

of total assets.¹⁸ The capital rule of the OCC and the FDIC includes a requirement that savings associations maintain a tangible capital ratio of 1.5 percent.¹⁹ This statutory requirement does not apply to banks and, thus, there is no comparable regulatory provision for banks. The distinction is of little practical consequence, however, because under the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework, all institutions are considered critically undercapitalized if their tangible equity falls below 2 percent of total assets.²⁰ Generally speaking, the appropriate federal banking agency must appoint a receiver within 90 days after an institution becomes critically undercapitalized.²¹

Enhanced Supplementary Leverage Ratio

The agencies adopted enhanced supplementary leverage ratio standards that took effect beginning on January 1, 2018.²² These standards require certain BHCs to exceed a 5 percent supplementary leverage ratio to avoid limitations on distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments and also require the subsidiary institutions of these BHCs to meet a 6 percent supplementary leverage ratio to be considered “well capitalized” under the PCA framework.²³ The rule text establishing the scope of application for the enhanced supplementary leverage ratio differs among the agencies. The Board and the FDIC apply the enhanced supplementary leverage ratio standards for institutions based on parent BHCs being identified as global systemically important BHCs as defined in 12 CFR 217.2.²⁴ The OCC applies enhanced supplementary leverage ratio standards to the institution subsidiaries under their supervisory jurisdiction of a top-tier BHC that has more than \$700 billion

in total assets or more than \$10 trillion in assets under custody.²⁵

Michael J. Hsu,

Acting Comptroller of the Currency, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Dated at Washington, DC, on October 10, 2023.

James P. Sheesley,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

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BILLING CODE 6210–01–P; 6714–01–P; 4810–33–P

FINANCIAL STABILITY OVERSIGHT COUNCIL

Agency Information Collection Activities; Continuing Collections; Comment Request; Designation of Financial Market Utilities

AGENCY: Financial Stability Oversight Council.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Financial Stability Oversight Council (the “Council”), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites members of the public and affected agencies to comment on the continuing information collections listed below, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The Council is soliciting comments concerning its collection of information related to its authority to designate financial market utilities as systemically important. Section 804 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) provides the Council the authority to designate a financial market utility (“FMU”) that the Council determines is or is likely to become systemically important because the failure of or a disruption to the functioning of the FMU could create, or increase, the risk of significant liquidity or credit problems spreading among financial institutions or markets and thereby threaten the stability of the United States financial system.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before February 20, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposed collection according to the instructions below. All submissions must refer to the document title and docket number FSOC–2023–0003.

Electronic submission of comments. Interested persons may submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Electronic submission of comments allows the commenter maximum time to prepare and submit a comment, ensures timely receipt, and enables the Council to make them available to the public. Comments submitted electronically through the <http://www.regulations.gov> website can be viewed by other commenters and interested members of the public. Commenters should follow the instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

Mail. Send comments to Financial Stability Oversight Council, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20220.

Public inspection of comments. All properly submitted comments will be available for inspection and downloading at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Additional instructions. In general, comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and are available to the public. Do not submit any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samantha MacInnis, Director of Operations, Financial Stability Oversight Council, U.S. Treasury Department, (202) 622–2354, Samantha.MacInnis@treasury.gov; Mark Schlegel, Senior Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, (202) 622–1027, Mark.Schlegel@treasury.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Designation of Financial Market Utilities.

OMB Control Number: 1505–0239.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Description: On July 27, 2011, the Council published in the **Federal Register** a final rule (12 CFR part 1320) that describes the criteria that will inform the Council’s designation of FMUs as systemically important under the Dodd-Frank Act and the processes and procedures established under the Dodd-Frank Act for any such designation. On July 18, 2012, the Council designated eight FMUs as systemically important under title VIII of the Dodd-Frank Act.

The collection of information under 12 CFR 1320.11 affords FMUs that are under consideration for designation, or rescission of designation, an

¹⁸ 12 U.S.C. 1464(t)(1)(A)(ii) and (t)(2)(B).

¹⁹ 12 CFR 3.10(a)(6) (OCC); 12 CFR 324.10(a)(1)(vi) (FDIC). The Board’s regulatory capital framework does not apply to savings associations and, therefore, does not include this requirement.

²⁰ See 12 U.S.C. 1831o(c)(3); see also 12 CFR 6.4 (OCC); 12 CFR 208.45 (Board); 12 CFR 324.403 (FDIC).

²¹ 12 U.S.C. 1831o(h)(3)(A).

²² See 79 FR 24,528 (May 1, 2014).

²³ 12 CFR 6.4(b)(1)(i)(D)(2) (OCC); 12 CFR 208.43(b)(1)(i)(D)(2) (Board); 12 CFR 324.403(b)(1)(ii) (FDIC).

