written comments relating to the settlement. The United States will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to this settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The United States' response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at the Environmental Protection Agency—Region 1, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, MA 02109–3912.

This proposed settlement comprised of two administrative agreements concerning the Wells G&H Superfund Site, located in Woburn, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, is made in accordance with the authority of the Attorney General to compromise and settle claims of the United States, consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

For 30 days following the date of publication of this notice, the United States will receive written comments relating to the settlement. The Effective Date of the PPA is the date upon which both of the following events have occurred: (a) EPA issues written notice to Purchaser that the public comment period has closed and the United States, after review of and response to any public comments received, has determined not to withhold its consent or seek to modify the Agreement; and (b) Purchaser has executed the Prospective Purchaser Agreement; and (3) Purchaser has closed on the purchase of the property at the Site. Upon the Effective Date of the PPA, the Settling Parties under the 122(h) Agreement shall pay the $1.2 million in past response costs.

Dated: December 22, 2022.

Bryan Olson,

Director, Superfund and Emergency Management Division.

[FR Doc. 2022–28310 Filed 12–28–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: Tuesday, January 31, 2023, 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time.

PLACE: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Headquarters, 131 M St. NE, Washington, DC 20507. The meeting will also be held as a live streamed videoconference, with an option for listen-only audio dial-in by telephone. The public may attend in person, observe the videoconference, or connect to the audio-only dial-in by following the instructions that will be posted on *www.eeoc.gov* at least 24 hours before the meeting. Closed captioning and ASL services will be available.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

The following item will be considered at the meeting: Navigating Employment Discrimination in AI and Automated Systems: A New Civil Rights Frontier.

Note: In accordance with the Sunshine Act, the public will be able to observe the Commission's deliberations. (In addition to publishing notices on Commission meetings in the **Federal Register**, the EEOC also provides information about Commission meetings on its website, *www.eeoc.gov,* and provides a recorded announcement at least a week in advance of future Commission meetings.)

Please telephone (202) 921–2750, or email *commissionmeetingcomments@eeoc.gov* at any time for information on this meeting.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Shelley Kahn, Acting Executive Officer, (202) 921–3061.

Dated: December 16, 2022.

Shelley Kahn,

Acting Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2022–28472 Filed 12–27–22; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6570–01–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

[No. 2022–N–17]

Notice of Annual Adjustment of the Cap on Average Total Assets That Defines Community Financial Institutions

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) has adjusted the cap on average total assets that is used in determining whether a Federal Home Loan Bank (Bank) member qualifies as a ''community financial institution'' (CFI) to $1,417,000,000, based on the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI–U), as published by the Department of Labor (DOL). These changes will take effect on January 1, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janna Bruce, Division of Federal Home Loan Bank Regulation, (202) 649–3202, *Janna.Bruce@fhfa.gov;* or Vickie Olafson, Assistant General Counsel, (202) 649–3025, *Vickie.Olafson@fhfa.gov,* (not tollfree numbers), Federal Housing Finance Agency, Constitution Center, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Statutory and Regulatory Background

The Federal Home Loan Bank Act (Bank Act) confers upon insured depository institutions that meet the statutory definition of a CFI certain advantages over non-CFI insured depository institutions in qualifying for Bank membership, and in the purposes for which they may receive long-term advances and the collateral they may pledge to secure advances.[1] Section 2(10)(A) of the Bank Act and § 1263.1 of FHFA's regulations define a CFI as any Bank member the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and that has average total assets below the statutory cap.[2] The Bank Act was amended in 2008 to set the statutory cap at $1 billion and to require FHFA to adjust the cap annually to reflect the percentage increase in the CPI–U, as published by the DOL.[3] For 2022, FHFA set the CFI asset cap at $1,323,000,000, which reflected a 6.8 percent increase over 2021, based upon the increase in the CPI–U between 2020 and 2021.[4]

II. The CFI Asset Cap for 2023

As of January 1, 2023, FHFA will increase the CFI asset cap to $1,417,000,000, which reflects a 7.1 percent increase in the unadjusted CPI–U from November 2021 to November 2022. Consistent with the practice of other Federal agencies, FHFA bases the annual adjustment to the CFI asset cap on the percentage increase in the CPI–U from November of the year prior to the preceding calendar year to November of the preceding calendar year, because the November figures represent the most recent available data as of January 1st of the current calendar year. The new CFI asset cap was obtained by applying the percentage increase in the CPI–U to the unrounded amount for the preceding year and rounding to the nearest million, as has been FHFA's practice for all previous adjustments.

In calculating the CFI asset cap, FHFA uses CPI–U data that have not been

[1] *See* 12 U.S.C. 1424(a), 1430(a).

[2] *See* 12 U.S.C. 1422(10)(A); 12 CFR 1263.1.

[3] *See* 12 U.S.C. 1422(10)(B); 12 CFR 1263.1 (defining the term ''CFI asset cap'').

[4] *See* 87 FR 1147 (Jan. 10, 2022).