

supervisory determination(s) within 45 days after the date the SARC meets to consider the appeal, which meeting will be held within 90 days after either the date of the filing of the appeal or the date that the Division Director refers the appeal to the SARC.

8. Other Communications

Materials considered by the SARC will be shared with both parties to the appeal, subject to applicable legal limitations on disclosure, on a timely basis. The Ombudsman will verify that both parties have received all materials considered by the SARC.

H. Publication of Decisions

Decisions of the SARC will be published as soon as practicable, and the published decisions will be redacted to avoid disclosure of the name of the appealing institution and any information exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act and the FDIC's document disclosure regulations found in 12 CFR part 309. In cases in which redaction is deemed insufficient to prevent improper disclosure, published decisions may be presented in summary form. Published SARC decisions may be cited as precedent in appeals to the SARC. Annual reports on the SARC's decisions and Division Directors' decisions with respect to institutions' requests for review of material supervisory determinations also will be published.

I. Appeal Guidelines Generally

Appeals to the SARC will be governed by these Guidelines. The SARC, with the concurrence of the Legal Division, will retain discretion to waive any provision of the Guidelines for good cause. Supplemental rules governing the SARC's operations may be adopted.

Institutions may request extensions of the time period for submitting appeals under these Guidelines from either the appropriate Division Director or the SARC Chairperson, as appropriate. If a filing under these Guidelines is due on a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, the filing may be made on the next business day.

Institutions may request a stay of a supervisory action or determination from the Division Director while an appeal of that determination is pending. The request must be in writing and include the reason(s) for the stay. The Division Director has discretion to grant a stay and will generally decide whether to grant a stay within 21 days of receiving the institution's request, providing the institution with the reason(s) for his or her decision in writing. A stay may be granted subject

to conditions, including time limitations, where appropriate.

J. Coordination With State Regulatory Authorities

In the event that a material supervisory determination subject to a request for review is the joint product of the FDIC and a State regulatory authority, the Director, DCP, the Director, RMS, or the Director, CISR, as appropriate, will promptly notify the appropriate State regulatory authority of the request, provide the regulatory authority with a copy of the institution's request for review and any other related materials, and solicit the regulatory authority's views regarding the merits of the request before making a determination. In the event that an appeal is subsequently filed with the SARC, the SARC will notify the institution and the State regulatory authority of its decision. Once the SARC has issued its determination, any other issues that may remain between the institution and the State regulatory authority will be left to those parties to resolve.

K. Effect on Supervisory or Enforcement Actions

The use of the procedures set forth in these Guidelines by any institution will not affect, delay, or impede any formal or informal supervisory or enforcement action in progress during the appeal or affect the FDIC's authority to take any supervisory or enforcement action against that institution.

L. Effect on Applications or Requests for Approval

Any application or request for approval made to the FDIC by an institution that has appealed a material supervisory determination that relates to, or could affect the approval of, the application or request will not be considered until a final decision concerning the appeal is made unless otherwise requested by the institution.

M. Prohibition on Examiner Retaliation

The FDIC has an experienced examination workforce and is proud of its professionalism and dedication. FDIC policy prohibits any retaliation, abuse, or retribution by an agency examiner or any FDIC personnel against an institution. Such behavior against an institution that appeals a material supervisory determination constitutes unprofessional conduct and will subject the examiner or other personnel to appropriate disciplinary or remedial action. In light of this important principle, the Ombudsman will monitor the supervision process following an

institution's submission of an appeal under these Guidelines. The Ombudsman will report to the Board on these matters periodically.

Institutions that believe they have been retaliated against are encouraged to contact the Regional Director for the appropriate FDIC region. Any institution that believes or has any evidence that it has been subject to retaliation may file a complaint with the Director, Office of the Ombudsman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 3501 Fairfax Drive, Suite E-2022, Arlington, VA, 22226, explaining the circumstances and the basis for such belief or evidence and requesting that the complaint be investigated and appropriate disciplinary or remedial action taken. The Office of the Ombudsman will work with the appropriate Division Director to resolve the allegation of retaliation.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on December 13, 2022.

James P. Sheesley,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-27351 Filed 12-15-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

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 December 30, 2022.

A. *Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago* (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414:

1. *Jessica White, Sue Ellen White, and Masakazu Miyagi, all of Covington, Indiana; and Thomas Benjamin Loda, Olomouc, Czech Republic;* to join the White Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Piper Holdings, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of The Fountain Trust Company, both of Covington, Indiana.

