the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than July 22, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Christopher Koopmans, Senior Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@chi.frb.org:*

1. *Brookfield Bancshares, Inc., Brookfield, Illinois;* to continue engaging in extending credit and servicing loans, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(1) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Erin Cayce,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–13691 Filed 7–6–26; 8:45 am]

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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 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, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than July 22, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Christopher Koopmans, Senior Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@chi.frb.org:*

1. *Rudolph S. Leytze, individually, and in his capacity as trustee of the Leytze Generation Skipping Trust FBO Rudolph S. Leytze, and The Mary Elizabeth Leytze Spousal Limited Access Trust, all of Naples, Florida; Anna L. Basile Wehner, of Iowa City, Iowa; Catherine L. Basile, individually, and in her capacity as trustee of the Leytze Generation Skipping Trust FBO Catherine L. Basile, both of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Nicholas E. Basile, Burlingame, California; Regina E. Bonsignore, Zachary J. Garber, and Richard S. Garber, all of St. Paul, Minnesota; Adam Faler, Rudolph R. Leytze, Alejandro Urbina, and Laura C. Faler, all of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Corrine I. Garber, Ely, Minnesota; Jonathan A. Garber, Mapleton, Minnesota; Susan A. Garber, in her capacity as trustee of the Susan A. Garber Revocable Trust, and the Leytze Generation Skipping Trust FBO Susan A. Garber, all of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Alison L. Urbina, individually, and in her capacity as custodian for one or more minor children, all of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Emily L. Yetter, individually, and in her capacity as custodian for one or more minor children, all of Marion, Iowa, and as trustee of The Mary Elizabeth Leytze Spousal Limited Access Trust, of Naples, Florida;* as a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Fidelity Ban Corporation, Independence, Iowa, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of BankIowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Erin Cayce,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–13689 Filed 7–6–26; 8:45 am]

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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 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, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than August 6, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Jeffrey Imgarten, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001. Comments can also be sent electronically to *KCApplicationComments@kc.frb.org:*

1. *Sovereign Bancorp, Inc., Shawnee, Oklahoma;* to acquire Leader First Bancorp, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire The First National Bank in Marlow, both of Marlow, Oklahoma.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Lindsey Wieck, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:*

1. *The Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Canada;* to acquire Maple Financial Holdings, Inc., Dallas, Texas, and thereby indirectly acquire MapleMark Bank, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Erin Cayce,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–13690 Filed 7–6–26; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. P264200]

Policy Statement Concerning the Suppression of Accuracy in Artificial Intelligence Systems

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed policy statement; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') is proposing a policy statement regarding the application of the prohibition on deceptive acts or practices in section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act to companies that market artificial intelligence (''AI'') systems.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before Friday, July 31, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Members of the public may file a comment online or on paper by following the instructions in the Comment Submissions part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write ''AI Policy Statement; Matter No. P264200'' on your comment and file your comment online at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/FTC-2026-0859.* 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 P), Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Summary

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping how Americans consume information, educate our children, and perform our jobs.[1] As they have marketed their remarkable breakthroughs to the public, AI companies have spent years representing explicitly and implicitly that their systems aim to produce the best output—output that faithfully and accurately achieves users' stated objectives and the built-in objectives that users expect in the AI system—that is possible within their technological and resource constraints. Because of these representations and the inherent nature of the products and services in question, consumers have a reasonable expectation that AI systems aim to give truthful and accurate outputs. Consumers have no basis to believe that AI systems aim to produce outputs that are distorted by undisclosed ideological objectives.

Nonetheless, an AI company might be tempted to alter or steer the output of its systems contrary to consumers' reasonable expectations for various reasons, including attempted compliance with a State law, such as Colorado's recently revised Artificial Intelligence Act. But steering an AI system in this manner may deceive consumers in violation of section 5 of the FTC Act. That is true even if the deceptive steering is done in an effort to comply with State laws. Of course, a company may be able to avert potential deception by making truthful, non-misleading representations about the aims of its model. But such representations would need to make clear the AI company is prioritizing objectives different than those consumers requested or would otherwise expect.

