

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before October 24, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0070, online using <https://www.regulations.gov/> (our preferred method), or by email to docket@epa.gov, or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

The EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

Submit written comments and recommendations to OMB for the proposed information collection 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 for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Muntasir Ali, Sector Policies and Program Division (D243-05), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, 27711; telephone number: (919) 541-0833; email address: ali.muntasir@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202-566-1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Abstract: The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing were proposed on January 18, 1983; promulgated on June 29, 1984; and amended on October 17, 2000. These regulations apply to facilities with rotogravure printing lines used to either print or coat flexible vinyl or urethane products for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after January

18, 1983. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart FFF.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Flexible vinyl and urethane coating and printing facilities.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 60, subpart FFF).

Estimated number of respondents: 42 (total).

Frequency of response: Semiannual.

Total estimated burden: 1,340 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: \$545,000 (per year), which includes \$385,000 in annualized capital/startup and/or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an adjustment increase in the total estimated burden as currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved Burdens. This increase is not due to any program changes. The adjustment increase in burden is due to more accurate estimates of existing and anticipated new sources. This ICR assumes a continuous growth rate of one new facility every three years. There is an increase in the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs due to an increase in the number of existing respondents from the currently approved ICR; there is no change in capital costs.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2022-20543 Filed 9-21-22; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0755; FRL-10216-01-OAR]

Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Notice of Grant of Request To Extend Compliance Date for Requirements To Control Emissions of Hydrofluorocarbon-23

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted a request for a six-month extension of the October 1, 2022, compliance date for a facility to control emissions of hydrofluorocarbon-23. The requestor submitted a timely and complete request with a credible rationale for an extension and a reasonable plan to meet compliance

requirements and reduce emissions of this potent greenhouse gas. The Agency granted the request in a letter dated September 13, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Feather, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Stratospheric Protection Division; telephone number 202-564-1230; or email address: feather.john@epa.gov. You may also visit our website at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/control-HFC-23-emissions> for further information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, whenever "we," "us," "the Agency," or "our" is used, we mean EPA. Acronyms that are used in this rulemaking that may be helpful include:

AIM Act—American Innovation and Manufacturing Act
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
EPA—Environmental Protection Agency
FR—Federal Register
GWP—Global Warming Potential
HCFC—hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC—hydrofluorocarbon
HFO—hydrofluoroolefin

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I. General Information

A. Why is EPA issuing this notice?

This notice is directed to the public to announce an action that EPA has taken. On September 13, 2022, EPA issued a letter granting a request for a six-month extension of the October 1, 2022, compliance date for a facility to control emissions of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)-23, which has been posted to EPA's website (<https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/control-HFC-23-emissions>) and can be found in the docket for this notice (Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0755).

B. Background

HFC-23 is a very potent greenhouse gas with a 100-year global warming potential (GWP) of 14,800.¹ While EPA is also aware of limited instances where HFC-23 is captured, purified, and used for commercial purposes such as fire suppression, very low temperature refrigeration, and semiconductor manufacturing, the majority of HFC-23 is unintentionally created as a byproduct during the production of

¹ Exchange values of regulated substances, including for HFC-23, are listed in 40 CFR part 84, appendix A. These exchange values are identical to the 100-year GWPs included in IPCC (2007). In this notice, EPA uses the terms "global warming potential" and "exchange value" interchangeably.

certain fluorinated compounds, including hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-22.² Unless sold for a consumptive use, controlled, or captured and destroyed, such creation of HFC-23 is ultimately vented to the atmosphere where it contributes to climate change. HFC-23 is not an air toxic and does not pose a direct risk to local communities, but, as described in sections III and IV of a rulemaking published last year, climate change threatens the public health of the U.S. population and especially those that may be vulnerable based on their characteristics or circumstances (86 FR 55116, October 5, 2021).

