

cake contains glucosinolates, which may be toxic to animals in large concentrations.³⁷ However, the heat produced from crushing pennycress seeds may reduce the toxicity of the press cake,³⁸ or pennycress press cake could be mixed in low amounts with other seed meal for use as animal feed.³⁹ Alternatively, pennycress press cake could be used as a biofumigant.⁴⁰ Based on our analysis of pennycress oil, which does not consider use of the press cake, we have found that the agricultural, livestock and land use change emissions associated with producing pennycress oil are less than or equal to the corresponding emissions associated with producing soybean oil. Therefore, any beneficial use of the pennycress press cake (e.g., as livestock feed or boiler fuel) would only serve to make the GHG emissions associated with pennycress oil even lower than the corresponding emissions for soybean oil.

B. Feedstock Distribution

EPA's assessment, based on the following reasoning, is that GHG emissions from feedstock distribution will be the same for pennycress as such emissions for soybeans. Because pennycress contains more oil per pound of seed, as discussed above, the energy needed to move the pennycress before oil extraction would be lower than soybeans per ton of oil produced. To the extent that pennycress is grown on more disperse fallow land than soybeans and would need to be transported further, the energy needed to move the pennycress could be higher than soybeans. Therefore, we believe we may assume for purposes of GHG emissions assessment that the GHG emissions associated with transporting pennycress and soybeans to crushing facilities will be the same. Pennycress and soybean oils are quite similar in terms of density and energy content; therefore, we also assumed that the GHG emissions from

³⁷ Moser, B.R. (2012) "Biodiesel from alternative oilseed feedstock: camelina and field pennycress." *Biofuels*, 3:193–209.

³⁸ Fan, J. et al. (2013) "A life cycle assessment of pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense* L.)—derived jet fuel and diesel." *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 55:87–100.

³⁹ Moser, B.R. (2012) "Biodiesel from alternative oilseed feedstock: camelina and field pennycress." *Biofuels*, 3:193–209. It is important to note that all animal feed products must be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) before they can be sold in the United States. Nothing in EPA's analysis should be construed as an official federal government position regarding the approval or disapproval of pennycress press cake as an animal feed. Only FDA is authorized to make that determination.

⁴⁰ Vaughn, S.F., et al. (2005) "Biofumigant compounds released by field pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense*) seedmeal." *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 31(1):167–177.

transporting the oil from a crushing facility to a biofuel production facility would be the same for the two different feedstocks.

C. Summary of Agricultural Sector GHG Emissions

Compared to soybean oil, pennycress oil has less than or equal GHG emissions per ton of oil from crop inputs, crushing and oil extraction, and direct and indirect land use change. Pennycress and soybean oils are also likely to have similar GHG emissions from feedstock distribution. Therefore, we believe that the feedstock production and transport portion of the lifecycle GHG emissions associated with pennycress are likely to be similar to or less than the GHG emissions for the corresponding portion of the lifecycle analysis for soybean oil. EPA's purpose in evaluating petitions under 40 CFR 80.1416 is not to prepare a precise lifecycle GHG emissions analysis of every fuel type, but to gather sufficient information on which to inform its decision of whether proposed biofuels qualify under the program in terms of lifecycle GHG emissions reduction. Based on our comparison of pennycress oil to soybean oil, EPA proposes to use, in its future evaluations of petitions proposing to use pennycress oil as a feedstock for biofuel production, an estimate of the GHG emissions associated with the cultivation and transport of pennycress oil that is the same as that which we have used for soybean oil, on a per ton of oil basis. Although EPA could conduct a more precise analysis, we do not believe it is necessary for purposes of the determinations EPA must make in responding to petitions. EPA solicits comment on this proposed approach.

D. Fuel Production and Distribution

Pennycress oil has physical properties that are similar to soybean and camelina oil, and is suitable for the same conversion processes as these feedstocks. In addition, the fuel yield per pound of oil is expected to be the same for each of these feedstocks. After reviewing comments received in response to this Notice, we will combine our evaluation of agricultural sector GHG emissions associated with the use of pennycress oil feedstock with our evaluation of the GHG emissions associated with individual producers' production processes and finished fuels to determine whether the proposed pathways satisfy CAA lifecycle GHG emissions reduction requirements for RFS-qualifying renewable fuels. Based on our evaluation of the lifecycle GHG emissions attributable to the production

and transport of pennycress oil feedstock, EPA anticipates that fuel produced from pennycress oil feedstock through the same transesterification or hydrotreating process technologies that EPA evaluated for the March 2010 RFS rule for biofuel derived from soybean oil and the March 2013 RFS rule for biofuel derived from camelina oil would qualify for biomass-based diesel (D-code 4) RINs or advanced (D-code 5) RINs.⁴¹ However, EPA will evaluate petitions for fuel produced from pennycress oil feedstock on a case-by-case basis.

