SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN

[OMB No. 3064–0177]

Information collection (obligation to respond)	Type of burden (frequency of response)	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Time per response (HH:MM)	Annual burden (hours)
1. Credit performance and changes to compensation arrangements, 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(i)(C) & (D) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (Monthly)	28	125.857	02:00	7,048
2. Securitization structure and initial compensation arrangements, 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(i)(B) & (D) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (On Occasion)	28	10.488	03:00	882
3. Residential mortgages: loan-level information and sponsor's disclosure of third-party due diligence report on compliance with 360.6(b)(2)(ii)(B), 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(ii)(A) & (B) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (On Occasion)	3	3.667	02:00	22
4. Residential mortgages: servicer or affiliate ownership interests, 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(ii)(C) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (On Occasion)	19	4.789	01:00	91
5. Securitization documents, 12 CFR 360.6(c)(7) (Mandatory).	Recordkeeping (On Occasion)	28	10.488	01:00	294
Total Annual Burden (Hours):					8,337

Source: FDIC.

General Description of Collection: Section 360.6 of the FDIC's regulations sets forth certain conditions that must be satisfied for a securitization transaction sponsored by an insured depository institution to be eligible for special treatment in the event that the FDIC is appointed receiver for the sponsor. Among other conditions, the securitization documents must require compliance with certain disclosure requirements (including the requirements of Regulation AB of the Securities and Exchange Commission). Conditions of eligibility for special treatment for participations in financial assets under § 360.6 are also set forth. Based upon a closer review of the Rule, the FDIC has re-categorized the information collection requirements in 12 CFR 360.6 into five distinct information collections (ICs) covering: (1) periodic disclosures of credit performance or changes to initial compensation arrangements under 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(i)(C) and (D); (2) disclosures of initial compensation arrangements and securitization structure under 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(i)(B) and (D); (3) sponsors' disclosures of loan-level information and third-party due diligence reports for RMBSs under 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(ii)(A) and (B); (4) servicers' disclosures of servicer or affiliate ownership interests for securitizations in which the assets include residential mortgage loans under 12 CFR 360.6(b)(2)(ii)(C); and (5) a recordkeeping requirement that the closing documents of a securitization be maintained in a readily accessible form under 12 CFR 360.6(c)(7). The burden associated with these five categories are enumerated in the estimated burden table which now identifies the regulatory authorities for each IC.

While there is no change in the substance of the information collection, the ICR is being revised to reflect the re-categorization of the PRA requirements in 12 CFR 360.6 into five distinct ICs. The additional IC was added to this ICR to recognize the periodic credit performance disclosure requirement.

Request for Comment

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the FDIC's functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimates of the burden of the information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (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. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Dated at Washington, DC, on March 17, 2023.

James P. Sheesley,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023–05883 Filed 3–21–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL

[Docket No. AS23–02]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Information Collection: Appraiser Profession Survey

AGENCY: Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (ASC).

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The ASC is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, ASC is requesting comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

DATES: Comments will be accepted until May 22, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Commenters are encouraged to submit comments by the Federal eRulemaking Portal or email, if possible. You may submit comments, identified

by Docket Number AS23–02, by any of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• *Email: webmaster@asc.gov.* Include the docket number AS23–02 in the subject line of the message.

• *Mail:* Address to Appraisal Subcommittee, Attn: Lori Schuster, Management and Program Analyst, 1325 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

• *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Appraisal Subcommittee, 1325 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

In general, the ASC will enter all comments received on the Federal eRulemaking (*Regulations.gov*) website without change, including any business or personal information that you provide, such as name and address information, email addresses or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. At the close of the comment period, all public comments will also be made available on the ASC's website at *https://www.asc.gov* (follow link in ''News and Events'') as submitted, unless modified for technical reasons.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori Schuster, Management and Program Analyst, *lori@asc.gov,* (202) 595–7578, or Juan Burgos, Acting General Counsel, *juan@asc.gov,* (202) 792–1170, ASC, 1325 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005. The above phone numbers are not toll-free numbers. Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access these numbers through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that the ASC is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A below.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Appraiser Profession Survey.

OMB Number: New Collection.

Type of Request: New Collection.

