramifications

What are the consequences to the families and PHAs if a PHA allows OI families to stay in public housing units while no longer participating in the public housing program? Does such a situation increase or decrease burdens on the families and PHAs? Are there implications for other rights or procedures that have not been discussed above?

## III. Justification for Public Comment Period

In accordance with HUD's regulations on rulemaking at 24 CFR part 10, it is HUD's policy that the public comment period for proposed rules should be 60 days. In the past, HUD has generally

provided for 60 days for public comment in the case of interim rules as well. However, HUD's policy does not require 60 days for public comment in the case of reopened public comment periods.

HUD solicited input on the implementation of over-income provisions multiple times, and this is a very narrow solicitation of additional comments. If HUD determines to adopt any suggestions that may be made in the public comments in the final rule, HUD would like to be able to do so as quickly as possible so that the final rule can be published in an expedient manner.

For these reasons, HUD has determined that in this case a 30-day public comment period is appropriate.

## IV. Solicitation of Comment Only on Over-Income Provisions

This solicitation of public comment is solely on the specific questions pertaining to the over-income provisions as provided in this supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking. This notice is not reopening public comment on any other issues related to HUD's September 17, 2019 proposed rule, and HUD will not review or consider public comments that address issues other than the specific questions in this document directed to the over-income provisions.

**Aaron Santa Anna,**

*Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations.*

[FR Doc. 2020-26197 Filed 12-3-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4210-67-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### 25 CFR Part 90

[212A2100DD/AAKC001030/  
AOA501010.999900]

RIN 1076-AF58

#### Election of Officers of the Osage Minerals Council

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) proposes to revise its regulations governing elections of the Osage Nation to update and limit the Secretary's role to the task of compiling a list of voters for Osage Minerals Council elections. These proposed changes would reaffirm the inherent sovereign rights of the Osage Tribe to determine its membership and form of government.

**DATES:** Please submit your comments by February 2, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by the number 1076-AF58, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal rulemaking portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Email:* [consultation@bia.gov](mailto:consultation@bia.gov). Include the number 1076-AF58 in the subject line of the message.

- *Mail or courier:* Elizabeth Appel, Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action, Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 4660, Washington, DC 20240.

We cannot ensure that comments received after the close of the comment period (see **DATES**) will be included in the docket for this rulemaking and considered. Comments sent to an address other than those listed above will not be included in the docket for this rulemaking.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Elizabeth Appel, Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action, telephone (202) 273-4680, [elizabeth.appel@bia.gov](mailto:elizabeth.appel@bia.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

I. Statutory Authority

II. Background

A. History of the Rule

B. Need for This Proposed Rulemaking

III. Overview of Proposed Rule

IV. Procedural Requirements

A. Regulatory Planning and Review (E.O. 12866, 13563, and 13771)

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

C. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

E. Takings (E.O. 12630)

F. Federalism (E.O. 13132)

G. Civil Justice Reform (E.O. 12988)

H. Paperwork Reduction Act

I. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

J. Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175)

K. Energy Effects (E.O. 13211)

L. Clarity of This Regulation

M. Public Availability of Comments

**I. Statutory Authority**

BIA is proposing this rule under the authority of the Act of June 28, 1906, Public Law 59-321, 34 Stat. 539, as amended by the Act of December 3, 2004, Public Law 108-431, 118 Stat. 2609.

**II. Background**

*A. History of the Rule*

The Department of the Interior provided testimony in support of the legislation proposed by the Osage Nation when the Nation sought to

exercise its inherent sovereign rights. Thereafter, the United States Congress reaffirmed in 2004 the Nation's rights to determine its membership and form of government. The following discussion sets forth a brief historical account of the relationship between the Osage Nation and the Federal government.

In 1906, Congress enacted the Osage Allotment Act, which is unique among Federal Indian laws in that it restricts the Osage Nation from defining its own membership rules, and prescribes a particular form of government, which the Nation could not change without seeking amendment or clarification of Federal law. In 2002, the 31st Osage Tribal Council, formed pursuant to the Osage Allotment Act, actively began seeking a legislative remedy to address the restrictions contained in the Osage Allotment Act.

On July 25, 2003, Congressman Frank Lucas (R-OK) introduced H.R. 2912, a bill reaffirming the rights of the Osage Nation to form its own membership rules and tribal government, provided that no rights to any shares in the mineral estate of the Nation's reservation are diminished. The bill also directs the Secretary of the Interior to assist the Nation in holding appropriate elections and referenda at the request of the Nation.