²⁴ 12 CFR 208.43(b)(1)(i)(D)(2) (Board); 12 CFR 324.403(b)(1)(ii) (FDIC).

²⁵ 12 CFR 6.4(b)(1)(i)(D)(2) (OCC).

opportunity to submit written materials to the Council in support of, or in opposition to, designation or rescission of designation. The collection of information under 12 CFR 1320.12 affords FMUs an opportunity to contest a proposed determination of the Council by requesting a hearing and submitting written materials (or, at the sole discretion of the Council, oral testimony and oral argument). The collection of information in 12 CFR 1320.14 affords FMUs an opportunity to contest the Council's waiver or modification of the notice, hearing, or other requirements contained in 12 CFR 1320.11 and 1320.12 by requesting a hearing and submitting written materials (or, at the sole discretion of the Council, oral testimony and oral argument). The information collected from FMUs under 12 CFR 1320.20 will be used by the Council to determine whether to designate an additional FMU or to rescind the designation of a designated FMU.

Form: None.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit and not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents:

9.¹

Frequency of Response: On Occasion.

Estimated Total Number of Annual Responses: 11.²

Estimated Time per Response: 50 hours, 20 hours, 10 hours, 10 hours.³

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 440.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (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 technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Authority: Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

Dated: December 19, 2023.

Samantha MacInnis,

Director of Operations, Financial Stability Oversight Council.

[FR Doc. 2023–28246 Filed 12–21–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AK-P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[FMR Bulletin C–2024–01]

Guidelines for Safety Station Programs in Federal Facilities

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services and General Services Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) jointly issue this Federal Management Regulation (FMR) bulletin titled “*Guidelines for Safety Station Programs in Federal Facilities.*” These guidelines were prepared, in part, in response to congressional direction contained in materials that accompanied the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117–328). See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further details.

DATES: December 22, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further clarification of content, contact Christopher Coneeney, Supervisory Realty Specialist, Office of Government-wide Policy, U.S. General Services Administration, 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405; at 202–208–2956; or chris.coneeney@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A provision in House of Representatives Report No. 117–393, which accompanied the bill making appropriations for Financial Services and General Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023 (the House Report), directed GSA, in coordination with HHS as the lead agency with health policy expertise, to update the FMR bulletin on *Guidelines for Public Access Defibrillation Programs in Federal Facilities*, which became effective on August 14, 2009 (the 2009 Bulletin), to reflect advances in automated external defibrillator

(AED) technologies and to examine whether AEDs should be required in Federally owned buildings under the custody and control of GSA. The report may be found at <https://www.congress.gov/117/crpt/hrpt393/CRPT-117hrpt393.pdf>. The House Report acknowledged that sudden cardiac arrest is a leading cause of death for Americans and that early intervention and timely use of an AED significantly improves the chances of survival. It further noted that, in 2001, Congress required the creation of a public access defibrillator (PAD) program that included voluntary guidelines for deployment of AEDs in Federal buildings and that, in 2009, GSA and HHS issued the above-referenced FMR bulletin.

In addition to the House Report, the joint explanatory statement accompanying division E—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (the Joint Explanatory Statement), directed HHS and GSA to examine whether AEDs should be required in federally owned buildings under the custody and control of GSA and to issue an updated FMR bulletin no later than one year after enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. The link to the Joint Explanatory Statement can be found at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Division%20E%20-%20FSGG%20Statement%20FY23.pdf>.

Accordingly, this bulletin cancels and replaces in its entirety the 2009 Bulletin and provides updated information for establishing an agency safety station program, including public access AEDs, in Federally owned buildings under the jurisdiction, custody and control of GSA.

The revised guidelines provide a general framework and basic information for the essential elements of designing and implementing a safety station program in Federal facilities and includes the latest updates in (a) PAD programs and AED technologies since the 2009 Bulletin issuance, (b) opioid reversal agents and (c) hemorrhagic control. Safety station program configurations are flexible and can be designed to accommodate all types of Federal facilities. The configurations are modular in nature and usually include bystander-empowered components with opioid reversal agents (such as naloxone) or hemorrhagic control (such as Stop the Bleed® kits), or both, in addition to AED technologies. The guidelines do not exhaustively address or cover all aspects of a safety station program. They are aimed at outlining

¹ This estimate refers to the eight FMUs currently designated as systemically important under title VIII, as well as one additional respondent for purposes of illustrating the burden associated with 12 CFR 1320.11, 12 CFR 1320.12, and 12 CFR 1320.14.

² This estimate refers to the eight FMUs currently designated as systemically important under title VIII, as well as three additional respondents for purposes of illustrating the burden associated with 12 CFR 1320.11, 12 CFR 1320.12, and 12 CFR 1320.14.

³ The hour estimates refer, respectively, to information collections for respondents associated with 12 CFR 1320.20, 12 CFR 1320.11, 12 CFR 1320.12, and 12 CFR 1320.14.