Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 566–0684; email address: *kyprianou.rose@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including environmental, farm worker, and agricultural advocates; the chemical industry; pesticide users; and members of the public interested in the integration of tolerance reassessment with the reregistration process, and the status of various regulatory activities associated with reregistration and tolerance reassessment. Given the broad interest, the Agency has not attempted to identify all the specific entities that may be interested in this action.

II. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is announcing the availability of EPA's progress report in meeting its performance measures and goals for pesticide reregistration during fiscal year 2019. The report for fiscal year 2019 discusses the completion of tolerance reassessment and describes the status of various regulatory activities associated with reregistration. The 2019 report also provides the total number of products reregistered and products registered under the ''fast-track'' provisions of FIFRA.

III. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.,* requires EPA to publish information about EPA's annual achievements in meeting its performance measures and goals for pesticide reregistration.

IV. How can I get a copy of the report?

1. *Docket.* The 2019 report is available at *https://www.regulations.gov,* under docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2014–0125.

2. *EPA Website.* The 2019 report is also available on EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation/reregistration-and-other-review-programs-predating-pesticide-registration.*

V. Can I comment on this report?

EPA welcomes input from stakeholders and the general public, see **ADDRESSES** for instructions. Any written comments received will be taken into consideration in the event that EPA determines that further action is warranted. EPA does not expect this report to lead to any particular action, and therefore is not seeking particular public comment.

1. *Submitting Confidential Business Information (CBI).* Do not submit Confidential Business Information (CBI) information to EPA through regulations.gov or through email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you email to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing your comments, see the commenting tips at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#tips.*

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136a–1(l).

Dated: June 28, 2022.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2022–14149 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice to All Interested Parties of Intent To Terminate Receiverships

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC or Receiver), as Receiver for the institutions listed below, intends to terminate its receivership for said institutions.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO TERMINATE RECEIVERSHIPS

Fund	Receivership name	City	State	Date of appointment of receiver
10074	Founders Bank	Worth	IL	07/02/2009

The liquidation of the assets for each receivership has been completed. To the extent permitted by available funds and in accordance with law, the Receiver will be making a final dividend payment to proven creditors.

Based upon the foregoing, the Receiver has determined that the continued existence of the receiverships will serve no useful purpose. Consequently, notice is given that the receiverships shall be terminated, to be effective no sooner than thirty days after the date of this notice. If any person wishes to comment concerning the termination of any of the receiverships, such comment must be made in writing, identify the receivership to which the comment pertains, and be sent within thirty days of the date of this notice to: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, Attention: Receivership Oversight Section, 600 North Pearl, Suite 700, Dallas, TX 75201.

No comments concerning the termination of the above-mentioned receiverships will be considered which are not sent within this timeframe.

(Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1819)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Dated at Washington, DC, on June 28, 2022.

James P. Sheesley,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–14136 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Amended Restoration Plan

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Notice.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) requires that the FDIC's Board of Directors (Board) adopt a restoration plan when the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF or fund) reserve ratio falls below the minimum of 1.35 percent or is expected to within 6 months.[1] Extraordinary growth in insured deposits during the first and second quarters of 2020 caused the DIF to decline below the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent as of June 30, 2020. On September 15, 2020, the FDIC established a Restoration Plan (Plan) to restore the DIF to at least 1.35 percent by September 30, 2028, maintaining the assessment rate schedule in place at the time.[2]

Under the Plan, the FDIC is monitoring deposit balance trends, potential losses, and other factors that affect the reserve ratio. While insured deposit growth rates remained elevated through the first quarter of 2021, such growth decelerated for the remaining quarters of 2021 through the first quarter of 2022 and was slightly above the historical average annual growth rate. Those insured deposits that resulted from extraordinary growth in the first half of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021 as the result of actions taken by monetary and fiscal authorities, and by individuals, businesses, and financial market participants in response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19) pandemic do not appear to have receded as of the first quarter of 2022.

Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities in the DIF portfolio contributed to a relatively flat DIF balance in the first quarter of 2022. As of March 31, 2022, the industry weighted average assessment rate nearly matched the pre-pandemic average, and has been consistently below the level projected when the Board originally adopted the Plan. Consequently, growth in insured deposits outpaced growth in the DIF, resulting in a decline in the reserve ratio of 4 basis points to 1.23 percent as of March 31, 2022.

The FDIC updated its analysis and projections for the fund balance and reserve ratio to estimate how changes in insured deposit growth and assessment rates affect when the reserve ratio would reach the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent. Based on this analysis, the FDIC projects that, absent an increase in assessment rates, the reserve ratio is at risk of not reaching the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028.

Assuming relatively favorable conditions, in which some of the excess insured deposits resulting from the pandemic are retained and the average assessment rate is higher than experienced over the last year, the FDIC projects that the reserve ratio would reach the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent close to the statutory deadline. Similarly, under a scenario in which no excess deposits are retained and the average assessment rate is lower, but the FDIC increases assessments by 1 basis point, the FDIC projects that the reserve ratio would reach the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent close to the statutory deadline. In both of these scenarios, any number of uncertain factors—including unexpected losses, accelerated insured deposit growth, or lower weighted average assessment rates due to improving risk profiles of institutions—could materialize and could easily prevent the reserve ratio from reaching the minimum by the statutory deadline. As a result, these scenarios carry higher risk that the FDIC would have to increase assessment rates in the face of a future downturn or industry stress.