In addition, the *Kip White Irrevocable Trust For Stock of Piper Holdings, Inc., Kipling Campbell White and Lucas White, as co-trustees, all of Covington, Indiana;* to join the White Family Control Group, to acquire voting shares of Piper Holdings, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of The Fountain Trust Company.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Deputy Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2022–27249 Filed 12–15–22; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP–1794]

Regulation Q; Regulatory Capital Rules: Risk-Based Capital Surcharges for Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Board is providing notice of the 2022 aggregate global indicator

amounts, as required under the Board’s rule regarding risk-based capital surcharges for global systemically important bank holding companies (GSIB surcharge rule).

DATES: The 2022 aggregate global indicator amounts are effective December 16, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Juan Climent, Assistant Director (202) 872–7526, Brian Chernoff, Manager (202) 452–2952, Christopher Appel, Lead Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 973–6862, Naima Jefferson, Lead Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 912–4613, or Alexander Jiron, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst I, (202) 450–7350, Division of Supervision and Regulation; or Mark Buresh, Special Counsel, (202) 452–5270, or Jonah Kind, Senior Counsel, (202) 452–2045, Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551. For the hearing impaired and users of Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) and TTY–TRS, please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Board’s GSIB surcharge rule establishes a methodology to identify global systemically important bank holding companies in the United States (GSIBs) based on indicators that are correlated with systemic importance.¹ Under the GSIB surcharge rule, a firm must calculate its GSIB score using a specific formula (Method 1). Method 1 uses five equally weighted categories that are correlated with systemic importance—size, interconnectedness, cross-jurisdictional activity, substitutability, and complexity—and subdivided into twelve systemic indicators.

A firm divides its own measure of each systemic indicator by an aggregate global indicator amount. A firm’s

Method 1 score is the sum of its weighted systemic indicator scores expressed in basis points. A firm that calculates a Method 1 score of 130 basis points or more is identified as a GSIB under the GSIB surcharge rule. The GSIB surcharge for a firm is the higher of the GSIB surcharge determined under Method 1 and a second method, Method 2, which is calculated based on measures of size, interconnectedness, cross-jurisdictional activity, complexity, and the firm’s reliance on short-term wholesale funding.²

The aggregate global indicator amounts used in the score calculation under Method 1 are based on data collected by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The BCBS amounts are determined based on the sum of the systemic indicator amounts as reported by the 75 largest U.S. and foreign banking organizations as measured by the BCBS, and any other banking organization that the BCBS includes in its sample total for that year. The BCBS publicly releases these amounts, denominated in euros, each year.³ Pursuant to the GSIB surcharge rule, the Board publishes the aggregate global indicator amounts each year as denominated in U.S. dollars using the euro-dollar exchange rate provided by the BCBS.⁴ Specifically, to determine the 2022 aggregate global indicator amounts, the Board uses the year-end 2021 euro-denominated indicator amounts published by the BCBS and multiplies each of the euro-denominated indicator amounts by 1.1326, the euro to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on December 31, 2021.⁵

The aggregate global indicator amounts expressed in U.S. dollars for purposes of the 2022 Method 1 score calculation under § 217.404(b)(1)(i)(B) of the GSIB surcharge rule are:

AGGREGATE GLOBAL INDICATOR AMOUNTS IN U.S. DOLLARS (USD) FOR 2022

Category	Systemic indicator	Aggregate global indicator amount (in USD)
Size	Total exposures	111,533,327,831,520
Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	10,678,025,771,171
	Intra-financial system liabilities	11,153,556,096,294
	Securities outstanding	17,488,749,541,061
Substitutability	Payments activity	3,169,043,506,242,536
	Assets under custody	236,228,379,798,411
	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	9,890,925,779,988

¹ See 12 CFR 217.402, 217.404.

² Method 2 uses similar inputs to those used in Method 1, but replaces the substitutability category with a measure of a firm’s use of short-term wholesale funding. In addition, Method 2 is calibrated differently from Method 1.

³ The data used by the Board are available on the BCBS website at <https://www.bis.org/bcbs/gsis/denominators.htm>.

⁴ 12 CFR 217.404(b)(1)(i)(B); see also 80 FR 49082, 49086–87 (August 14, 2015). In addition, the Board maintains the GSIB Framework Denominators on its

website, available at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/bankinforeg/basel/denominators.htm>.

⁵ Foreign exchange rates provided by the BCBS. Available at https://www.bis.org/bcbs/gsis/denominators/gsis_framework_denominators_end21_exercise.xlsx.