

unit. Information submitted on the substances within a category should be reported for each individual chemical structure, to the extent possible (*i.e.*, known or reasonably ascertainable). If the chemical identity of some of the individual chemical structures are not known or reasonably ascertainable by the commenter, the information associated with those chemical substances may be reported as a group of chemical structures (*i.e.*, isomeric mixture) or as the chemical category:

- 1-Hexadecanol, CASRN 36653–82–4;
- 2-Ethylhexyl 2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB), CASRN 183658–27–7;
- Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-Tetrabromophthalate (TBPH), CASRN 26040–51–7;
- Bisphenol A, CASRN 80–05–7;
- Creosote, CASRN 8001–58–9;
- Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP), CASRN 117–84–0;
- N-Nitroso-diphenylamine, CASRN 86–30–6;
- P,P'-Oxybis(benzenesulfonylhydrazide), CASRN 80–51–3;
- Tribromomethane, CASRN 75–25–2;
- Triglycidyl isocyanurate, CASRN 2451–62–9;
- M-Xylene, CASRN 108–38–3;
- O-Xylene, CASRN 95–47–6;
- P-Xylene, CASRN 106–42–3;
- Antimony and Antimony Compounds, Category;
- Arsenic and Arsenic Compounds, Category;
- Cobalt and Cobalt Compounds, Category;
- Lead and Lead Compounds, Category;
- Long-chain chlorinated paraffins (C18-20), Category;
- Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (C14-17), Category;
- Bisphenol S, CASRN 80–09–1;
- Hydrogen Fluoride, CASRN 7664–39–3;
- N-(1,3-Dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD), CASRN 793–24–8.

C. How will confidential business information be protected?

A person seeking to protect from disclosure as “confidential business information” any information that person submits under TSCA must assert and substantiate a claim for protection from disclosure concurrent with submission of the information in accordance with the requirements of TSCA section 14 and 40 CFR 703, with limited exceptions provided in the statute. TSCA section 14(b) limits

confidentiality protections for health and safety studies and information from such studies, however, and while EPA considers confidential business information when conducting its review under 40 CFR 702.9(a), the Agency encourages submitters to minimize claims for protection from disclosure wherever possible to maximize transparency in EPA’s screening review. More information on asserting and submitting confidential business information claims under TSCA can be found at 40 CFR 703 and <https://www.epa.gov/tscabi>.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*

Dated: December 12, 2024.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2024–29829 Filed 12–17–24; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION NOTICE OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 89 FR 89012.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Thursday, November 14, 2024 at 11:00 a.m., Hybrid Meeting: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC (12th Floor) and virtual.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The November 14, 2024 Open Meeting was canceled.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer. Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

(Authority: Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b)

Laura E. Sinram,

Secretary and Clerk of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2024–30107 Filed 12–16–24; 11:15 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP–1863]

Regulation Q; Regulatory Capital Rule: Risk-Based Capital Surcharges for Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Board is providing notice of the 2024 aggregate global indicator amounts, as required under the Board’s rule regarding risk-based capital surcharges for global systemically important bank holding companies.

DATES: December 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anna Lee Hewko, Associate Director, (202) 250–1577, Brian Chernoff, Manager, (202) 731–8914, Alexander Jiron, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst II, (202) 450–7350, or Aakash Jani, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst I, (202) 941–8305, Division of Supervision and Regulation; or Jay Schwarz, Deputy Associate General Counsel, (202) 452–2970, Mark Buresh, Senior Special Counsel, (202) 499–0261, Jonah Kind, Senior Counsel, (202) 309–5287, or David Imhoff, Senior Attorney (202) 834–3222, Legal Division. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C NW, Washington, DC 20551. For the hearing impaired and users of Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) and TTY–TRS, please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Board’s framework for determining risk-based capital surcharges for global systemically important bank holding companies (GSIB surcharge rule) establishes a methodology to identify global systemically important bank holding companies (GSIBs) in the United States based on indicators that are correlated with systemic importance.¹ Under the GSIB surcharge rule, a firm must calculate its GSIB score using a specific formula (method 1). Method 1 uses five equally weighted categories that are correlated with systemic importance—size, interconnectedness, cross-jurisdictional activity, substitutability, and complexity—and subdivided into twelve systemic indicators.

A firm divides its own measure of each systemic indicator by an aggregate global indicator amount. A firm’s method 1 score is the sum of its weighted systemic indicator scores expressed in basis points. A firm that calculates a method 1 score of 130 basis points or more is identified as a GSIB under the GSIB surcharge rule. The GSIB surcharge for a firm is the higher of the GSIB surcharge determined under method 1 and a second method, method 2, which is calculated based on measures of size, interconnectedness, cross-jurisdictional activity, complexity, and the firm’s reliance on short-term wholesale funding.²

The aggregate global indicator amounts used in the score calculation

¹ See 12 CFR 217.402, 217.404.

² Method 2 uses similar inputs to those used in method 1 but replaces the substitutability category with a measure of a firm’s use of short-term wholesale funding. In addition, method 2 is calibrated differently from method 1. See 12 CFR 217.405.