

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

The public portions of 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(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. 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 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 October 13, 2022.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Mongkha Pavlick, Group Vice President, Formation + Transactions) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *Carol K. Lawson and William J. Lawson, both of Spokane, Washington*; to acquire additional voting shares of RiverBank Holding Company, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of RiverBank, both of Spokane, Washington.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Margaret McCloskey Shanks,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2022-20976 Filed 9-27-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice—MA—2022—04; Docket No. 2022—0002; Sequence No. 7]

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); Marking, Redacting, and Segregating Information When Reporting Travel Data

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 23-02, marking, redacting, and segregating information when reporting travel data.

SUMMARY: GSA Bulletin FTR 23-02 clarifies the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requirement of Federal agencies to reasonably segregate (*i.e.*, withhold) and release (*i.e.*, disclose) only non-exempt information when reporting on the use of first class and business class transportation accommodations. Further, this bulletin advises that GSA posts first class and business class data reported to it to GSA's FOIA electronic reading room. Therefore, agencies along with their legal counsel must review their data for proper release determinations prior to reporting required data to GSA so as to ensure that protected information is not posted publicly.

DATES: *Applicable:* September 28, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Mr. LaMan Dantzler, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Asset and Transportation Management, at travelpolicy@gsa.gov. Please cite Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 23-02.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: FTR §§ 300-70.100 through 103 establish the requirements for agencies to report annually on the use of first class and business class transportation by Government travelers on official business. FTR § 300-70.103 specifies that agencies are required to submit protected data in the aggregate (*i.e.*, compiled). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2), GSA makes Government travel reports publicly available on its FOIA electronic reading room, which is accessible online at <https://www.gsa.gov/reference/freedom-of-information-act-foia/electronic-reading-room>.

GSA Bulletin FTR 23-02 can be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.gsa.gov/ftrbulletins>.

Krystal J. Brumfield,

Associate Administrator, Office of Government-wide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2022-20971 Filed 9-27-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-14-P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice—MA—2022—10; Docket No. 2022—0002; Sequence No. 22]

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA); Database Cost Reporting

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of FMR Bulletin 2022-F1, database cost reporting.

SUMMARY: FMR Bulletin 2022-F1. This bulletin clarifies, highlights, and reminds agencies of the importance of accurately reporting the cost of federal advisory committees to Congress and the public. It also adds the requirement to include financial reporting instructions in agency administrative procedures. This requirement will result in greater assurance that data reported in the FACA database is consistent with agencies' actual costs, and Congress will have greater assurance that it can rely on these data to inform decisions about funding for FACA committees.

DATES: *Applicable:* September 28, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Ms. Lorelei Kowalski, Director of the Committee Management Secretariat, Office of Government-wide Policy by email at Lorelei.kowalski@gsa.gov. Please cite Notice of FMR Bulletin 2022-F1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, requires that:

- Each agency keep records of advisory committee funds that can be audited by the Comptroller General (§ 12(a))
- Congress and the public to be kept informed with respect to the cost of advisory committees (§ 2(b)(5))
- The GSA Administrator institute an annual comprehensive review (ACR) of the activities and responsibilities of advisory committees (§ 7(b))
- Each agency head must establish uniform administrative guidelines and management controls for the advisory committees established by that agency (§ 8(a))

During a recent evaluation of 11 selected committees covered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) that serve the Departments of Commerce, Health and Human Services, and the Treasury, the Government Accountability Office determined that approximately 29 percent of selected committees' cost data reported in the GSA FACA database were inconsistent