

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 85, No. 130

Tuesday, July 7, 2020

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

5 CFR Parts 1605, 1650 and 1651

Correction of Administrative Errors; Required Minimum Distributions

AGENCY: Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB) is amending its regulations to make a non-substantive change to the constructed share price formula for a retired Lifecycle (L) Fund. The FRTIB uses a constructed share price to make error corrections involving a retired L Fund. In addition, due to a recent change in the Internal Revenue Code (Code), the FRTIB is amending its regulations to change the age by which TSP participants must begin receiving distributions from their TSP accounts from 70½ to 72.

DATES: Effective July 7, 2020. The change to the constructed share price formula is applicable June 30, 2020, without further action, unless adverse comment is received by August 6, 2020. If adverse comment is received, FRTIB will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**. As required by the Code, the change to the age by which TSP participants must begin receiving distributions from their accounts is effective for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who will reach age 70½ after that date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments using one of the following methods:

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

- **Mail:** Office of General Counsel, Attn: Megan G. Grumbine, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 77 K Street NE, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20002.

- **Facsimile:** Comments may be submitted by facsimile at (202) 942-1676.

Since March 23, 2020, the FRTIB has been operating under a mandatory telework status due to the coronavirus pandemic which has severely limited the ability to timely monitor mail and facsimiles. Therefore, we strongly encourage using the Federal Rulemaking Portal to submit comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Austen Townsend, (202) 864-8647.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FRTIB administers the TSP, which was established by the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA), Public Law 99-335, 100 Stat. 514. The TSP is a tax-deferred retirement savings plan for Federal civilian employees and members of the uniformed services. The TSP is similar to cash or deferred arrangements established for private-sector employees under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 401(k)).

Lifecycle Funds

In addition to its five core funds (the G, F, C, S, and I Funds) the TSP offers multiple L Funds, each of which is made up entirely of the five core funds in different, professionally determined, proportions based on a particular time horizon, or target retirement date. Each L fund is "retired" when it reaches its target date.

Currently, the TSP offers L Funds based on a 10-year asset allocation. A 10-year L Fund must, by design, be retired on December 31st of year in which it reaches its target date. For example, the L 2010 reached its target date in 2010 and was retired on December 31, 2010.

Beginning July 1, 2020, the TSP will instead offer L Funds based on a 5-year asset allocation to give TSP participants a more targeted window of time to match their intended retirement date with their asset allocation. As a result of the shift from 10-year to 5-year L Funds, L Funds beginning with the L 2020 fund will be retired on June 30th of the year in which they reach their respective retirement dates.

Correcting Errors Involving Retired L Funds

Once an L Fund is retired, TSP participants are no longer able to make contributions to that fund. However, the

FRTIB is sometimes required to calculate lost earnings (*i.e.*, breakage) on errors involving these retired L Funds. Breakage is the loss incurred (negative earnings) or the gain realized (positive earnings) on late and makeup contributions. Similarly, the FRTIB must sometimes process the removal of erroneous contributions (*i.e.*, a negative adjustment) previously made to a now-retired L Fund. The value of a negative adjustment equals the amount of the erroneous contributions plus earnings (positive or negative) on that amount.

Generally, the FRTIB uses the current share price of the applicable investment fund when calculating breakage or the value of a negative adjustment. Because a retired L Fund no longer exists, the FRTIB instead uses a constructed share price in order to calculate breakage or the value of negative adjustments on errors involving these funds.

The constructed share price for a retired L Fund is calculated using the final posted share price of that L Fund (*i.e.*, the share price posted on the date the L Fund was retired). When the constructed share price formula was created, all L Funds were based on a 10-year asset allocation. Therefore, rather than referring to the L Fund's final posted share price, the FRTIB's existing regulations provide that the constructed share price for a retired Lifecycle fund is calculated using the share price of the L Fund on December 31 of its retirement year.

To account for the fact that L Funds will no longer be retired on December 31st as a result of the shift from 10-year to 5-year L Funds, the FRTIB is updating its regulations to remove the references to December 31st in the constructed share price formula. Instead, consistent with the FRTIB's original intent, the regulations will simply refer to the final posted share price. The substance of the formula remains unchanged.

Required Minimum Distributions

On December 20, 2019, the President signed into law the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act (Division O pg. H.R. 1865-604), as part of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (Pub. L. 116-94). The SECURE Act amended the Code to change the age by which TSP participants must begin receiving distributions (referred to as required

minimum distributions (RMDs)) from their accounts from 70½ to 72.