II. Background

Artificial intelligence is an umbrella term covering a universe of different tools and systems now used across nearly every sector of the economy and in most people's daily lives.[2] Regardless of whether one has in mind modern large language models, AI applications applying large-language models to particular purposes, or a not-yet-developed superintelligence, the hallmark of a successful AI system is an ability to accurately ''make predictions, recommendations, or decisions'' for its user consistent with a given objective.[3] Their utility can then be judged by how well the solution matches consumers' objectives.

On a fundamental level, these products and services solve problems for people. For many Americans, they are becoming part and parcel of daily life, relied upon for research, analysis, and advice on both personal and business issues. This development reflects consumers' confidence that AI companies are bound by the same rules as other American companies: they will deal with consumers in good faith and with no hidden agenda, and they will not work in the shadows to punish those who hold opinions contrary to theirs. In large part, that confidence itself reflects the basic fact that the United States is the global standard-bearer for AI technologies.[4] That American companies dominate every layer of the AI ecosystem should not be taken for granted. Geopolitical rivals are investing heavily in this sphere, hoping to inject their own companies and values into the marketplace. American dominance is thus about more than winning some abstract race. It is about ensuring Americans can continue to feel their values are being respected as they interact with, and benefit from, an AI-powered economy.

Under the President's leadership, the Trump-Vance Administration has taken decisive steps to sustain America's global AI dominance[5] by removing regulatory barriers that impede AI innovation.[6] Excessive AI regulation would undermine American AI supremacy by deterring and suppressing the same ingenuity responsible for making American AI great.[7] At the same time, however, as President Trump's National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence recognizes, responsible AI innovation can co-exist with prudent guardrails. For example, AI technologies should protect children and empower

[1] Executive Office of the President, *Winning the Race: America's AI Action Plan* at 1 (July 2025), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Americas-AI-Action-Plan.pdf* [hereinafter ''AI Action Plan'']; The Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President, *Artificial Intelligence and the Great Divergence* at 1 (Jan. 2026), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Artificial-Intelligence-and-the-Great-Divergence-5.pdf.*

[2] See, *e.g.,* E.O. 14319, Preventing Woke AI in the Federal Government, at sec. 1, 90 FR 35389, 35389 (July 23, 2025) (''Artificial intelligence . . . will play a critical role in how Americans of all ages learn new skills, consume information, and navigate their daily lives.'').

[3] 15 U.S.C. 9401(3).

[4] See J.D. Vance, Remarks by the Vice President at the Artificial Intelligence Action Summit in Paris, France (Feb. 11, 2025), *www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/remarks-the-vice-president-the-artificial-intelligence-action-summit-paris-france* [hereinafter ''Vance AI Summit Remarks''].

[5] See, *e.g.,* AI Action Plan, *supra* note 1; E.O. 14318, Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure, 90 FR 35385, 35385 (July 23, 2025) (prioritizing the rapid and efficient buildout of AI data centers and the infrastructure that power them by easing Federal regulatory burdens); E.O. 14319, 90 FR at 35389 (noting agencies have an ''obligation not to procure [AI] models that sacrifice truthfulness and accuracy to ideological agendas''); E.O. 14320, Promoting the Export of the American AI Technology Stack, 90 FR 35393, 35393 (July 23, 2025) (establishing a coordinated national effort to support the American AI industry by promoting the export of full-stack American AI technology packages).

[6] See, *e.g.,* E.O. 14148, Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions, 90 FR 8237, 8240 (Jan. 20, 2025), *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-28/pdf/2025-01901.pdf* (revoking E.O. 14110, Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence, 88 FR 75191 (Oct. 30, 2023)); E.O. 14179, Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence, 90 FR 8741, 8741–42 (Jan. 23, 2025), *www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01–31/pdf/2025-02172.pdf.*

[7] E.O. 14179, 90 FR at 8741; Vance AI Summit Remarks, *supra* note 4.