

consumers in financial transactions, to the extent that the branch, agency, or commercial lending company engages in activities that are subject to such laws.”<sup>4</sup> The Board has authority to examine branches and agencies of foreign banks and commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks and to enforce the provisions of the IBA pursuant to sections 7 and 13 of the IBA.<sup>5</sup> The CFPB G is mandatory.

The unique identifier of MLOs must be made public and is not considered confidential. In addition, most of the information that MLOs submit in order to register with the NMLS will be publicly available. However, certain identifying data about individuals who act as MLOs may be treated as confidential pursuant to exemption 6 of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which protects from disclosure information that “would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.”<sup>6</sup>

With respect to the information collection requirements imposed on banking organizations, because banking organizations are required to retain their own records and make certain disclosures to customers, the FOIA would only be implicated if the Board’s examiners obtained a copy of these records as part of the examination or supervision of a financial institution. Records obtained in this manner may be exempt from disclosure under FOIA exemption 8, regarding examination-related materials.<sup>7</sup>

**Current actions:** On January 16, 2020, the Board published an initial notice in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 2742) requesting public comment for 60 days on the extension, without revision, of the CFPB G. The comment period for this notice expired on March 16, 2020.

The Board did not receive any comments.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 5, 2020.

**Michele Taylor Fennell,**

*Assistant Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 2020–09937 Filed 5–8–20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6210–01–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Administration for Children and Families**

**Proposed Information Collection Activity; Information Comparison With Insurance Data (OMB #0970–0342)**

**AGENCY:** Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, HHS.

**ACTION:** Request for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Administration for Children and Families’ (ACF) Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) is requesting a 3-year extension of the currently approved Information Comparison with Insurance Data (OMB #0970–0342; Expires 1/31/2021).

**DATES:** *Comments due within 60 days of publication.* In compliance with the requirements of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the proposed collection of information can be obtained and comments may be forwarded by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov*. Alternatively, copies can also be obtained by writing to the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research

and Evaluation (OPRE), 330 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20201, Attn: ACF Reports Clearance Officer. All requests, emailed or written, should be identified by the title of the information collection.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Description:** The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 amended Section 452 of the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary, through the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), to conduct comparisons of information concerning individuals owing past-due child support with information maintained by insurers (or their agents) concerning insurance claims, settlements, awards, and payments. The two options to participate in the Information Comparison with Insurance Data program are (1) insurers submit information concerning claims, settlements, awards, and payments to the federal OCSE. OCSE compares it to information pertaining to parents who owe past-due support. (2) OCSE will send a file containing information about parents who owe past-due support to the insurer, or their agent, to compare with their claims, settlements, awards, and payments. The insurer or their agent sends any resulting insurance data matches to OCSE. On a daily basis, OCSE sends the results of the insurance data match in an “Insurance Match Response Record” to child support agencies responsible for collecting past-due support. The child support agencies use the insurance data matches to collect past-due support from the insurance proceeds.

**Respondents:** Insurers or their agents, including the U.S. Department of Labor and state agencies administering workers’ compensation programs, and the Insurance Services Office.

**ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES**

Instrument	Total number of respondents annually	Total number of annual responses per respondent	Average annual burden hours per response	Total annual burden hours
Insurance Match File: Monthly Reporting Electronically .....	26	12	0.083	25.90
Insurance Match File: Weekly Reporting Electronically .....	9	52	0.083	38.84
Insurance Match File: Daily Reporting Electronically .....	2	251	0.083	41.67
Match File: Daily Reporting Manually .....	108	251	0.1	2,710.80

**Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:** 2,817.21.

**Comments:** The Department specifically requests comments on (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper

performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) the quality, utility,

and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) 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

<sup>4</sup> 12 U.S.C. 3106a(1).

<sup>5</sup> 12 U.S.C. 3105(c) and 3108(b).

<sup>6</sup> 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6).

<sup>7</sup> 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(8).

technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted within 60 days of this publication.

*Authority:* 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(9), which requires OCSE to operate the FPLS established by 42 U.S.C. 653(a)(1) and 42 U.S.C. 652(m), which authorizes OCSE, through the FPLS, to compare information concerning individuals owing past-due support with information maintained by insurers (or their agents) concerning insurance claims, settlements, awards, and payments, and to furnish information resulting from the data matches to the state child support agencies responsible for collecting child support from the individuals.