The FDIC also projected the effects of a 2 basis point increase on scenarios that applied two sets of reasonable assumptions for insured deposit growth and average assessment rates. An increase of 2 basis points under both scenarios would result in the reserve ratio reaching the minimum of 1.35 percent approximately two years from now, building in a buffer in the event of uncertainties, as described above, that could stall or counter growth in the reserve ratio. Furthermore, reaching the statutory minimum reserve ratio of 1.35 percent ahead of the statutory deadline would mean that the FDIC would exit its Restoration Plan. If the reserve ratio subsequently declined below the statutory minimum, the FDIC would establish a new restoration plan and would have an additional eight years to restore the reserve ratio.

The banking industry remained resilient moving into the second half of 2022 despite the extraordinary challenges of the pandemic and recent economic uncertainties.[3] Strong liquidity and capital levels should help to mitigate any potential unexpected credit stress across loan portfolios. Given the relative strength in the condition of the banking industry over the past several quarters, increasing assessment rates beginning in 2023 would reduce the likelihood that the FDIC would need to later impose a pro-cyclical increase in assessment rates during a potential future period of banking industry stress.

On balance, the FDIC views a uniform increase in initial base deposit insurance assessment rates of 2 basis points as the most appropriate and most straightforward manner in which to achieve the objective of increasing the likelihood that the reserve ratio would reach the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028. Therefore, the FDIC is amending the Plan to incorporate a uniform increase in initial base deposit insurance assessment rates of 2 basis points, as described below. The FDIC is also concurrently publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking to propose adoption of these higher assessment rates, beginning with the first quarterly assessment period of 2023.

The Amended Restoration Plan

Therefore, the FDIC amends the Restoration Plan adopted on September 15, 2020, as follows:

1. FDIC will increase initial base deposit insurance assessment rates uniformly by 2 basis points for all insured depository institutions (IDIs).
2. The FDIC will have the accompanying notice of proposed rulemaking proposing to increase initial base deposit insurance assessment rates uniformly by 2 basis points, effective the first quarterly assessment period of 2023, published in the **Federal Register** as soon as possible.
3. The FDIC projects that the rates proposed in the notice of proposed rulemaking would increase the likelihood that the reserve ratio would be restored to 1.35 percent by September 30, 2028.
4. The FDIC will continue to monitor deposit balance trends, potential losses, and other factors that affect the reserve ratio.
5. At least semiannually, the FDIC will update its analysis and projections for the fund balance and reserve ratio and, if necessary, recommend any modifications to the Amended Restoration Plan.
6. This Amended Restoration Plan shall be implemented immediately.

To meet the statutory requirement, the reserve ratio must be restored to at least 1.35 percent no later than September 30, 2028, the statutory deadline by which the reserve ratio must be restored to the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent.[4]

[1] 12 U.S.C. 1817(b)(3)(B) and (E).

[2] *See* 85 FR 59306 (Sept. 21, 2020). Under the FDI Act, a restoration plan must restore the reserve ratio to at least 1.35 percent within 8 years of establishing the plan, absent extraordinary circumstances. 12 U.S.C. 1817(b)(3)(E)(ii).

[3] As used in this Notice, the term ''bank'' is synonymous with the term ''insured depository institution'' as it is used in section 3(c)(2) of the FDI Act, 12 U.S.C. 1813(c)(2).

[4] The reserve ratio is based on total estimated insured deposits at the end of a given quarter. The

Continued

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on June 21, 2022.

James P. Sheesley,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–13582 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–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 1, 2022.

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

1. *Two Rivers Financial Group, Inc., Burlington, Iowa;* to acquire Lee County Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa.

FDIC will use data as of September 30, 2028, the first quarter-end date for which the reserve ratio will be known after September 15, 2028, the end date of the 8-year period.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Deputy Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2022–14072 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 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 1, 2022.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Brent B. Hassell, Assistant Vice President) P.O. Box 27622, Richmond, Virginia 23261, or *Comments.applications@rich.frb.org*:

1. *Burke and Herbert Financial Services Corp., Alexandria, Virginia;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Burke and Herbert Bank and Trust Company, Alexandria, Virginia.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Deputy Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2022–14076 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 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 July 15, 2022.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (William Spaniel, Senior Vice President) 100 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105–1521. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@phil.frb.org:*

1. *Patriot Financial Partners, IV, L.P., Patriot Financial Partners GP IV, L.P., Patriot Financial Partners GP IV, LLC., Patriot Financial Partners Parallel IV L.P., Patriot Financial Advisors, L.P., Patriot Financial Advisors LLC, W. Kirk Wycoff, James J. Lynch and James F. Deutsch, all of Radnor, Pennsylvania;* to acquire voting shares of Avidbank Holdings, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Avidbank, both of San Jose, California.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Deputy Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2022–14070 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

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