SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL BURDEN
[OMB No. 3064–0188]

Information collection (IC) (obligation to respond)	Type of burden (frequency of response)	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average time per response (HH:MM)	Annual burden (hours)
1. Disclose to applicant that the IDI may obtain an appraisal for the property, 12 CFR 1026.35(c)(5)(i) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (On Occasion).	2,743	10.25	00:01	469
2. Provide copy of written appraisal to the consumer, 12 CFR 1026.35(c)(6)(i) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (On Occasion).	2,743	11.03	00:08	4,034
3. Provide documentation of property value to the consumer in lieu of an appraisal, 12 CFR 1026.35(c)(2)(viii)(B) (Mandatory).	Disclosure (On Occasion).	2,743	5.07	00:05	1,159
Total Annual Burden (Hours)					*5,662*

Source: FDIC.

General Description of Collection: Section 1471 of the Dodd-Frank Act established a new Truth in Lending section 129H, which contains appraisal requirements applicable to higher-risk mortgages and prohibits a creditor from extending credit in the form of a higher-risk mortgage loan to any consumer without meeting those requirements. A higher-risk mortgage is defined as a residential mortgage loan secured by a principal dwelling with an annual percentage rate that exceeds the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by certain enumerated percentage point spreads. The rule requires that, within three days of application, a creditor provide a disclosure that informs consumers regarding the purpose of the appraisal, that the creditor will provide the consumer a copy of any appraisal, and that the consumer may choose to have a separate appraisal conducted at the expense of the consumer. If a loan meets the definition of a higher-risk mortgage loan, then the creditor would be required to obtain a written appraisal prepared by a certified or licensed appraiser who conducts a physical visit of the interior of the property that will secure the transaction and send a copy of the written appraisal to the consumer. To qualify for the safe harbor provided under the rule, a creditor is required to review the written appraisal as specified in the text of the rule and appendix A. If a loan is classified as a higher-risk mortgage loan that will finance the acquisition of the property to be mortgaged, and the property was acquired within the previous 180 days by the seller at a price that was lower than the current sale price, then the creditor is required to obtain an additional appraisal. A creditor is required to provide the consumer a copy of the appraisal reports performed in connection with the loan, without charge, at least days prior to consummation of the loan. There is no change in the method or substance of the collection. The decrease of 1,750 hours from 7,412 in 2022 to the current estimate of 5,662 hours is due to a decrease in respondents and number of responses per respondent.

Request for Comment

Comments are invited on (a) whether the collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the FDIC's functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimates of the burden of the information collections, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collections of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Dated at Washington, DC, on December 5, 2025.

Jennifer M. Jones,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–22359 Filed 12–8–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 25–28]

Cool Living LLC, Complainant v. ALPI U.S.A., Inc. and ALPI Air & Sea A/S, Respondents; Notice of Filing of Complaint and Assignment

Notice is given that a complaint has been filed with the Federal Maritime Commission (the ''Commission'') by Cool Living LLC (the ''Complainant'') against ALPI U.S.A., Inc. and ALPI Air & Sea A/S (the ''Respondents''). Complainant states that the Commission has subject-matter jurisdiction over this Complaint pursuant to the Shipping Act of 1984, 46 U.S.C. 40101, *et seq.* and personal jurisdiction over Respondents as non-vessel-operating ''common carriers'' as defined in 46 U.S.C. 40102(7), (17), and (20).

Complainant is a member-managed limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware with its principal place of business in Barcelona, Spain.

Complainant identifies Respondent ALPI U.S.A., Inc. as a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York with its principal place of business in Valley Stream, New York.

Complainant identifies Respondent ALPI Air & Sea A/S as a corporation organized under the laws of the country of Denmark with its principal place of business in Herning, Denmark.

Complainant alleges that Respondents violated 46 U.S.C. 41102(c); 41104(a)(2)(A), (a)(4)(E), and (a)(14); and 46 CFR 532.5. Complainant alleges these violations arose from Respondents' opaque rate and invoicing practices, refusal to engage in dispute resolution processes with Complainant, use of coercion by way of cargo holds on unrelated shipments in order to compel payment of disputed charges, and other acts or omissions by Respondents.

An answer to the complaint must be filed with the Commission within 25 days after the date of service.

The full text of the complaint can be found in the Commission's electronic Reading Room at *https://www2.fmc.gov/readingroom/proceeding/25-28/.* This proceeding has been assigned to the Office of Administrative Law Judges. The initial decision of the presiding judge shall be issued by December 5, 2026, and the final decision of the Commission shall be issued by June 21, 2027.

(Authority: 46 U.S.C. 41301; 46 CFR 502.61(c))

Served: December 5, 2025.

David Eng,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–22376 Filed 12–8–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–02–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP–1873]

Federal Reserve Bank Services

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) has approved the private-sector adjustment factor (PSAF) for 2026 of $34.1 million and the 2026 fee schedules for Federal Reserve priced services and electronic access. These actions were taken in accordance with the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (MCA), which requires that, over the long run, fees for Federal Reserve priced services be established based on all direct and indirect costs, including the PSAF.

