

information security, the quality and reliability of available communication technology, and concern for the efficient administration of proceedings when establishing the method and location of oral argument.

(c) A TSOB Review Panel has discretion to structure and establish procedural rules for oral argument via order served on the parties. Such rules may include time limits for argument and the order in which parties present argument.

(d) Classified information, SSI, or other protected information may not be disclosed during oral argument. A TSOB Review Panel may hold ex parte proceedings to allow for the presentation of classified information, SSI, or other protected information.

#### **§ 126.27 Deliberations and action.**

(a) *Deliberations.* TSOB Review Panel deliberations are closed proceedings. Any materials created by Review Panel members, the TSOB Docket Clerk, and the Review Panel's appointed counsel for use in deliberations are not part of the final administrative record.

(b) *Action.* A TSOB Review Panel may affirm, modify, or reverse the ALJ's decision. It may also remand the matter to the ALJ with instructions to address particular issues or consider additional testimony or evidence.

(1) A TSOB Review Panel requires a simple majority to decide an action.

(2) In case of a disagreement among TSOB Review Panel members, a dissenting report may be served with the written explanation of the Review Panel's action. A dissenting report must be prepared in accordance with the requirements for the Review Panel's written explanation.

(c) *Written explanation.* A TSOB Review Panel will explain its action in writing to the maximum extent permitted by prudent concern for the national security interests of the United States and applicable laws and regulations governing information disclosure. If necessary, the Review Panel may prepare its written explanation in both a protected format (which may contain classified information, SSI, and other protected information) and a non-protected format (which must not contain classified information, SSI, and other protected information). The Review Panel serves non-government parties with the non-protected written explanation and government parties with the protected written explanation. The Review Panel is prohibited from providing the protected written explanation to non-government parties. The protected written explanation is part of the final

administrative record that TSA must submit to a U.S. Court of Appeals in the event that a party seeks judicial review of the Review Panel's action.

(d) *Timing.* A TSOB Review Panel endeavors to resolve an appeal and issue a written explanation of its action to the parties no later than 60 calendar days after the last of the following events:

(1) Receipt of a timely filed appellant brief;

(2) Receipt of a timely filed appellee brief; or

(3) Oral argument.

#### **§ 126.29 Effect of TSOB Review Panel action.**

(a) Any person substantially affected by a TSOB Review Panel's action, or the TSA Administrator when he decides that the Panel's action will have a significant adverse impact on carrying out 49 U.S.C. Subt. VII, Pt. A, may obtain judicial review in an appropriate U.S. Court of Appeals. The Administrators of the FAA and TSA must be made parties to any civil action filed in a U.S. Court of Appeals seeking review of a TSOB Review Panel action.

(b) If judicial review is not obtained, the action of the TSOB Review Panel is final and binding on the parties for the purpose of resolving the particular decision under review.

#### **§ 126.31 Administration of proceedings.**

(a) A TSOB Review Panel has authority to govern the conduct of its proceedings and internal operations by establishing any additional rules or procedures that are not inconsistent with this part.

(b) If TSA withdraws its Determination of Security Threat at any time after a notice of appeal has been filed pursuant to § 126.13(a), the proceedings before the TSOB Review Panel are rendered moot and closed. TSA must file a notice of withdrawal of the Determination of Security Threat with the TSOB Docket Clerk within five calendar days of such withdrawal.

(c) TSOB Review Panel proceedings will generally be closed to the public. A TSOB Review Panel may, in its discretion, open its proceedings to the public. Classified information, SSI, or other protected information shall not be disclosed during administrative proceedings, in accordance with § 126.25(d).

**Alejandro N. Mayorkas,**

*Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2022-17079 Filed 8-4-22; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 9110-9B-P**

## **FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

### **12 CFR Part 201**

[Docket No. R-1776; RIN 7100-AG35]

#### **Regulation A: Extensions of Credit by Federal Reserve Banks**

**AGENCY:** Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Board") has adopted final amendments to its Regulation A to reflect the Board's approval of an increase in the rate for primary credit at each Federal Reserve Bank. The secondary credit rate at each Reserve Bank automatically increased by formula as a result of the Board's primary credit rate action.

#### **DATES:**

*Effective date:* The amendments to part 201 (Regulation A) are effective August 9, 2022.

*Applicability date:* The rate changes for primary and secondary credit were applicable on July 28, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** M. Benjamin Snodgrass, Senior Counsel (202-263-4877), Legal Division, or Lyle Kumasaka, Lead Financial Institution & Policy Analyst (202-452-2382), or Margaret DeBoer, Senior Associate Director (202-452-3139), Division of Monetary Affairs; for users of telephone systems via text telephone (TTY) or any TTY-based Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS), please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Federal Reserve Banks make primary and secondary credit available to depository institutions as a backup source of funding on a short-term basis, usually overnight. The primary and secondary credit rates are the interest rates that the twelve Federal Reserve Banks charge for extensions of credit under these programs. In accordance with the Federal Reserve Act, the primary and secondary credit rates are established by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks, subject to review and determination of the Board.