The RMD rules under the Code, which apply to both separated TSP participants and TSP beneficiary participants,¹ set forth the date by which participants must receive RMDs (i.e., the required beginning date). Prior to the passage of the SECURE Act, the Code required separated TSP participants to receive RMDs beginning on April 1 of the year following the year in which the participant reached age 70½ and annually thereafter. TSP beneficiary participants were required to receive RMDs beginning on the later of the end of the year following the year in which the participant died, or the end of the year in which the participant would have reached age 70½. TSP participants who turned 70½ on or before December 31, 2019 remain subject to these pre-SECURE Act required beginning date rules.

Participants who had not reached age 70½ before January 1, 2020 are subject to the new required beginning date rules. Specifically, the Code, as amended by the SECURE Act, requires a separated TSP participant to receive RMDs beginning on April 1 of the year following the year in which he or she reaches age 72 and is separated from service and annually thereafter. TSP beneficiary participants must receive RMDs beginning on the later of the end of the year following the year in which the participant died, or the end of the year in which the participant would have reached age 72.

The FRTIB is updating its regulations by removing the references to age 70½ in the definition of “required beginning date.” The updated regulations will instead define this term by incorporating by reference the Code’s definition of required beginning date. This ensures that FRTIB regulations regarding RMDs will always be consistent with the Code’s requirements so that future amendments on short notice may be avoided.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation will affect Federal employees and members of the uniformed services who participate in the Thrift Savings Plan, which is a Federal defined contribution retirement

¹ A beneficiary participant is a spouse beneficiary of a deceased TSP participant who has a TSP beneficiary participant account established in his or her name. In the case of a beneficiary participant, the age of the deceased participant is used when determining the date by which RMDs must commence.

savings plan created under the Federal Employees’ Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA), Public Law 99–335, 100 Stat. 514, and which is administered by the Agency.

Paperwork Reduction Act

I certify that this regulation does not require additional reporting under the criteria of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

Pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 602, 632, 653, 1501–1571, the effects of this regulation on state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector have been assessed. This regulation will not compel the expenditure in any one year of \$100 million or more by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. Therefore, a statement under section 1532 is not required.

Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 810(a)(1)(A), the Agency submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States before publication of this rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a major rule as defined at 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects

5 CFR Part 1605

Claims, Government employees, Pensions, Retirement.

5 CFR Part 1650

Alimony, Claims, Government employees, Pensions, Retirement

5 CFR Part 1651

Claims, Government employees, Pensions, Retirement.

Ravindra Deo,

Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the FRTIB amends 5 CFR chapter VI as follows:

PART 1605—CORRECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE ERRORS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 1605 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8351, 8432a, 8432d, 8474(b)(5) and (c)(1). Subpart B also issued under section 1043(b) of Public Law 104–106, 110 Stat. 186 and section 7202(m)(2) of Public Law 101–508, 104 Stat. 1388.

■ 2. Amend § 1605.2 by revising paragraph (b)(1)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 1605.2 Calculating, posting, and charging breakage on late contributions and loan payments.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) Determine the dollar value on the posting date of the number of shares the participant would have received had the contributions or loan payments been made on time. If the contributions or loan payments would have been invested in a Lifecycle fund that is retired on the posting date, the constructed share price shall equal the final posted share price of the retired Lifecycle fund, multiplied by the current L Income Fund share price, divided by the L Income Fund share price on the same date that the retired Lifecycle fund posted its final share price. The dollar value shall be the number of shares the participant would have received had the contributions or loan payments been made on time multiplied by the constructed share price.

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■ 3. Amend § 1605.12 by revising paragraph (c)(2)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 1605.12 Removal of erroneous contributions.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) Multiply the price per share on the date the adjustment is posted by the number of shares calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. If the contribution was erroneously contributed to a Lifecycle fund that is retired on the date the adjustment is posted, the price per share shall equal the final posted share price of the retired Lifecycle fund, multiplied by the current L Income Fund share price, divided by the L Income Fund share price on the same date that the retired Lifecycle fund posted its final share price.

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PART 1650—METHODS OF WITHDRAWING FUNDS FROM THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN

■ 4. The authority citation for Part 1650 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8351, 8432d, 8434, 8435, 8474(b)(5) and 8474(c)(1).

■ 5. Amend § 1650.1(b) by revising the definition for “Required beginning date” to read as follows:

§ 1650.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Required beginning date means the required beginning date as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(9) and the regulations and guidance promulgated thereunder.

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PART 1651—DEATH BENEFITS

■ 6. The authority citation for Part 1651 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8424(d), 8432d, 8432(j), 8433(e), 8435(c)(2), 8474(b)(5) and 8474(c)(1).

■ 7. Amend § 1651.1(b) by revising the definition for “Required beginning date” to read as follows:

§ 1651.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Required beginning date means the required beginning date as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(9) and the regulations and guidance promulgated thereunder.