DATES: The new fee schedules become effective January 1, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions regarding the fee schedules: Ian Spear, Deputy Associate Director, (202) 285–2732; Neha Contractor, Manager, (202) 568–0125; Baran Cansever, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 580–9880; Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems. For questions regarding the PSAF: Casey Clark, Associate Director, (202) 912–7978; Jamie Noonan, Assistant Director, (202) 530–6296; Sarah Skariah, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 407–2042; Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems. For users of TTY–TRS, please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States. Copies of the 2026 fee schedules for Check Services are available from the Board, the Federal Reserve Banks, or the Federal Reserve Financial Services (FRFS) website at *www.FRBservices.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview

As required by the MCA, the Reserve Banks set fees for priced services provided to financial institutions. These fees are set to recover, over the long run, all direct and indirect costs and imputed costs, including financing costs, taxes, and certain other expenses, as well as the return on equity (profit) that would have been earned if a private-sector business provided the services.[1] The imputed costs and imputed profit are collectively referred to as the PSAF.

1. *Cost Recovery*—From 2015 through 2024, the Reserve Banks recovered 103.5 percent of their total expenses (including imputed costs) and targeted after-tax profits or return on equity (ROE) for the mature services. During that period, Check Services, the Fedwire® Funds Service, the National Settlement Service, the Fedwire® Securities Service, and FedACH® Services achieved full cost recovery.

In addition to long-run cost recovery as required by the MCA, the Reserve Banks also seek to manage their cost recovery any given year. For 2025, the Reserve Banks forecast that they will recover 107.8 percent of the costs of providing all mature priced services in 2025 compared with a 2025 budgeted recovery rate of 104.4 percent. The Reserve Banks forecast that each mature service will achieve full cost recovery in 2025 except for Check Services. Check Services are anticipated to recover below 100 percent because of projected declines in volume.

2. *Summary of 2026 Pricing, Project Performance, and PSAF*—The Reserve Banks are making price changes in 2026 in order to offset rising costs, diversify revenue sources, and reduce pricing volatility for customers. These changes generally include modest increases in certain fixed fees for FedACH Services, the Fedwire Funds Service, and FedLine Solutions; decreases to Fedwire Securities Service transfer and maintenance fees considering the service's cost recovery position; and significant increases to paper check fees for Check Services due to continued decline in check volumes. The Reserve Banks are not making any changes to fees for the FedNow® Service. These changes collectively will result in an average price increase of 0.9 percent for customers.

In addition to fee changes, the Reserve Banks will make changes to their service offerings in 2026. First, the Reserve Banks will introduce a new Payee Name Verification tool to support customers in efforts to reduce fraud and misdirected payments. Additionally, the Reserve Banks will sunset three products in 2026: FedComplete® Packages, the Foreign and Canadian Check Service, and FedGlobal® ACH Payments. The Foreign and Canadian Check Service and FedGlobal ACH Payments will be discontinued at the end of 2026 because of declining volumes and rising operational costs. FedComplete Packages will sunset as of January 1, 2026. Lastly, the Reserve Banks will expand eligibility for the FedACH Receipt Discount Program by lowering the required monthly threshold of ACH receipt volume.

Other than those changes discussed in Section II, all other previously approved fees and discounts currently in effect across the Reserve Banks' Check Services, FedACH Services, Fedwire Funds Service, Fedwire Securities Service, National Settlement Service, FedNow Service, and FedLine Solutions will be maintained at this time. For a full list of fees, please refer to the Reserve Banks' published fee schedules available at: *https://www.frbservices.org/resources/fees.*

Based on these pricing changes, the Reserve Banks project a mature priced services cost recovery rate of 108.0 percent in 2026, with a net gain of $53.9 million and targeted ROE of $12.6 million. The Reserve Banks project that each of the individual mature service lines will achieve full cost recovery in 2026 except for Check Services, which is expected to under recover because of projected declines in volume. The primary risk to the Reserve Banks' current projections are unanticipated volume and revenue reductions as well as the potential for cost overruns from infrastructure maintenance and upgrades.

These estimates include a PSAF of $34.1 million.[2] This amount is an

[1] *See* 12 U.S.C. 248a. *See also Principles for the Pricing of Federal Reserve Bank Services,* 46 FR 1338, 1339 (Jan. 6, 1981), available at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems/pfs_principles.htm.* Although the Monetary Control Act does not define ''over the long run,'' the Board has generally measured long-run cost recovery for mature services to be over a 10-year rolling time frame. The Board currently views a 10-year cost recovery expectation as appropriate for assessing mature services, which are those that have achieved a critical mass of customer participation and generally have stable and predictable volumes, costs, and revenues. The 10-year recovery rate is based on the pro forma income statements for Federal Reserve priced services published in the Board's *Annual Report.* In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 715 *Compensation—Retirement Benefits,* the Reserve Banks recognized a $574.5 million cumulative reduction in equity related to the priced services' benefit plans through 2024. Including this cumulative reduction in equity from 2015 to 2024 results in cost recovery of 103.5 percent for the 10-year period. This measure of long-run cost recovery is also published in the Board's *Annual Report.*

[2] The FedNow Service launched in July 2023. Inclusive of the FedNow Service, the PSAF increases to $42.7 million for 2026. Per its 2019 notice entitled Federal Reserve Actions to Support