H.R. 2912 was referred to the Committee on Resources. On March 15, 2004, that Committee held a hearing on the bill in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Osage Nation officials, BIA representatives, and Osage people testified in favor of the bill. On May 5, 2004, the bill was favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent. See H. Rpt. 108-502. On June 1, 2004, the House of Representatives passed the bill and then sent it to the Senate, and it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On July 14, 2004, the Committee on Indian Affairs favorably reported H.R. 2912 to the Senate with a "do pass" recommendation. President Bush signed H.R. 2912 into law on December 3, 2004, and became Public Law 108-431, 118 Stat. 2609.

The Commission began conducting town hall meetings in April 2005. Meetings were conducted in all Osage communities and other geographic areas with large concentrations of Osages. This was followed by a written survey mailed to all Osages with a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CDIB) card. Input from the meetings and data obtained from the survey results were compiled to formulate key questions put forward to the Osage people for a vote in a referendum in November 2005.

The results from the referendum were used to draft an Osage Constitution, which was ratified on March 11, 2006, in a second referendum vote. The Osage Nation adopted a new constitutional form of government reorganized from a Tribal Council system into a tripartite system, which now includes an executive, legislative and judicial branch with a separation of powers between the three branches.

This was followed on June 5, 2006, by the election of a Principal Chief and Assistant Principal Chief, Osage Nation Congress, and Osage Minerals Council. At the request of the Nation, the BIA provided technical assistance in conducting the election in accordance with Public Law 108-431, 118 Stat. 2609. With the elections completed, all elected officials were sworn into their respective offices on July 3, 2006. Upon the swearing in of these elected officials, governmental authority passed from the Osage Tribal Council to the Osage Nation Constitutional Government. Thereafter, the Osage Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma became the Osage Nation.

In 2008, the BIA formally acknowledged the name change of the Tribe from the Osage Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma to the Osage Nation and published the change in the **Federal Register** in the list of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. (See, 73 FR 18553, April 4, 2008.) Further communication between the Nation and the BIA eventually resulted in an agreement to begin an informal negotiated rulemaking process. In February 2010, representatives from the Osage Nation, the BIA Osage Agency, the BIA Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office, the Tulsa Field Solicitor's Office, and the BIA Central Office convened to form a joint regulation negotiation team. The team completed new and revised regulations to cover 25 CFR parts 90, 91, 117, and 158. The June 2010 Election resulted in a change of administration of the Osage Nation, thereby, starting the process over again with a new vision from Osage Nation. The Osage Nation formed a new team in 2019 and they have reviewed and revised regulations to cover 25 CFR part 90. The team will continue working on parts 91, 117, and 158.

*B. The Need for This Proposed Rulemaking*

Both the BIA and the Osage Nation recognized the need to update Federal regulations related specifically to the Osage Nation so that the regulations align with the Osage Nation's new form of government and address outdated regulations. In doing so, the parties

agreed to participate in informal rulemaking. This consensus-oriented process conducted between the BIA and the Osage Nation afforded an opportunity to collaborate and identify a rulemaking strategy to address issues and concerns contained in the regulations specifically affecting the Osage. The proposed rulemaking will clarify the BIA's role to better meet its fiduciary trust responsibilities and carry out the policies established by Congress to strengthen tribal sovereignty on a government-to-government basis. This rulemaking will also provide the BIA with the tools to more effectively and consistently manage trust assets and better serve the Osage Nation and Osage people.

**III. Overview of Proposed Rule**

This rule governs BIA's role in providing information to the Osage Minerals Council Election Board for purposes of notice. The existing 25 CFR

part 90 is the authority for the release of otherwise potentially confidential information to the Osage Minerals Council Election Board. The alternative to these amendments would deprive the Osage Nation of the information it needs to accurately identify Osage voters. Amendments to this part focus on the BIA's procedures in compiling a complete annuitant list with addresses and headright interests to the Osage Minerals Council Election Board for purposes of identifying Osage voters.

This proposed rule would delete most provisions of part 90 in their entirety because of the enactment of the Public Law 108-431, 118 Stat. 2609, and subsequent adoption of the Constitution of the Osage Nation. Thus, the remaining purpose of this part is the authority for BIA to provide a list to the Osage Minerals Council Election Board of eligible headright interest owners in the manner requested by the Osage

Nation. The Department may not generally release this information but this part provides authority for the release solely to the Osage Minerals Council Election Board for purposes of conducting elections for the Osage Minerals Council. The Privacy Act does not prohibit disclosure of the headright interests of eligible Osage voters for this purpose. The Department may provide the list of eligible headright interest owners as a routine use under the Privacy Act.

In response to the Constitution of the Osage Nation, the BIA significantly reduced its role in the elections of the Osage Nation as of June 2006. The only remaining portion in part 90 describes the current role of the BIA in the Osage Minerals Council election process.

The following distribution table indicates where each of the current regulatory sections in 25 CFR part 90 is located in the proposed 25 CFR part 90.