HFC-23 is a regulated substance under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act) enacted December 27, 2020, as section 103 in Division S, Innovation for the Environment, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (42 U.S.C. 7675). Under the implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 84, subpart A, EPA established, among other things, HFC-23 emission control requirements and a process for chemical producers to request limited extensions of the compliance date. These provisions were intended to ensure that high-GWP emissions of HFC-23 are promptly controlled, while allowing limited discretion to account for individual circumstances where that timeline may not be practicable. EPA estimates that from 2022 through 2050 these HFC-23 emission control requirements will have abated cumulative emissions from the Chemours Louisville Works facility of more than 7,000 metric tons of HFC-23, or more than 3.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent annually, and result in net present cumulative benefits of \$6.4 billion in 2020 dollars at a three percent discount rate (see *Regulatory Impact Analysis for Phasing Down Production and Consumption of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)* available at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/final-rule-phasedown-hydrofluorocarbons-establishing-allowance-allocation>).

To reduce emissions of this potent greenhouse gas, the Agency requires in 40 CFR 84.27(a) that “[n]o later than October 1, 2022, as compared to the

amount of chemical intentionally produced on a facility line, no more than 0.1 percent of HFC-23 created on the line may be emitted.” After such point, emissions of HFC-23 byproduct that exceed the 0.1 percent will be treated as violations of an applicable emissions limitation in violation of federal law and subject to any appropriate enforcement action. In 40 CFR 84.27(b), EPA further specifies that if captured HFC-23 is destroyed at a different facility than where it was produced, then HFC-23 emissions during the transportation to and destruction at the different facility are calculated into whether the producer meets the 0.1 percent HFC-23 limit.

EPA recognized that individual circumstances could arise that may warrant a six-month deferral of the compliance date, subject to a one-time additional six-month extension. Requests for an extension of the HFC-23 emission control requirements were due to EPA by August 1, 2022, and requests had to contain information including a description of the specific actions the facility has taken to improve their HFC-23 control, capture, and destruction and the facility’s plans to meet the 0.1 percent HFC-23 limit.

II. What action was taken?

By August 1, 2022, one company, Chemours Company FC, LLC, submitted a request for a six-month extension of the HFC-23 control requirements for its Chemours Louisville Works facility in Louisville, Kentucky. It is EPA’s understanding that the delays in installing new emission control technology were due in part to supply chain issues which prevented Chemours Louisville Works from physically taking possession of all necessary parts until July 2022. However, Chemours reported that the facility intends to have the new control technology operational and effective by October 1, 2022, such that the facility should be able to meet the emissions limit on the required timeline. The primary purpose of Chemours requesting the extension is to allow time to measure, validate, and optimize the effectiveness of the process change at the facility. Chemours expects to complete this validation by the end of the year, three months in advance of the extended compliance deadline.

EPA determined that the requestor submitted a timely and complete request with a credible rationale for an extension and a reasonable plan to meet compliance requirements. The Agency granted this extension with the understanding that Chemours will have all necessary equipment onsite, operational, and effective by October 1,

2022, and will be running that equipment from that date onwards. With this understanding and EPA’s review of the submitted information, the Agency granted the request in a letter dated September 13, 2022.

EPA will monitor the facility’s progress on meeting the emission control requirements and intends to post status updates to its website at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/control-HFC-23-emissions> as information becomes available for public release. This will help ensure interested stakeholders are aware of the facility’s current status and progress toward meeting the HFC-23 emission limit.

Cynthia A. Newberg,
Director, Stratospheric Protection Division.
[FR Doc. 2022–20473 Filed 9–21–22; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0698; FR ID 105278]

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 (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the 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 displays a currently valid control

² HCFC-22 is an ozone-depleting substance that has been phased out domestically under the Clean Air Act in line with the international phase out occurring under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. While HCFC-22 has been phased out of production and consumption, the chemical can still be produced for use as a feedstock to make other chemicals, such as low-GWP hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs). HFOs can be used in many of the same applications as high-GWP HFCs, so transitioning to them from HFCs can reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.