Mary B. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Health Resources and Services Administration

#### Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission to OMB for Review and Approval; Public Comment Request; Shortage Designation Management System

**AGENCY:** Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, HRSA submitted an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. Comments submitted during the first public review of this ICR will be provided to OMB. OMB will accept further comments from the public during the review and approval period. OMB may act on HRSA's ICR only after the 30 day comment period for this Notice has closed.

**DATES:** Comments on this ICR should be received no later than June 10, 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](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain). Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request a copy of the clearance requests submitted to OMB for review, email Lisa Wright-Solomon, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer at [paperwork@hrsa.gov](mailto:paperwork@hrsa.gov) or call (301) 443-1984.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the information request collection title for reference.

*Information Collection Request Title:* Shortage Designation Management System OMB No. 0906-0029—Revision.

*Abstract:* HRSA's Bureau of Health Workforce is committed to improving the health of the Nation's underserved communities and vulnerable populations by developing, implementing, evaluating, and refining programs that strengthen the nation's health workforce. The Department of Health and Human Services relies on two federal shortage designations to identify and dedicate resources to areas and populations in greatest need of providers: Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designations and Medically Underserved Area/Medically Underserved Population (MUA/P) designations. HPSA designations are geographic areas, population groups, and facilities that are experiencing a shortage of health professionals. The authorizing statute for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) created HPSAs to fulfill the statutory requirement that NHSC personnel be directed to areas of greatest need. To further differentiate areas of greatest need, HRSA calculates a score for each HPSA. There are three categories of HPSAs based on health discipline: Primary care, dental health, and mental health. Scores range from 1 to 25 for primary care and mental health and from 1 to 26 for dental, with higher scores indicating greater need. They are used to prioritize applications for NHSC Loan Repayment Program award funding, and determine service sites eligible to receive NHSC Scholarship and Students-to-Service participants.

MUA/P designations are geographic areas, or population groups within geographic areas, that are experiencing a shortage of primary care health care services based on the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU). MUAs are designated for the entire population of a particular geographic area. MUA/P designations are limited to particular subset of the population within a geographic area. Both designations were created to aid the federal government in identifying areas with healthcare workforce shortages.

As part of HRSA's cooperative agreement with the State Primary Care Offices (PCOs), the State PCOs conduct needs assessment in their states, determine what areas are eligible for designations, and submit designation applications for HRSA review via the Shortage Designation Management System (SDMS). Requests that come from other sources are referred to the PCOs for their review, concurrence, and submission via SDMS. In order to obtain a federal shortage designation for an area, population, or facility, PCOs must submit a shortage designation application through SDMS for review and approval by HRSA. Both the HPSA and MUA/P application request local, state, and national data on the population that is experiencing a shortage of health professionals and the number of health professionals relative to the population covered by the proposed designation. The information collected on the applications is used to determine which areas, populations, and facilities have qualifying shortages.

In addition, interested parties, including the Governor, the State Primary Care Association, state professional associations, etc. are notified of each designation request submitted via SDMS for their comments and recommendations.

HRSA reviews the HPSA applications submitted by the State PCOs, and—if they meet the designation eligibility criteria for the type of HPSA or MUA/P the application is for—designates the HPSA or MUA/P on behalf of the Secretary. HPSAs are statutorily required to be annually reviewed and revised as necessary after initial designation to reflect current data. HPSAs scores, therefore may and do change from time to time. Currently, MUA/Ps do not have a statutorily mandated review period.

The lists of designated HPSAs are published annually in the **Federal Register**. In addition, lists of HPSAs are updated on the HRSA website, <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area>, so that interested parties can access the information.

A 60-day notice published in the **Federal Register** on February 26, 2020, vol. 85, No. 38; pp. 11094–95. There was one public comment.

*Need and Proposed Use of the Information:* In 2014, SDMS was launched to facilitate the collection of information needed to designate HPSAs and MUA/Ps. The information obtained from the SDMS Application is used to determine which areas, populations, and facilities have critical shortages of health professionals per PCO application submission. The SDMS