Current 25 CFR §	Proposed 25 CFR §	Title	Description of change
N/A	90.100	What role does BIA play in the Osage Minerals Council elections?	Consolidated current §§ 90.21 and 90.35 into one new section.
90.1	N/A	General, Definitions	Deleted.
90.2	N/A	General, Statutory provisions	Deleted.
90.21	N/A	Eligibility, General	Revised and incorporated into the new § 90.100.
90.30	N/A	Elections, Nominating conventions and petitions	Deleted.
90.31	N/A	Elections, Applicability	Deleted.
90.32	N/A	Elections, Election Board	Deleted.
90.33	N/A	Elections, Watchers and challengers	Deleted.
90.34	N/A	None (Apparently omitted)	
90.35	N/A	Elections, List of voters	Revised and redesignated as § 90.100 (see first row).
90.36	N/A	Elections, Disputes on eligibility of voters	Deleted.
90.37	N/A	Elections, Election Notices	Deleted.
90.38	N/A	Elections, Opening and closing of poll	Deleted.
90.39	N/A	Elections, Voters to announce name and residence	Deleted.
90.40	N/A	Elections, Ballots	Deleted.
90.41	N/A	Elections, Absentee voting	Deleted.
90.42	N/A	Elections, Absentee ballots	Deleted.
90.43	N/A	Elections, Canvass of election returns	Deleted.
90.44	N/A	Elections, Statement of supervisor	Deleted.
90.46	N/A	Elections, Notification of election of tribal officers	Deleted.
90.47	N/A	Elections, Contesting elections	Deleted.
90.48	N/A	Elections, Notice of Contest	Deleted.
90.49	N/A	Elections, Expenses of elections	Deleted.

**IV. Procedural Requirements**

*A. Regulatory Planning and Review (E.O. 12866, 13563, and 13771)*

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this rule is not significant.

E.O. 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866 while calling for

improvements in the Nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. The E.O. directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based

on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements. This proposed rule is also part of the Department's commitment under the Executive Order to reduce the number and burden of regulations.

E.O. 13771 of January 30, 2017, directs Federal agencies to reduce the regulatory burden on regulated entities

and control regulatory costs. OIRA has determined that this rule is deregulatory because the updates will dramatically reduce the role of the Federal government in Osage Nation elections of officers.

#### *B. The Regulatory Flexibility Act*

The Department of the Interior certifies that this proposed rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*).

#### *C. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996*

This proposed rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. Because this proposed rule is exclusively confined to the Federal Government, Osage Indians, and the Osage Nation, this rule:

(a) Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

(b) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.

(c) Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

#### *D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995*

This proposed rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. The proposed rule does not have a monetarily significant or unique effect on State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector. A statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

#### *E. Takings (E.O. 12630)*

This proposed rule does not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630 because this proposed rule does not affect individual property rights protected by the Fifth Amendment or involve a compensable "taking." A takings implication assessment is not required.

#### *F. Federalism (E.O. 13132)*

Under the criteria in section 1 of Executive Order 13132, this proposed rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact

statement. A federalism summary impact statement is not required.

#### *G. Civil Justice Reform (E.O. 12988)*

This proposed rule complies with the requirements of Executive Order 12988. Specifically, this rule: (a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and (b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

#### *H. Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175)*

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian Tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian Tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and Tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this rule under the Department's consultation policy and under the criteria in Executive Order 13175 and have determined that it has substantial direct effects on one federally recognized Indian Tribe because the rule directly addresses the Osage Nation. The Department consulted with the Osage Nation on this proposed rule prior to its publication. This rulemaking is a result of a consensus-oriented process conducted between the Department of the Interior and the Osage Nation to identify a rulemaking strategy to address issues and concerns contained in the regulations related specifically to the Osage Nation, which no longer align with the Nation's form of government. The purpose of today's proposed rulemaking is to allow the Department of the Interior to better meet its fiduciary trust responsibilities and to carry out the policies established by Congress to strengthen Tribal sovereignty with regard to elections of Osage Nation officers.

#### **I. Paperwork Reduction Act**

This proposed rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) is not required. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

#### **J. National Environmental Policy Act**

This proposed rule does not constitute a major Federal action

significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required because this is an administrative and procedural regulation. (For further information see 43 CFR 46.210(i).) We have also determined that this proposed rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under NEPA.

#### **K. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)**

This proposed rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in Executive Order 13211. A Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

#### **L. Clarity of This Regulation**

We are required by Executive Orders 12866 (section 1(b)(12)), and 12988 (section 3(b)(1)(B)), and 13563 (section 1(a)), and by the Presidential Memorandum of June 1, 1998, to write all rules in plain language. This means that each proposed rule we publish must:

- (a) Be logically organized;
- (b) Use the active voice to address readers directly;
- (c) Use clear language rather than jargon;
- (d) Be divided into short sections and sentences; and,
- (e) Use lists and tables wherever possible.

If you feel that we have not met these requirements, send us comments by one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. To better help us revise the rule, your comments should be as specific as possible. For example, you should tell us the numbers of the sections or paragraphs that are unclearly written, which sections or sentences are too long, the sections where you believe lists or tables would be useful, etc.

#### **M. Public Availability of Comments**

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

#### **List of Subjects in 25 CFR Part 90**

Elections, Indians—tribal government.  
For the reasons given in the preamble, the Department of the Interior proposes

to amend Chapter 1 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations by revising part 90 to read as follows.

#### **PART 90—ELECTIONS OF OSAGE MINERALS COUNCIL**

Sec.

90.100 What role does BIA play in the Osage Minerals Council's elections?

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301; 25 U.S.C. 2, 9; Sec. 9, 34 Stat. 539; 118 Stat. 2609.

##### **§ 90.100 What role does BIA play in the Osage Minerals Council's elections?**

(a) The Superintendent of the Osage Agency must compile, at the request of the Chair of the Osage Minerals Council, a list of the voters of Osage descent who will be 18 years of age or over on the election day designated by the Osage Minerals Council and whose names appear on the quarterly annuity roll at the Osage Agency as of the last quarterly payment immediately preceding the date of the election. Such list must set forth only the name and last known address of each voter.

(b) For purposes of calculating votes, the Superintendent must furnish to the supervisor of the Osage Minerals Council Election Board a separate list containing the name and last known address of each eligible voter and including the voter's headright interest shown on the last quarterly annuity roll.

Tara Sweeney.

*Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2020-25999 Filed 12-3-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4337-15-P**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

##### **40 CFR Part 158**

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0124; FRL-10012-21]

RIN 2070-AJ49

##### **Notification of Submission to the Secretary of Agriculture; Pesticides; Proposal of Pesticide Product Performance Data Requirements for Products Claiming Efficacy Against Certain Invertebrate Pests**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notification of submission to the Secretary of Agriculture.

**SUMMARY:** This document notifies the public as required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) that the EPA Administrator has forwarded to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) a draft regulatory document concerning "Pesticide Product Performance Data Requirements for

Products Claiming Efficacy Against Certain Invertebrate Pests." The draft regulatory document is not available to the public until after it has been signed and made available by EPA.

**DATES:** See Unit I. under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

**ADDRESSES:** The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0124, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305-5805.

Please note that due to the public health emergency the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Reading Room was closed to public visitors on March 31, 2020. Our EPA/DC staff will continue to provide customer service via email, phone, and webform. For further information on EPA/DC services, docket contact information and the current status of the EPA/DC and Reading Room, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sara Kemme, Field and External Affairs Division (7506P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 347-8533; email address: [Kemme.Sara@epa.gov](mailto:Kemme.Sara@epa.gov).

##### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. What action is EPA taking?**

Section 25(a)(2)(A) of FIFRA requires the EPA Administrator to provide the Secretary of USDA with a copy of any draft proposed rule at least 60 days before signing it in proposed form for publication in the **Federal Register**. The draft proposed rule is not available to the public until after it has been signed by EPA. If the Secretary of USDA comments in writing regarding the draft proposed rule within 30 days after receiving it, the EPA Administrator shall include those comments and EPA's response to those comments with the proposed rule that publishes in the **Federal Register**. If the Secretary of USDA does not comment in writing within 30 days after receiving the draft proposed rule, the EPA Administrator may sign the proposed rule for publication in the **Federal Register** any time after the 30-day period.

##### **II. Do any statutory and Executive Order reviews apply to this notification?**

No. This document is merely a notification of submission to the Secretary of USDA. As such, none of the regulatory assessment requirements apply to this document.

##### **List of Subjects in Part 40 CFR Part 158**

Environmental protection, administrative practice and procedure, agricultural and non-agricultural, pesticides and pests, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: November 24, 2020.

**Alexandra Dapolito Dunn,**

*Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2020-26702 Filed 12-3-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

##### **Defense Acquisition Regulations System**

##### **48 CFR Parts 227 and 252**

[Docket DARS-2020-0033]

RIN 0750-AK84

##### **Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Small Business Innovation Research Program Data Rights (DFARS Case 2019-D043)**

**AGENCY:** Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Announcement of meeting; reopening of comment period.

**SUMMARY:** DoD is hosting a public meeting to engage in discussion and obtain views of experts and interested parties in Government and the private sector regarding implementation in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) of the data rights portions of the Small Business Innovation Research Program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program Policy Directives.

**DATES:** *Submission of Comments:* The comment period for the advance notice of proposed rulemaking published on August 31, 2020 (85 FR 53758), is reopened. Submit any comments on the advance notice of proposed rulemaking in writing to the address shown in **ADDRESSES** on or before January 31, 2021, to be considered in formation of the proposed rule.