

financial institutions in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016–13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* and its subsequent amendments (collectively, ASC Topic 326) in determining the allowance for credit losses (ACL). Additional supervisory guidance for the financial institution’s estimate of the ACL and for examiners’ responsibilities to evaluate these estimates is presented in the *Interagency Policy Statement on Allowances for Credit Losses (Revised April 2023)*. Additional information related to identifying and disclosing modifications for regulatory reporting under ASC Topic 326 is located in the FFIEC Call Report and NCUA 5300 Call Report instructions.

In accordance with ASC Topic 326, expected credit losses on restructured or modified loans are estimated under the same CECL methodology as all other loans in the portfolio. Loans, including loans modified in a restructuring, should be evaluated on a collective basis unless they do not share similar risk characteristics with other loans. Changes in credit risk, borrower circumstances, recognition of charge-offs, or cash collections that have been fully applied to principal, often require reevaluation to determine if the modified loan should be included in a different pool of assets with similar risks for measuring expected credit losses.

Although ASC Topic 326 allows a financial institution to use any appropriate loss estimation method to estimate the ACL, there are some circumstances when specific measurement methods are required. If a financial asset is collateral dependent,³⁷ the ACL is estimated using the fair value of the collateral. For a collateral-dependent loan, regulatory reporting requires that if the amortized cost of the loan exceeds the fair value³⁸ of the collateral (less costs to sell if the costs are expected to reduce the cash flows available to repay or otherwise satisfy the loan, as applicable), this excess is included in the amount of expected credit losses when estimating the ACL. However, some or all of this difference may represent a loss for classification purposes that should be charged off against the ACL in a timely manner.

Financial institutions also should consider the need to recognize an allowance for expected credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures, such as loan commitments,

³⁷ The repayment of a collateral-dependent loan is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty based on the entity’s assessment as of the reporting date. Refer to the glossary entry in the FFIEC Call Report instructions for “Allowance for Credit Losses—Collateral-Dependent Financial Assets.”

³⁸ The fair value of collateral should be measured in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*. For allowance measurement purposes, the fair value of collateral should reflect the current condition of the property, not the potential value of the collateral at some future date.

in other liabilities consistent with ASC Topic 326.

Michael J. Hsu,
Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Ann E. Misback,
Secretary of the Board Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on May 31, 2023.

James P. Sheesley,
Assistant Executive Secretary.

By order of the Board of the National Credit Union Administration.

Dated at Alexandria, VA, this 26th of June 2023.

Melane Conyers-Ausbrooks,
Secretary of the Board, National Credit Union Administration.

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BILLING CODE 4810–33–P; 6714–01–P; 7535–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

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 the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

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 August 7, 2023.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Karen Smith, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl St., Dallas, Texas 75201–2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:

1. *Patrons Holdings, Inc., Dallas, Texas*; to become a bank holding company by acquiring Eden Financial Corporation, San Angelo, Texas, and thereby indirectly acquiring Texas Financial Bank, Eden, Texas, and Amistad Bank, Del Rio, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Margaret McCloskey Shanks,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Updated OGE Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board

AGENCY: Office of Government Ethics (OGE).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the appointment of a member to the OGE Senior Executive Service (SES) Performance Review Board.

DATES: The notification in this document is effective July 6, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shelley K. Finlayson, Chief of Staff and Program Counsel, Office of Government Ethics, Suite 500, 1201 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005–3917; Telephone: 202–482–9300; TTY: 800–877–8339; FAX: 202–482–9237.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The rule at 5 U.S.C. 4314(c) requires each agency to establish, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management at 5 CFR part 430, subpart C, and § 430.310 thereof in particular, one or more Senior Executive Service performance review boards. As a small executive branch agency, OGE has just one board. In order to ensure an adequate level of staffing and to avoid a constant series of recusals, the designated members of OGE’s SES Performance Review Board are being drawn, as in the past, in large measure from the ranks of other executive branch agencies. The board shall review and evaluate the initial appraisal of each OGE senior executive’s performance by his or her supervisor, along with any recommendations in each instance to the appointing authority relative to the performance of the senior executive.