On July 27, 2022, the Board voted to approve a 0.75 percentage point increase in the primary credit rate in effect at each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, thereby increasing from 1.75 percent to 2.50 percent the rate that each Reserve Bank charges for extensions of primary credit. In addition, the Board had previously

approved the renewal of the secondary credit rate formula, the primary credit rate plus 50 basis points. Under the formula, the secondary credit rate in effect at each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks increased by 0.75 percentage points as a result of the Board's primary credit rate action, thereby increasing from 2.25 percent to 3.00 percent the rate that each Reserve Bank charges for extensions of secondary credit. The amendments to Regulation A reflect these rate changes.

The 0.75 percentage point increase in the primary credit rate was associated with a 0.75 percentage point increase in the target range for the federal funds rate (from a target range of 1½ percent to 1¾ percent to a target range of 2¼ percent to 2½ percent) announced by the Federal Open Market Committee on July 27, 2022, as described in the Board's amendment of its Regulation D published elsewhere in today's issue of the **Federal Register**.

#### Administrative Procedure Act

In general, the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA")<sup>1</sup> imposes three principal requirements when an agency promulgates legislative rules (rules made pursuant to Congressionally-delegated authority): (1) publication with adequate notice of a proposed rule; (2) followed by a meaningful opportunity for the public to comment on the rule's content; and (3) publication of the final rule not less than 30 days before its effective date. The APA provides that notice and comment procedures do not apply if the agency for good cause finds them to be "unnecessary, impracticable, or contrary to the public interest."<sup>2</sup> Section 553(d) of the APA also provides that publication at least 30 days prior to a rule's effective date is not required for (1) a substantive rule which grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction; (2) interpretive rules and statements of policy; or (3) a rule for which the agency finds good cause for shortened notice and publishes its reasoning with the rule.<sup>3</sup> The APA further provides that the notice, public comment, and delayed effective date requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply "to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts."<sup>4</sup>

Regulation A establishes the interest rates that the twelve Reserve Banks

charge for extensions of primary credit and secondary credit. The Board has determined that the notice, public comment, and delayed effective date requirements of the APA do not apply to these final amendments to Regulation A. The amendments involve a matter relating to loans and are therefore exempt under the terms of the APA. Furthermore, because delay would undermine the Board's action in responding to economic data and conditions, the Board has determined that "good cause" exists within the meaning of the APA to dispense with the notice, public comment, and delayed effective date procedures of the APA with respect to the final amendments to Regulation A.

#### Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act ("RFA") does not apply to a rulemaking where a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required.<sup>5</sup> As noted previously, a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required if the final rule involves a matter relating to loans. Furthermore, the Board has determined that it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for this final rule. Accordingly, the RFA's requirements relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

#### Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") of 1995,<sup>6</sup> the Board reviewed the final rule under the authority delegated to the Board by the Office of Management and Budget. The final rule contains no requirements subject to the PRA.

#### List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 201

Banks, Banking, Federal Reserve System, Reporting and recordkeeping.

#### Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Board is amending 12 CFR part 201 as follows:

#### PART 201—EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS (REGULATION A)

■ 1. The authority citation for part 201 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 248(i)–(j), 343 *et seq.*, 347a, 347b, 347c, 348 *et seq.*, 357, 374, 374a, and 461.

■ 2. In § 201.51, paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

#### § 201.51 Interest rates applicable to credit extended by a Federal Reserve Bank.<sup>3</sup>

(a) *Primary credit.* The interest rate at each Federal Reserve Bank for primary credit provided to depository institutions under § 201.4(a) is 2.50 percent.

(b) *Secondary credit.* The interest rate at each Federal Reserve Bank for secondary credit provided to depository institutions under § 201.4(b) is 3.00 percent.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

**Margaret McCloskey Shanks,**  
*Deputy Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 2022–17018 Filed 8–8–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–02–P

#### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

#### 12 CFR Part 204

[Docket No. R–1777; RIN 7100–AG36]

#### Regulation D: Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions

**AGENCY:** Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Board") has adopted final amendments to its Regulation D to revise the rate of interest paid on balances ("IORB") maintained at Federal Reserve Banks by or on behalf of eligible institutions. The final amendments specify that IORB is 2.40 percent, a 0.75 percentage point increase from its prior level. The amendment is intended to enhance the role of IORB in maintaining the federal funds rate in the target range established by the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC" or "Committee").

#### DATES:

*Effective date:* The amendments to part 204 (Regulation D) are effective August 9, 2022.

*Applicability date:* The IORB rate change was applicable on July 28, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** M. Benjamin Snodgrass, Senior Counsel (202–263–4877), Legal Division, or Lyle Kumasaka, Lead Financial Institution & Policy Analyst (202–452–2382), or Margaret DeBoer, Senior Associate Director (202–452–3139), Division of Monetary Affairs; for users of telephone systems via text telephone (TTY) or any

<sup>3</sup> The primary, secondary, and seasonal credit rates described in this section apply to both advances and discounts made under the primary, secondary, and seasonal credit programs, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A).

<sup>3</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

<sup>4</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) (emphasis added).

<sup>5</sup> 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

<sup>6</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3506; see 5 CFR part 1320 Appendix A.1.