

exemption from the obligations of the RFS program for the reason of disproportionate economic hardship (DEH).<sup>2</sup> In evaluating such petitions, the EPA Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, will consider the findings of a Department of Energy (DOE) study and other economic factors.<sup>3</sup>

## II. Decision

In the SRE Denial,<sup>4</sup> we conducted an extensive analysis and review of information provided to EPA by small refineries in their SRE petitions and in the comments submitted in response to the Proposed Denial.<sup>5</sup> We sought comment on all aspects of the Proposed Denial, including on our conclusions that the CAA requires small refineries to demonstrate that DEH is caused by compliance with the RFS program. We also sought comment on our economic analyses and conclusion that no small refineries face disproportionate costs of compliance due to the RFS program, no economic hardship, and, therefore, no DEH caused by RFS compliance. We requested additional data that would show the relationship between RFS compliance costs and the price of transportation fuel blendstocks. We also sought comment on our proposed change in approach to SRE eligibility based on receipt of the original statutory exemption, and our proposed decision to deny all pending SRE petitions based on the proportional nature of the RFS requirements and our findings regarding RIN cost passthrough. We considered all the comments received and have responded to them in the SRE Denial and its corresponding appendices.

In the SRE Denial, we find that all refineries face the same costs to acquire RINs regardless of whether the RINs are created through the act of blending renewable fuels or are purchased on the open market. This happens because the market price for these fuels increases to reflect the cost of the RIN, much as it would increase in response to higher crude prices. In other words, this increased price for gasoline and diesel fuel allows obligated parties to recover their RIN costs through the market price of the fuel they produce. Because the market behaves this way for all parties subject to the RFS program, there is no disproportionate cost to any party,

including small refineries, and no hardship given that the costs are recovered. As a result, we conclude that small refineries do not face DEH. Given this conclusion and the other reasons described in the SRE Denial, we have denied 69 SRE petitions for the 2016–2021 compliance years by finding the petitioning refineries do not face DEH caused by compliance with their RFS obligations.

## III. Judicial Review

Section 307(b)(1) of the CAA governs judicial review of final actions by the EPA. This section provides, in part, that petitions for review must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit: (i) when the agency action consists of “nationally applicable . . . final actions taken by the Administrator,” or (ii) when such action is locally or regionally applicable, but “such action is based on a determination of nationwide scope or effect and if in taking such action the Administrator finds and publishes that such action is based on such a determination.” For locally or regionally applicable final actions, the CAA reserves to the EPA complete discretion whether to invoke the exception in (ii) described in the preceding sentence.

This final action is “nationally applicable” within the meaning of CAA section 307(b)(1). In the alternative, to the extent a court finds this final action to be locally or regionally applicable, the Administrator is exercising the complete discretion afforded to him under the CAA to make and publish a finding that this action is based on a determination of “nationwide scope or effect” within the meaning of CAA section 307(b)(1).<sup>6</sup> This final action denies 69 petitions for exemptions from the RFS program for over 30 small refineries across the country and applies to small refineries located within 15 states in 7 of the 10 EPA regions and in 8 different Federal judicial circuits.<sup>7</sup> This final action is based on EPA’s revised interpretation of the relevant CAA provisions and the RIN discount

and RIN cost passthrough principles that are applicable to all small refineries no matter the location or market in which they operate. For these reasons, this final action is nationally applicable or, alternatively, the Administrator is exercising the complete discretion afforded to him by the CAA and hereby finds that this final action is based on a determination of nationwide scope or effect for purposes of CAA section 307(b)(1) and is hereby publishing that finding in the **Federal Register**.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by August 8, 2022.

**Joseph Goffman,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator,  
Office of Air and Radiation.*

[FR Doc. 2022–12359 Filed 6–7–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0288; FR ID 90242]

### Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission Under Delegated Authority

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission’s burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it

<sup>2</sup> CAA section 211(o)(9)(B)(i).

<sup>3</sup> CAA section 211(o)(9)(B)(ii).

<sup>4</sup> “June 2022 Denial of Petitions for RFS Small Refinery Exemptions,” EPA–420–R–22–011, June 2022.

<sup>5</sup> “Proposed RFS Small Refinery Exemption Decision,” EPA–420–D–21–001, December 2021 (hereinafter the “Proposed Denial”). 86 FR 70999 (December 14, 2021).