Form Number: N/A.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The importance of the appraisal industry and appraisers in the mortgage financing industry and other financial services cannot be exaggerated. Appraisals provide an objective assessment of a property's value and condition, which is essential for lending industries to mitigate risks, and for current and prospective homeowners or sellers to make informed decisions regarding moving forward with a transaction. Under section 1103 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA), the ASC has the authority to monitor the requirements established by States for the certification and licensing of individuals who are qualified to perform appraisals in connection with federally related transactions, including a code of professional responsibility.[1] In addition, under section 1106 of FIRREA the ASC has the authority to take testimony, receive evidence, provide information, and perform research, as it considers appropriate.[2] On June 1, 2021, President Biden launched the Property Appraisal and Valuation Equity (PAVE) Task Force, made up of 13 Federal agencies and offices, and charged with developing actions and recommendations to foster a more equitable home appraisal industry. In the PAVE Action Plan, released last year, the PAVE Task Force recognizes the barriers presented to women and communities of color in gaining access to the appraisal profession.[3] Additionally, various studies, and other third party information from across the country indicate that there are significant barriers to entry to the appraisal profession that are negatively impacting diversity and supply in the profession.[4] Hence, the ASC is proposing a collection of information directly from appraisal professionals, who belong to underserved communities that historically have been denied equitable treatment due to their race or ethnicity, or both.[5] The Appraiser Profession Survey will result in data that are needed for the ASC to better understand the challenges facing the appraisal industry today including barriers to entry into the profession and appraiser shortages. The objective is, in part, to collect new data about real estate appraisers of single-family residential properties. This data collection will improve the ASC's understanding of the current demographics of the appraisal profession, barriers to entry for aspiring appraisers, especially women and persons from underserved communities historically denied equitable treatment due to their race or ethnicity, or both, current trends and patterns of the appraisal practice, including the use of new valuation technologies and appraisal engagement practices, geographic differences in the number of appraisers in urban and rural areas; and potential market imbalances between appraiser supply and demand. These data are not available elsewhere and are essential to ASC policy development. Data collection will focus on characteristics of appraisers that are not available in other data sources, such as the ASC's National Registry of certified and licensed appraisers. Furthermore, under federal law, certain minimum appraisal standards and appraiser qualifications are set by the Appraisal Foundation's (TAF) Appraisal Standards Board and Appraiser Qualifications Board, respectively.[6] Accordingly, of interest to the ASC are the real world experiences of active appraisers and the potential impacts of TAF's policies and to what extent appraiser training requirements are relevant to the necessary experience needed to enter the profession. Of particular interest to the ASC is how TAF policies may disproportionately affect aspiring appraisers who historically have been denied equitable treatment because of their race or ethnicity, or both. The survey will use online data collection and solicit responses by email and U.S. postal mail. The ASC will use appropriate statistical sampling techniques and existing datasets to draw the sample. The ASC may work with private sector providers and membership associations to identify prospective respondents to the survey. The ASC will draw a representative sample of the appraisers in the ASC Appraiser Registry and oversample appraisers that historically have been denied equitable treatment because of their race or ethnicity, or both. Based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports from 2022, there are an estimated 100,000 property appraisers and assessors (appraisers cannot be separated from assessors). Of this group of 100,000 persons, approximately 7,600 are persons of color (non-white) and approximately 7,800 are persons who identify as Hispanic or Latino.[7] Because persons who historically have been denied equitable treatment because of their race or ethnicity, or both, is a

[1] 12 U.S.C. 3332.

[2] 12 U.S.C. 3335.

[3] *https://pave.hud.gov/sites/pave.hud.gov/files/documents/PAVEActionPlan.pdf.*

[4] *See, e.g.,* National Fair Housing Alliance Report ''Appraisal Standards and Appraiser Criteria Report'' at *https://nationalfairhousing.org/issue/issue-appraisal-bias/.*

[5] *See* Executive Order No. 14091 (''Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government''); and Executive Order No. 13985 (''Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government''); *see also* 62 FR 58782 (Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity).

[6] 12 U.S.C. 3331, 3339 and 3345.

[7] *See https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm.*

significant concern, ASC wants to include the experiences of these appraisers in the survey.

This **Federal Register** Notice provides an opportunity for the public to comment on the information collection for the Appraiser Profession Survey. The purpose of the survey is to learn about the experiences of appraisers, including women appraisers and appraisers from underserved communities (as defined by Executive Order 14091), and to better understand training practices and appraisal industry practices. In addition to the survey, the ASC plans to conduct in-depth interviews with several types of groups: appraisers who historically have been denied equitable treatment because of their race or ethnicity or both, women appraisers, rural appraisers, and urban appraisers living or working, or both, in historically underserved communities. The ASC wants to better understand the different experiences of urban and rural appraisers, and appraisers who historically have been denied equitable treatment because of their race, or ethnicity, or both.

Respondents: Residential real estate appraisers, both active and inactive.

Estimated Number of Respondents: This information collection will affect approximately 1,500 respondents.

Estimated Time per Response: The survey is expected to take up to 30 minutes.

Qualitative interviews with up to 75 respondents will take approximately 60 minutes to complete.

Frequency of Response: One time for all surveys and qualitative interviews. Up to 75 appraisers may also be selected for both the survey and interviews.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 825 hours for all surveys and qualitative interviews.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: $27,786.00 for all surveys and qualitative interviews.

Respondent's Obligation: Participation is voluntary.

Legal Authority: The collection of information is conducted under sections 3506(c)(2)(a) and 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(a) and 3507); 12 U.S.C. 3332 and 12 U.S.C. 3335.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Cost
Appraiser survey	1,500	1	1	0.5	750	$33.68	$25,260.00
Qualitative interviews	75	1	1	1	75	33.68	2,526.00
Total	1,575				825		27,786.00

Source: National estimates for Property Appraisers and Assessors, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2021. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes132020.htm*).

To arrive at the dollar cost of the estimated response burden, we have used estimates from the BLS on average hourly earnings in May 2021 for Property Appraisers and Assessors.

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information would achieve the ASC's stated goals as discussed above or is there is another method that the ASC should consider;

(2) The accuracy of the ASC's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including with appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology (*e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses).

ASC encourages interested parties to submit comments in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Sections 3506(c)(2)(a) and 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(a) and 3507); 12 U.S.C. 3332 and 12 U.S.C. 3335.

By the Appraisal Subcommittee.

James R. Park,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2023–05838 Filed 3–21–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6700–01–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 April 6, 2023.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Bryan S. Huddleston, Vice President) 1455 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44101–2566. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@lev.frb.org:*

1. *David R. Ross, Edna K. Ross, and Donna K. Ross, all of Whitley City, Kentucky;* to join the Ross Family Group, a group acting in concert, to acquire voting shares of McCreary Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of United Cumberland Bank, both of Whitley City, Kentucky.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Erien O. Terry, Assistant Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30309; Comments can also be sent electronically to *Applications.Comments@atl.frb.org:*

1. *Melessa Gail Ruth, Savannah, Tennessee, as trustee of the PB Bancshares Inc. ESOP (ESOP), Clifton, Tennessee;* to retain voting shares of PB Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly