

was not part of the scope of the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) peer review of the carbon tetrachloride risk evaluation. Thus, consistent with that approach, EPA did not conduct peer review of the final revised unreasonable risk determination for the carbon tetrachloride risk evaluation because no technical or scientific changes were made to the hazard or exposure assessments or the risk characterization.

#### V. Order Withdrawing Previous Order Regarding Unreasonable Risk Determinations for Certain Conditions of Use

EPA is also issuing a new order to withdraw the TSCA Section 6(i)(1) no unreasonable risk order issued in Section 5.4.1 of the November 2020 Carbon Tetrachloride Risk Evaluation (Ref. 2). This final revised risk determination supersedes the condition of use-specific no unreasonable risk determinations in the November 2020 Carbon Tetrachloride Risk Evaluation (Ref. 2). The order contained in Section 5.5 of the revised risk determination (Ref. 1) withdraws the TSCA section 6(i)(1) order contained in Section 5.4.1 of the November 2020 Carbon Tetrachloride Risk Evaluation (Ref. 2). Consistent with the statutory requirements of section 6(a), the Agency will propose risk management action to address the unreasonable risk determined in the carbon tetrachloride risk evaluation.

#### VI. References

The following is a listing of the documents that are specifically referenced in this document. The docket includes these documents and other information considered by EPA, including documents that are referenced within the documents that are included in the docket, even if the referenced document is not physically located in the docket. For assistance in locating these other documents, please consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

1. EPA. Unreasonable Risk Determination for Carbon Tetrachloride. December 2022.
2. EPA. Risk Evaluation for Carbon Tetrachloride. November 2020. EPA Document No. EPA-740-R1-8014. <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0499-0047>.
3. Executive Order 13990. Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis. **Federal Register** (86 FR 7037, January 25, 2021).
4. Executive Order 13985. Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. **Federal Register** (86 FR

- 7009, January 25, 2021).
5. Executive Order 14008. Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. **Federal Register** (86 FR 7619, February 1, 2021).
6. Presidential Memorandum. Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking. **Federal Register** (86 FR 8845, February 10, 2021).
7. EPA. Press Release; EPA Announces Path Forward for TSCA Chemical Risk Evaluations. June 2021. <https://www.epa.gov/epa-announces-path-forward-tsc-chemical-risk-evaluations>.
8. EPA. Proposed Rule; Procedures for Chemical Risk Evaluation Under the Amended Toxic Substances Control Act. **Federal Register** (82 FR 7562, January 19, 2017) (FRL-9957-75).
9. EPA. Final Rule; Procedures for Chemical Risk Evaluation Under the Amended Toxic Substances Control Act. **Federal Register** (82 FR 33726, 33744, July 20, 2017).
10. EPA. Response to Public Comments to the Revised Unreasonable Risk Determination; Carbon Tetrachloride. December 2022.
11. EPA. Summary of External Peer Review and Public Comments and Disposition for Carbon Tetrachloride. October 2020. Available at: <https://www.regulations.gov/HQ-OPPT-2019-0499-0062>.
12. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards for Fiscal Year 2021 (Oct. 1, 2020, to Sept. 30, 2021). Accessed October 13, 2022. <https://www.osha.gov/citedstandards>.
13. OSHA. Permissible Exposure Limits—Annotated Tables. Accessed June 13, 2022. <https://www.osha.gov/pels>.
14. EPA. Correction of Dermal Acute Hazard and Risk Values in the Final Risk Evaluation for Carbon Tetrachloride. Memorandum. July 27, 2022. Docket EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0499-0064. <https://www.regulations.gov/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0499-0064>.

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

Dated: December 20, 2022.

**Michal Freedhoff,**

*Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2022-28041 Filed 12-23-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-10487-01-OMS]

#### Cross-Media Electronic Reporting: Authorized Program Revision Approval, Michigan Environment Great Lakes, & Energy (EGLE)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) approval of the Michigan Environment Great Lakes, & Energy (EGLE) request to revise/modify certain of its EPA-authorized programs to allow electronic reporting.

**DATES:** EPA approves the authorized program revisions/modifications as of December 27, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Shirley M. Miller, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Information Management, Mail Stop 2824T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 566-2908, [miller.shirley@epa.gov](mailto:miller.shirley@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On October 13, 2005, the final Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) was published in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 59848) and codified as part 3 of title 40 of the CFR. CROMERR establishes electronic reporting as an acceptable regulatory alternative to paper reporting and establishes requirements to assure that electronic documents are as legally dependable as their paper counterparts. Subpart D of CROMERR requires that state, tribal or local government agencies that receive, or wish to begin receiving, electronic reports under their EPA-authorized programs must apply to EPA for a revision or modification of those programs and obtain EPA approval. Subpart D provides standards for such approvals based on consideration of the electronic document receiving systems that the state, tribe, or local government will use to implement the electronic reporting. Additionally, § 3.1000(b) through (e) of 40 CFR part 3, subpart D provides special procedures for program revisions and modifications to allow electronic reporting, to be used at the option of the state, tribe or local government in place of procedures available under existing program-specific authorization regulations. An application submitted under the subpart D procedures must show that the state, tribe or local government has sufficient legal authority to implement the electronic reporting components of the programs covered by the application and will use electronic document receiving systems that meet the applicable subpart D requirements.

On October 18, 2022, the Michigan Environment Great Lakes, & Energy (EGLE) submitted an application titled MiEnviro Portal system for revisions/modifications to its EPA-approved programs under title 40 CFR to allow new electronic reporting. EPA reviewed EGLE's request to revise/modify its EPA-authorized programs and, based on

this review, EPA determined that the application met the standards for approval of authorized program revisions/modifications set out in 40 CFR part 3, subpart D. In accordance with 40 CFR 3.1000(d), this notice of EPA's decision to approve EGLE's request to revise/modify its following EPA-authorized programs to allow electronic reporting under 40 CFR is being published in the **Federal Register**:

*Part 52:* Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans (SIP/Clean Air Act Title II) Reporting under CFR 50–52

*Part 60:* Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS/CAR/Clean Air Act Title III) Reporting under CFR 60 & 65

*Part 62:* Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants (NSPS/Clean Air Act Title III—Hospital/Medical) Reporting under CFR 60 & 65

*Part 63:* National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (NESHAP MACT/Clean Air Act Title III) Reporting under CFR 61, 63 & 65

*Part 70:* State Operating Permit Programs (Clean Air Act Title V) Reporting under CFR 70

*Part 123:* EPA-Administered Permit Programs: the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Reporting under CFR 122 & 125

*Part 233:* “404” State Program Regulations (Ocean Dumping) Reporting under CFR 233

*Part 403:* General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution Reporting under CFR 403–471

*Part 501:* State Sludge Management Program Regulations Reporting under CFR 501 & 503

*Part 239:* Requirements for State Permit Program Determination of Adequacy (RCRA Subtitle C) Reporting under CFR 240–259

*Part 271:* Requirements for Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Programs (RCRA Subtitle C) Reporting under CFR 260–270, 272–279

*Part 132:* Great Lakes Water Quality Standards (WQS) Reporting under CFR 130–132

EGLE was notified of EPA's determination to approve its application with respect to the authorized programs listed above.

Dated: December 16, 2022.

**Jennifer Campbell,**

*Director, Office of Information Management.*

[FR Doc. 2022–28146 Filed 12–23–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP–1787]

### 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 2023 of \$23.7 million and the 2023 fee schedules for Federal Reserve priced services and electronic access. These actions were taken in accordance with the Monetary Control Act of 1980, 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 3, 2023.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions regarding the fee schedules: Ian Spear, Assistant Director, (202) 452–3959; Christian Miller, Lead Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 452–3769; Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems. For questions regarding the PSAF: Rebecca Royer, Deputy Associate Director, (202) 736–5662; Sarah Skariah, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 973–6882, 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 2023 fee schedules for the check services are available from the Board, the Federal Reserve Banks, or the Federal Reserve Financial Services website at [www.FRBservices.org](http://www.FRBservices.org).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Private-Sector Adjustment Factor, Priced Services Cost Recovery, and Overview of 2023 Price Changes

A. Overview—Each year, as required by the Monetary Control Act (MCA) of 1980, 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.<sup>1</sup> The imputed

<sup>1</sup> 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 \$686.5 million

costs and imputed profit are collectively referred to as the private-sector adjustment factor (PSAF).

From 2012 through 2021, the Reserve Banks recovered 103.0 percent of their total expenses (including imputed costs) and targeted after-tax profits or return on equity (ROE).<sup>2</sup> During that period, check services, the Fedwire® Funds Service, National Settlement Service, and Fedwire Securities Service achieved full cost recovery. FedACH® Services achieved 97.9 percent cost recovery as a result of the Reserve Banks' development and implementation of a multiyear technology initiative to modernize the FedACH Services processing platform capabilities. Although the modernized platform was implemented in 2021, the Reserve Banks are continuing to invest in platform capabilities, as well as resiliency initiatives, as part of a broader enhancement strategy. At the same time, the Reserve Banks have made limited changes to existing FedACH Services fees to provide price stability for customers in alignment with pricing policies.<sup>3</sup>

Table 1 summarizes 2021 actual, 2022 forecasted, and 2023 budgeted annual cost recovery rates for all priced services, excluding FedNow<sup>SM</sup> Service cost and revenue.<sup>4</sup> Cost recovery is

cumulative reduction in equity related to the priced services' benefit plans through 2021. Including this cumulative reduction in equity from 2012 to 2021 results in cost recovery of 94.3 percent for the 10-year period. This measure of long-run cost recovery is also published in the Board's *Annual Report*.

<sup>2</sup> The Board communicated in its 2019 Notice *Federal Reserve Actions to Support Interbank Settlement of Instant Payments* (“2019 Notice”) that it expects the FedNow Service to achieve its first instance of long run cost recovery outside the 10-year time frame typically applied to mature services. New services like the FedNow Service may not initially have stable volumes, costs, and revenues. Application of the 10-year rolling time frame used to evaluate mature services to the FedNow Service would result in prohibitively high or unnecessarily volatile pricing, negatively affecting the Federal Reserve's public policy objectives in providing the service. See “Federal Reserve Actions to Support Interbank Settlement of Instant Payments,” 84 FR 39297, (August 9, 2019). Available at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-08-09/pdf/2019-17027.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> In alignment with the Board's *Principles for the Pricing of Federal Reserve Bank Services*, the Reserve Banks will continue to assess the tradeoffs between price stability for customers, investment in technology infrastructure to reflect desirable longer-run improvements in the ACH system, and the expectation of achieving full cost recovery for the FedACH Service over the long run. See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, “Adoption of Fee Schedules and Pricing Principles for Federal Reserve Bank Services,” 46 FR 1338, 1343 (Jan. 6, 1981). Available at <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/ll/fedreg/fr046/fr046003/fr046003.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Per its 2019 Notice, the Board will disclose the FedNow Service's costs, inclusive of PSAF-related expenses, beginning the year the service is available to participating banks (currently anticipated in mid-