<sup>6</sup> In deciding whether to invoke the exception by making and publishing a finding that this final action is based on a determination of nationwide scope or effect, the Administrator has also taken into account a number of policy considerations, including his judgment balancing the benefit of obtaining the D.C. Circuit’s authoritative centralized review versus allowing development of the issue in other contexts and the best use of Agency resources.

<sup>7</sup> In the report on the 1977 Amendments that revised section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, Congress noted that the Administrator’s determination that the “nationwide scope or effect” exception applies would be appropriate for any action that has a scope or effect beyond a single judicial circuit. See H.R. Rep. No. 95–294 at 323, 324, reprinted in 1977 U.S.C.A.N. 1402–03.

displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

**DATES:** Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before August 8, 2022. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all PRA comments to Cathy Williams, FCC, via email to [PRA@fcc.gov](mailto:PRA@fcc.gov) and to [Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov](mailto:Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For additional information about the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*OMB Control Number:* 3060–0288.

*Title:* 47 CFR 78.33, Special Temporary Authority (Cable Television Relay Stations).

*Form Number:* Not applicable.

*Type of Review:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Respondents:* Business and other for-profit entities.

*Number of Respondents and*

*Responses:* 3 respondents and 3 responses.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 4 hours.

*Frequency of Response:* On occasion reporting requirement.

*Obligation to Respond:* Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of information is contained Section 154(i) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

*Total Annual Burden:* 12 hours.

*Total Annual Costs:* \$600.

*Needs and Uses:* The information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 78.33 permits cable television relay station (CARS) operators to file informal requests for special temporary authority (STA) to install and operate equipment in a manner different than the way normally authorized in the station license. The special temporary authority also may be used by cable operators to conduct field surveys to determine necessary data in connection with a formal application for installation of a radio system, or to conduct equipment, program, service, and path tests.

Federal Communications Commission.

**Marlene Dortch,**  
*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2022–12277 Filed 6–7–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6712–01–P**

## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

### Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of filing of the following agreements under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments, relevant information, or documents regarding the agreements to the Secretary by email at [Secretary@fmc.gov](mailto:Secretary@fmc.gov), or by mail, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20573. Comments will be most helpful to the Commission if received within 12 days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**, and the Commission requests that comments be submitted within 7 days on agreements that request expedited review. Copies of agreements are available through the Commission's website ([www.fmc.gov](http://www.fmc.gov)) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202) 523–5793 or [tradeanalysis@fmc.gov](mailto:tradeanalysis@fmc.gov).

*Agreement No.:* 201388.

*Agreement Name:* Sealead Shipping DMCC/T.S. Lines Ltd. Vessel Sharing Agreement.

*Parties:* Sealead Shipping DMCC and T.S. Lines Ltd. Vessel Sharing Agreement.

*Filing Party:* Neal Mayer; Hoppel, Mayer & Coleman.

*Synopsis:* The Agreement authorizes the parties to operate a service string between ports in China and Korea on the one hand and the U.S. East Coast on the other hand.

*Proposed Effective Date:* 5/31/2022.

*Location:* <https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/64502>.

*Agreement No.:* 201258–002.

*Agreement Name:* Sealand/Zim Gulf-ECSA Space Charter Agreement.

*Parties:* Maersk A/S d/b/a Sealand and Zim Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.

*Filing Party:* Wayne Rohde; Cozen O'Connor.

*Synopsis:* The amendment changes the amount of space being chartered, changes the name of the Agreement and the contact information for one of the parties, and restates the Agreement.

*Proposed Effective Date:* 7/16/22.

*Location:* <https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/13183>.

Dated: June 3, 2022.

**William Cody,**  
*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2022–12352 Filed 6–7–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6730–02–P**

## 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 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 July 8, 2022.

*A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City* (Jeffrey Imgarten, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

1. *National Bank Holdings Corporation, Greenwood Village, Colorado;* to merge with Community Bancorporation, Orem, Utah, and thereby indirectly acquire Rock Canyon Bank, Provo, Utah.

2. *National Bank Holdings Corporation, Greenwood Village, Colorado;* to merge with Bancshares of Jackson Hole, Incorporated, Jackson, Wyoming, and thereby indirectly acquire Bank of Jackson Hole, Jackson, Wyoming.

3. *Old Glory Holding Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Elmore City Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire First State Bank, both of Elmore City, Oklahoma.