

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 received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Deputy Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551-0001, not later than January 2, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Mark Nagle, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291. Comments can also be sent electronically to MA@mpls.frb.org:

1. *Brianna Klegstad, Hallock, Minnesota; John A. Schumacher, West Fargo, North Dakota; and Jeffrey A. Schumacher, Grand Forks, North Dakota*; as a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of American Federal Corporation, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of American Federal Bank, both of Fargo, North Dakota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-23108 Filed 12-16-25; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission) is seeking public comment on its proposal to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) clearance for information collection requirements contained in the FTC's Consumer Product Warranty Rule (Warranty Rule or Rule). The current clearance expires on April 30, 2026.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write "Consumer Product Warranty Rule; PRA Comment, P044403," on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://www.regulations.gov> by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Stop H-144 (Annex E), Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sung W. Kim, Attorney, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-2211; skim6@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Rule Concerning Disclosure of Written Consumer Product Warranty Terms and Conditions, 16 CFR part 701.

OMB Control Number: 3084-0111.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The Warranty Rule is one of three rules¹ that the FTC implemented pursuant to requirements of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. 2301 *et seq.* (Warranty Act or Act).² The Warranty Rule specifies the information that must appear in a written warranty on a consumer

product³ costing more than \$15. The Rule tracks Section 102(a) of the Warranty Act,⁴ specifying information that must appear in the written warranty and, for certain disclosures, mandates the exact language that must be used.⁵ Neither the Warranty Rule nor the Act requires that a manufacturer or retailer warrant a consumer product in writing, but if they choose to do so, the warranty must comply with the Rule.

Estimated Annual Hours Burden:

209,048 hours.

Estimated Annual Labor Cost Burden: \$28,977,188.

As required by Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), the FTC is providing this opportunity for public comment before requesting that OMB extend the existing clearance for the information collection requirements contained in the Warranty Rule.

Burden Statement

Total annual hours burden: 209,048 hours.

In its 2022 submission to OMB, the FTC estimated that the information collection burden of including the disclosures required by the Warranty Rule was 216,752 hours per year. Although the Rule's information collection requirements have not changed, the current estimate decreases the number of manufacturers subject to the Rule based on recent Census data.⁶ Further, because most warrantors likely would continue to disclose the information required by the Rule, even if there were no statute or rule requiring them to do so, staff's estimates likely overstate the PRA-related burden attributable to the Rule. Moreover, the Warranty Rule has been in effect since 1976, and warrantors have long since modified their warranties to include the information the Rule requires.

Based on conversations with various warrantors' representatives over the years, staff has concluded that eight hours per year is a reasonable estimate of warrantors' PRA-related burden attributable to the Warranty Rule. This estimate includes the number of hours warrantors may need to ensure new warranties and any changes to existing warranties comply with the Rule. Based on recent Census data, staff now estimates that there are 26,131

³ The definition of *consumer product* excludes products purchased solely for commercial or industrial use. 16 CFR 701.1(b).

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 2302(a).

⁵ 40 FR 60168, 60169-60170.

⁶ The Number of Firms and Establishments, Employment, and Annual Payroll by State, Industry, and Enterprise Employment Size: 2022, release date: 4/10/2025, available at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/susb/2022-susb-annual.html>.

¹ The other two rules relate to the pre-sale availability of warranty terms and minimum standards for informal dispute settlement mechanisms that are incorporated into a written warranty.

² 40 FR 60168 (Dec. 31, 1975).

manufacturers covered by the Rule.⁷ This results in an annual burden estimate of approximately 209,048 hours (26,131 manufacturers × 8 hours of burden per year).

Total annual labor costs: \$28,977,188.

Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The work required to comply with the Warranty Rule—ensuring that new warranties and changes to existing warranties comply with the Rule—requires a mix of legal analysis (50%), legal support (paralegals) (25%) and clerical help (25%). Staff estimates that half of the total burden hours (104,524 hours) requires legal analysis at an average hourly wage of \$250 for legal professionals,⁸ resulting in a labor cost of \$26,131,000. Assuming that 25% of the total burden hours requires legal support at the average hourly wage of \$32.60, and that the remaining 25% requires clerical work at an average hourly wage of \$21.86, the resulting labor cost is approximately \$2,846,188 (\$1,703,741 + \$1,142,447). Thus, the total annual labor cost is approximately \$28,977,188 (\$26,131,000 for legal professionals + \$1,703,741 for legal support + \$1,142,447 for clerical workers).

Total Capital and Start-Up Costs

The Rule imposes no appreciable current capital or start-up costs that businesses do not already spend in the normal course of business. To comply with the Warranty Rule, warrantors need only the ordinary office equipment to draft new warranties and to change the wording of existing warranties to include the required disclosures. Thus, compliance requires no capital equipment or special technology apart from what the manufacturer or seller would already be using as part of the normal course of business, such as computer or other word processing equipment, and photocopying equipment. Similarly, distribution of the warranty does not impose any special capital costs apart from the packaging and printing equipment already in use

⁷ Because some manufacturers likely make products that are not priced above \$15 or not intended for household use—and thus would not be subject to the Rule—this figure is likely an overstatement.

⁸ Staff has derived an hourly wage rate for legal professionals based upon industry knowledge. The hourly wage rates for legal support workers and for clerical support are based on mean hourly wages available at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.htm> (“Occupational Employment and Wages—May 2024,” U.S. Department of Labor, released April 2, 2025, Table 1 (“National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2024”).

by the business. It is not possible to state with any precision what fraction of the cost of that equipment could be attributed to distributing the warranty.