III. Summary

EPA invites public comment on its analysis of GHG emissions associated with the production and transport of pennycress oil as a feedstock for biofuel production. EPA will consider public comments received when evaluating the lifecycle GHG emissions of biofuel production pathways described in petitions received pursuant to 40 CFR 80.1416 which use pennycress oil as a feedstock.

Dated: March 12, 2015.

Christopher Grundler,

Director, Office of Transportation and Air Quality.

[FR Doc. 2015–06444 Filed 3–19–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM INSURANCE CORPORATION

Regular Meeting

AGENCY: Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board; Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the regular meeting of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board (Board).

DATE AND TIME: The meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on March 26, 2015, from 9:00 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dale L. Aultman, Secretary to the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board, (703) 883–4009, TTY (703) 883–4056.

⁴¹ The transesterification process that EPA evaluated for the March 2010 RFS rule for biofuel derived from soybean oil feedstock is described in section 2.4.7.3 (Biodiesel) of the Regulatory Impact Analysis for the March 2010 RFS rule (EPA–420–R–10–006). The hydrotreating process that EPA evaluated for the March 2013 rule for biofuel derived from camelina oil feedstock is described in section II.A.3.b of the March 2013 rule (78 FR 14190).

ADDRESSES: Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102. Submit attendance requests via email to VisitorRequest@FCA.gov. See

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION for further information about attendance requests.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Parts of this meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available), and parts will be closed to the public. Please send an email to VisitorRequest@FCA.gov at least 24 hours before the meeting. In your email include: Name, postal address, entity you are representing (if applicable), and telephone number. You will receive an email confirmation from us. Please be prepared to show a photo identification when you arrive. If you need assistance for accessibility reasons, or if you have any questions, contact Dale L. Aultman, Secretary to the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board, at (703) 883-4009. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

Open Session

A. Approval of Minutes

- January 22, 2015

B. Business Reports

- FCSIC Financial Reports
- Report on Insured and Other Obligations
- Report on Investment Portfolio
- Quarterly Report on Annual Performance Plan

C. New Business

- Presentation of 2014 Audit Results by External Auditor

Closed Session

- FCSIC Report on System Performance

Executive Session

- Executive Session of the Audit Committee with the Auditor

Dated: March 17, 2015.

Dale L. Aultman,

Secretary, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board.

[FR Doc. 2015-06472 Filed 3-19-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6710-01-P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice to All Interested Parties of the Termination of the Receivership of 10364, Coastal Bank, Cocoa Beach, Florida

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) as Receiver for Coastal Bank, Cocoa Beach, Florida (“the Receiver”) intends to terminate its receivership for said institution. The FDIC was appointed receiver of Coastal Bank on May 6, 2011. The liquidation of the receivership assets has been completed. To the extent permitted by available funds and in accordance with law, the Receiver will be making a final dividend payment to proven creditors.

Based upon the foregoing, the Receiver has determined that the continued existence of the receivership will serve no useful purpose. Consequently, notice is given that the receivership shall be terminated, to be effective no sooner than thirty days after the date of this Notice. If any person wishes to comment concerning the termination of the receivership, such comment must be made in writing and sent within thirty days of the date of this Notice to: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, Attention: Receivership Oversight Department 32.1, 1601 Bryan Street, Dallas, TX 75201.

No comments concerning the termination of this receivership will be considered which are not sent within this time frame.

Dated: March 16, 2015.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Robert E. Feldman,
Executive Secretary.
[FR Doc. 2015-06355 Filed 3-19-15; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Savings and Loan Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and the Board’s Regulation LL (12 CFR part 238) to acquire shares of a savings and loan holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than April 6, 2015.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Nadine Wallman, Vice President) 1455 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44101-2566:

1. *Jane Houston McCready, Winchester, Kentucky; Sarah McCready Boston, New York, New York; and Louise French McCready Hart, New York, New York*, as individuals and in their capacities as co-trustees of Marital Trust B which was created under the Richard F. McCready Revocable Trust Agreement; to acquire voting shares of WinFirst Financial Corporation, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Winchester Federal Bank, both in Winchester, Kentucky.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 17, 2015.

Michael J. Lewandowski,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2015-06399 Filed 3-19-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-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 se.*) (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 applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than April 16, 2015.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Robert L. Triplett III, Senior Vice