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[FR Doc. 2020–13683 Filed 7–2–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6760–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Agricultural Marketing Service****7 CFR Parts 201 and 202**

[Doc. No. AMS–ST–19–0039]

RIN 0581–AD91

Revisions to the Federal Seed Act Regulations

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises the regulations that implement the Federal Seed Act (FSA). Revisions are made to seed labeling, testing, and certification requirements. The revisions add certain seed species to the lists of covered kinds of seed and update the lists to reflect current scientific nomenclature; update regulations related to seed quality, germination and purity standards, and acceptable seed testing methods; and update seed certification and recertification requirements, including new eligibility standards and the recognition of current breeding techniques. This rule aligns FSA regulations with current industry practices, harmonizes FSA testing methods with industry standards, and

clarifies confusing or contradictory language in the existing regulations. The revisions are expected to reduce trade burden associated with interstate seed commerce and encourage compliance with State and Federal laws.

DATES: Effective August 6, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ernest Allen, Director, Seed Regulatory and Testing Division, Science and Technology Program, AMS, USDA; 801 Summit Crossing Place, Suite C, Gastonia, NC 28054, USA; telephone: 704–810–8884; email *Ernest.Allen@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FSA (7 U.S.C. 1551–1611) regulates interstate commerce of planting seeds for agricultural and gardening purposes. The FSA requires seeds to meet certain germination rate, purity, and certification standards. Under the FSA, seeds must be truthfully labeled with specific quality information. As well, the FSA requires all persons shipping agricultural seed in interstate commerce to maintain records of seed variety, origin, treatment, germination, and purity. Regulations established under the FSA (7 CFR part 201) (regulations) implement the requirements of the FSA and are administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS).

From time to time, AMS finds it necessary to update the regulations to reflect current industry standards and practices and to remove obsolete references. AMS last updated the regulations in 2011 (76 FR 31790). AMS met with representatives of major seed industry stakeholder organizations in February 2019 to discuss possible revisions to make the regulations more reflective of current industry practices and updated testing methods. Based on stakeholder input, the Seed Regulatory and Testing Division of AMS’s Science and Technology Program initiated this action to update the regulations.

AMS published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2020 (85 FR 4603), describing proposed revisions and updates to the regulations. The proposed rule provided a 60-day public comment period ending March 27, 2020. Seven comments were submitted. After considering the comments, AMS revised some of the proposals based on those comments. The comments and AMS’s responses are discussed in detail in the Comments section later in this document.

This final rule updates the lists of seed kinds which are covered by the regulations and revises the names of several agricultural and vegetable seeds to provide updated scientific nomenclature. This rule further adds or

revises the definitions of other terms used in the regulations to provide greater clarity for regulated entities. Other revisions in this rule update the seed labeling, testing, and certification requirements to reflect revised terminology, as well as the evolution of industry practices. Finally, this rule makes several revisions of an administrative nature to correct misspellings and other errors in the regulations. Specific revisions are described below.

Revisions*Nomenclature*

The regulations specify the kinds of agricultural and vegetable seed that are subject to regulation. This rule revises the list of agricultural seed covered by the regulation in § 201.2(h) by adding *camelina*, *radish*, and *teff* to the list. The revisions add *radish* to the list of seed kinds for which the variety is required on the label in § 201.10(a); add *camelina*, *radish*, and *teff* to the list of seed kinds for which sample weights are specified in Table 1 to § 201.46(d)(2)(iii); add *camelina*, *radish*, and *teff* to the list of seed kinds for which germination requirements are specified in Table 2 to § 201.58(c)(3); add *teff* to the list of seed kinds for which purity percentage tolerances are increased in § 201.60(a)(1); and add *camelina*, *chickpea*, *hemp*, *radish*, and *sun hemp* to the list of seed kinds for which standards related to certification are specified in Table 5 to § 201.76.

To assure clear market communication about seeds, the regulations use the Latin scientific names assigned to plants in the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*¹ and recognized throughout the world. Occasionally, the International Union of Biological Science’s International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants revises those scientific names. This rule further revises § 201.2(h) by updating the scientific names for 15 agricultural seed kinds already on the list (*big bluestem*, *mountain brome*, *buffalograss*, *crambe*, *galletagrass*, *guineagrass*, *forage Kochia*, *browntop millet*, *pearl millet*, *napiagrass*, *green needlegrass*, *green panicgrass*, *bird rape*, *turnip rape*, and *smilo*), and by adding another common name for *sun crotalaria*, one of the kinds already on the list. The rule also updates the scientific name for *tomato*, which is on

¹ The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP or Cultivated Plant Code), published by the International Society for Horticultural Science. The ICNCP was most recently updated in 2016.