Total Operation/Maintenance/Purchase of Services Costs

The only ongoing costs involved with compliance are those costs associated with maintenance and repair of computer word processing and photocopying equipment used to generate the warranty document that contains the required disclosures. These are costs that the seller or manufacturer already bears in the normal cost of business; it is unlikely that Warranty Rule compliance would impose significant incremental costs. Likewise, the cost of distributing warranty information involves such things as the purchase of supplies (such as paper), the maintenance of equipment, or the purchase of services to print, package, and distribute the warranty. These are costs that would be already built into the packaging and distribution of the product itself and which are already assumed as part of the normal course of business.

Request for Comments

Pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments on: (1) whether the information collection requirements are necessary, including whether the information will be practically useful; (2) the accuracy of our burden estimates, including whether the methodology and assumptions used are valid; (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.

For the FTC to consider a comment, we must receive it on or before February 17, 2026. Your comment, including your name and your state, will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including the <https://www.regulations.gov> website.

You can file a comment online or on paper. Due to heightened security screening, postal mail addressed to the Commission will be subject to delay. We encourage you to submit your comments online through the <https://www.regulations.gov> website.

If you file your comment on paper, write “Regulation V, subpart N; PRA Comment, P085405,” on your comment and on the envelope, and mail it to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Stop H-144 (Annex E), Washington, DC 20580.

Because your comment will become publicly available at <https://www.regulations.gov>, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include any sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else’s Social Security number; date of birth; driver’s license number or other state identification number, or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any “trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential”—as provided by Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including, in particular, competitively sensitive information, such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Comments containing material for which confidential treatment is requested must (1) be filed in paper form, (2) be clearly labeled “Confidential,” and (3) comply with FTC Rule 4.9(c). In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. See FTC Rule 4.9(c). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Once your comment has been posted publicly at www.regulations.gov, we cannot redact or remove your comment unless you submit a confidentiality request that meets the requirements for such treatment under FTC Rule 4.9(c), and the General Counsel grants that request.

The FTC Act and other laws that the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments that it receives on or before February 17, 2026. For information on the Commission’s privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see

<https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/privacy-policy>.

Josephine Liu,

Assistant General Counsel for Legal Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025-23079 Filed 12-16-25; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 3090-0235; Docket No. 2025-0001; Sequence No. 16]

Submission for OMB Review; General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Federal Supply Schedule Pricing Disclosures and Sales Reporting

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division is submitting a request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding OMB Control No. 3090-0235, Federal Supply Schedule Pricing Disclosures and Sales Reporting.

DATES: Submit comments on or before: January 16, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Thomas O’Linn, Procurement Analyst, General Services Acquisition Policy Division, GSA, 202-445-0390 or email gsarpolicy@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

This information collection is for GSA Federal Supply Schedules (FSS) offerors and contractors subject to certain pricing disclosures and sales reporting requirements (*i.e.* referred to as CSP/PRC requirements). CSP/PRC requirements are found within the basic version of General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) clause 552.238-80, Industrial Funding Fee and Sales Reporting and the basic version of GSAR clause 552.238-81, Price Reductions; GSAR section 515.408(b) and (c); GSAR clause

552.238-83 Examination of Records by GSA; GSAR clause 552.238-85, Contractor’s Billing Responsibilities; and GSAR clause 552.238-120, Economic Price Adjustment—Federal Supply Schedule Contracts. This information collection does not apply to GSA FSS offerors and contractors subject to Transactional Data Reporting (TDR) requirements. The burden associated with TDR requirements is covered under information collection OMB control number 3090-0306, Transactional Data Reporting.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

The total estimated annual public cost burden and total estimated annual public burden hours for this information collection is estimated to be:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
\$84,629,455 935,622	\$0 Cost 0 hours	\$0 Cost 0 hours

These estimates are calculated by adding up the total estimated annual burden cost/hour for each of the GSAR clauses covered by this information collection. Additionally, these estimates take into account the following impacts:

1. During the renewal period of this information collection FSS offerors and contractors will no longer be subject to the aforementioned CSP/PRC requirements and instead will be covered by TDR requirements. The transition to TDR is based on Class Deviation CD-2025-13, *Revised Transactional Data Reporting (TDR) Requirements for the Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) Program*, which was issued on June 26, 2025. The class deviation (CD) amends the GSAR to remove CSP/PRC and make TDR requirements mandatory for the FSS program.

As a result of this CD—

a. The FSS solicitation will be amended to remove CSP/PRC requirements.

b. Existing FSS contractors will need to transition to TDR. GSA anticipates the transition to be completed by the end of Year 1 of this renewal period.

2. Alternate I of GSAR clause 552.216-70, Economic Price Adjustment—FSS Multiple Award Schedule Contract, was replaced by GSAR clause 552.238-120, Economic Price Adjustment—Federal Supply Schedule Contracts. This new clause is less burdensome than the prior clause and provides more flexibility.

C. Public Comments

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 47307 on

October 1, 2025. No public comments were received.

Jeffrey A. Koses,

Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-23082 Filed 12-16-25; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 3090-0320; Docket No. 2025-0001; Sequence No. 18]

Submission for OMB Review; General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Construction Manager as Constructor (CMc)

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations, GSA invites the public to comment on an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding OMB Control No. 3090-0320 Construction Manager as Constructor (CMc).

DATES: Submit comments on or before January 16, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Amy Lara, 816-589-3783, General Services Acquisition Policy Division, by email at gsarpolicy@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) 552.236-79, Construction-Contractor-as-Constructor, requires the contractor to submit a proposal to establish the final estimated cost of the work, to convert the contract to a firm-fixed-price, and to determine the final settlement for construction-manager-as-constructor (CMc) projects.

The CMc refers to a project management and contracting technique that is one of three predominant methods used for acquiring construction services by GSA. The other two methods are design-bid-build and design-build. The private sector commonly uses a