

information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) 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. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might "further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees."

OMB Control No.: 3060-0678.

Title: Part 25 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules Governing the Licensing of, and Spectrum Usage by, Commercial Earth Stations and Space Stations.

Form Nos.: FCC Form 312, FCC Form 312-EZ, FCC Form 312-R and Schedules A, B and S.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities and not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 3,539 respondents; 3,591 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.5–80 hours per response.

Frequency of Response: On occasion, one time, and annual reporting requirements; third-party disclosure requirements; recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The Commission has statutory authority for the information collection requirements under 47 U.S.C. 154, 301, 302, 303, 307, 309, 310, 319, 332, 605, and 721.

Total Annual Burden: 27,748 hours.

Annual Cost Burden: \$4,154,267.

Needs and Uses: On April 21, 2023, the Commission released a Report and Order, FCC 23–29, IB Docket No. 21–456, titled "Revising Spectrum Sharing Rules for Non-Geostationary Orbit, Fixed-Satellite Service Systems." In this Report and Order, the Commission revised its rules governing spectrum sharing among a new generation of broadband satellite constellations to promote market entry, regulatory certainty, and spectrum efficiency through good-faith coordination. As relevant to this information collection, the Commission adopted rules clarifying protection obligations between non-

geostationary satellite orbit, fixed-satellite service (NGSO FSS) systems authorized through different processing rounds by using a degraded throughput methodology. Specifically, the Commission required that, prior to commencing operations, an NGSO FSS licensee or market access recipient must either certify that it has completed a coordination agreement with any operational NGSO FSS system licensed or granted U.S. market access in an earlier processing round, or submit for Commission approval a compatibility showing which demonstrates by use of a degraded throughput methodology that it will not cause harmful interference to any such system with which coordination has not been completed. If an earlier-round system becomes operational after a later-round system has commenced operations, the later-round licensee or market access recipient must submit a certification of coordination or a compatibility showing with respect to the earlier-round system no later than 60 days after the earlier-round system commences operations.

Further, on November 15, 2024, the Commission released a Second Report and Order in the same rulemaking proceeding, FCC 24–117, IB Docket No. 21–456, titled "Revising Spectrum Sharing Rules for Non-Geostationary Orbit, Fixed-Satellite Service Systems." In this Second Report and Order, the Commission revised the NGSO FSS sharing rules to clarify certain details of the degraded throughput methodology that, in the absence of a coordination agreement, must be used in compatibility analyses by NGSO FSS system grantees authorized through later processing rounds to show they can operate compatibly with, and protect, NGSO FSS systems authorized through earlier processing rounds. The Commission adopted a 3% time-weighted average throughput degradation as a long-term interference protection criterion and a 0.4% absolute increase in link unavailability as a short-term interference protection criterion.

The relevant rule for purposes of this revised information collection is 47 CFR 25.261(d).

The new information collection requirements in this collection are needed to determine the technical qualifications of licensees and market access grantees to operate an NGSO FSS space station and to determine whether operations under an NGSO FSS authorization serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. Without such information, the Commission could not determine whether to permit respondents to provide communications

services in the United States because it could not assure that incumbent NGSO FSS licensees and market access grantees are adequately protected from radiofrequency interference that could be caused by NGSO FSS satellite systems authorized through a later processing round. Therefore, the Commission would not be able to fulfill its statutory responsibilities in accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the obligations imposed on parties to the World Trade Organization Basic Telecom Agreement.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–09526 Filed 5–27–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP–1865]

Announcement of Financial Sector Liabilities

The Board's Regulation XX prohibits a merger or acquisition that would result in a financial company that controls more than 10 percent of the aggregate consolidated liabilities of all financial companies ("aggregate financial sector liabilities").¹ Specifically, an insured depository institution, a bank holding company, a savings and loan holding company, a foreign banking organization, any other company that controls an insured depository institution, and a nonbank financial company designated by the Financial Stability Oversight Council (each, a "financial company") is prohibited from merging or consolidating with, acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of, or acquiring control of, another company if the resulting company's consolidated liabilities would exceed 10 percent of the aggregate financial sector liabilities.²

Under Regulation XX, the Federal Reserve will publish the aggregate financial sector liabilities by July 1 of each year. Aggregate financial sector liabilities are equal to the average of the year-end financial sector liabilities figure (as of December 31) of each of the preceding two calendar years.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lesley Chao, Lead Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 974–7063; Shooka Saket, Financial Institution Policy

¹ Regulation XX implements section 622 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. See 12 U.S.C. 1852.

² 12 U.S.C. 1852(a)(2), (b); 12 CFR 251.3.

Analyst, (202) 452-3869; Matthew Suntag, Senior Counsel, (202) 452-3694; Laura Bain, Senior Counsel, (202) 736-5546; for users of telephone systems via text telephone (TTY) or any TTY-based Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS), please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551.

Aggregate Financial Sector Liabilities

“Aggregate financial sector liabilities” is equal to \$23,223,259,570,000.³ This measure is in effect from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026.

Calculation Methodology

The aggregate financial sector liabilities measure equals the average of the year-end financial sector liabilities figure (as of December 31) of each of the preceding two calendar years. The year-end financial sector liabilities figure equals the sum of the total consolidated liabilities of all top-tier U.S. financial companies and the U.S. liabilities of all top-tier foreign financial companies, calculated using the applicable methodology for each financial company, as set forth in Regulation XX and summarized below.

Consolidated liabilities of a U.S. financial company that was subject to consolidated risk-based capital rules as of December 31 of the year being measured, equal the difference between the U.S. financial company’s risk-weighted assets (as adjusted upward to reflect amounts that are deducted from regulatory capital elements pursuant to the Federal banking agencies’ risk-based capital rules) and total regulatory capital, as calculated under the applicable risk-based capital rules. Companies in this category include (with certain exceptions listed below) bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, and insured depository institutions. The Federal Reserve used information collected on the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies (“FR Y-9C”) and the Bank Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (“Call Report”) to calculate liabilities of these institutions.

Consolidated liabilities of a U.S. financial company not subject to consolidated risk-based capital rules as of December 31 of the year being measured, equal liabilities calculated in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Companies in this category include nonbank financial companies

supervised by the Board, bank holding companies and savings and loan holding companies subject to the Federal Reserve’s Small Bank Holding Company Policy Statement, savings and loan holding companies substantially engaged in insurance underwriting or commercial activities, and U.S. companies that control insured depository institutions but are not bank holding companies or savings and loan holding companies. “Applicable accounting standards” is defined as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”), or such other accounting standard or method of estimation that the Board determines is appropriate.⁴ The Federal Reserve used information collected on the FR Y-9C, the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for Small Holding Companies (“FR Y-9SP”), and the Financial Company Report of Consolidated Liabilities (“FR XX-1”) to calculate liabilities of these institutions.

Under Regulation XX, liabilities of a foreign banking organization’s U.S. operations are calculated using the risk-weighted asset methodology for subsidiaries subject to the risk-based capital rule, plus the assets of all branches, agencies, and nonbank subsidiaries, calculated in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Liabilities attributable to the U.S. operations of a foreign financial company that is not a foreign banking organization are calculated in a similar manner to the method described for foreign banking organizations, and liabilities of a U.S. subsidiary not subject to the risk-based capital rule are calculated based on the U.S. subsidiary’s liabilities under applicable accounting standards. The Federal Reserve used information collected on the Capital and Asset Report for Foreign Banking Organizations (“FR Y-7Q”), the

⁴ A financial company may request to use an accounting standard or method of estimation other than GAAP if it does not calculate its total consolidated assets or liabilities under GAAP for any regulatory purpose (including compliance with applicable securities laws). 12 CFR 251.3(e). In previous years, the Board received and approved requests from eleven financial companies to use an accounting standard or method of estimation other than GAAP to calculate liabilities. Ten of the companies were insurance companies that reported financial information under Statutory Accounting Principles (“SAP”), and one was a foreign company that controlled a U.S. industrial loan company that reported financial information under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). For the insurance companies, the Board approved a method of estimation that was based on line items from SAP-based reports, with adjustments to reflect certain differences in accounting treatment between GAAP and SAP. For the foreign company, the Board approved the use of IFRS. Such companies that continue to be subject to Regulation XX continue to use the previously approved methods. The Board did not receive any new requests this year.

FR Y-9C, and the FR XX-1 to calculate liabilities of these institutions.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, acting through the Director of Supervision and Regulation under delegated authority.

Benjamin W. McDonough,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-09560 Filed 5-27-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS-10798, CMS-R-235, CMS-359/CMS-360, and CMS-10069]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS’ intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and to allow a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency’s functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by June 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed 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 30-day Review—Open

³ This number reflects the average of the financial sector liabilities figure for the years ending December 31, 2023 (\$23,355,716,578,000) and December 31, 2024 (\$23,090,802,562,000).