

Agency's website as new petitions. However, after further review EPA determined that these two AHRI letters are addenda to AHRI's petitions that EPA granted on October 7, 2021. EPA made this determination because the subsectors listed in these letters were identical to those covered by the already-granted AHRI petitions and because EPA received the August and October 2021 letters before or very near in time to the Agency's action granting the initial set of petitions.

II. What happens after EPA grants a petition?

Where the Agency grants a petition submitted under subsection (i) of the AIM Act, the statute requires that EPA promulgate a final rule not later than two years from the date the Agency grants the petition. Per subsection (i)(1) of the AIM Act, EPA may issue rules that restrict, fully, partially, or on a graduated schedule, the use of a regulated substance in the sector or subsector in which the regulated substance is used. The Act establishes that no rule developed under subsection (i) may take effect earlier than one year after the rule promulgation date. In addition, prior to issuing a proposed rule under subsection (i), EPA must consider negotiating with stakeholders in the sector or subsector in accordance with negotiated rulemaking procedures.⁶ If the Agency decides not to undertake a negotiated rulemaking, the AIM Act requires the Agency to publish an explanation of its decision not to use that procedure.

As noted, all four of the requests for restrictions on the use of HFCs (*i.e.*, the two petitions granted on September 19, 2022, and the two letters considered as addenda) addressed sectors and subsectors that are the subject of an upcoming Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that was initiated by the prior petitions granted by the Administrator on October 7, 2021. In that rulemaking EPA will consider proposed restrictions in the same sectors and subsectors covered by the May and March petitions and the two letters considered as addenda. EPA is therefore considering addressing all four of the newer requests for restrictions in the same upcoming proposal. EPA issued a notice informing the public of the Agency's consideration of using the negotiated rulemaking procedure for the sectors and subsectors addressed in the petitions granted on October 7, 2021,

and the Agency's decision to not use these procedures.⁷ Because the AIM Act subsection (i)(2)(A) requires that EPA consider negotiating with stakeholders using the negotiated rulemaking procedure "[b]efore proposing a rule for the use of a regulated substance for a sector or subsector," EPA's prior consideration and decision not to use negotiated rulemaking applies to the petitions addressed in this notice, which request restrictions on sectors and subsectors for which EPA already considered negotiated rulemaking.

Cynthia A. Newberg,

Director, Stratospheric Protection Division.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-10242-01-OA]

Local Government Advisory Committee and Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee: Request for Nominations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Intergovernmental Relations invites nominations from a diverse range of qualified candidates to be considered for appointment to its Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) and Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS). Qualified nominees for the LGAC and SCAS hold elected positions with local, tribal, state, or territorial governments, or serve in a full-time government position appointed by an elected official. This notice solicits nominations to fill up to 10 positions on EPA's LGAC and up to 6 positions on the SCAS, for terms beginning in January 2023 and lasting one or two years. For more information on the LGAC/SCAS, including recent meeting summaries and recommendations, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ocir/local-government-advisory-committee-lgac>.

DATES: To be considered for 2023 appointments, nominations should be submitted by October 31, 2022.

How to Apply: Submit nominations electronically to LGAC@epa.gov with a

subject heading of 'LGAC 2023 NOMINATION' and complete the form at <http://tiny.cc/hceezuz>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paige Lieberman, the LGAC Designated Federal Officer at (202) 564-9957 / LGAC@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Qualifications

The Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) is chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), Public Law 92-463, to advise the EPA Administrator on environmental issues impacting local governments. The Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS) is the LGAC's standing subcommittee to advise on issues of concern to smaller communities. Members of LGAC and SCAS will provide advice and recommendations on a broad range of issues related to promoting and protecting public health and the environment. For 2023 the topics addressed will include but not be limited to:

- Advancing environmental justice;
- Developing capacity for technical assistance at the local level;
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- Bolstering resilience to the impacts of climate change;
- Enhancing the infrastructure needed to provide drinking water and wastewater services;
- Supporting local governments in the assessment and remediation of PFAS chemicals.

Viable candidates must be current elected officials representing local, state, tribal, or territorial governments. Officials working full-time for a local, state, tribal, or territorial government who have been appointed directly by an elected official will also be considered. Preference will be given to qualified candidates who demonstrate experience developing and implementing environmental programs consistent with the 2023 topics listed above. To maintain geographical diversity of the Committee, preference for LGAC membership may also be given to qualified candidates from tribal governments, and states in the South and Southeastern regions of the country; preference for SCAS membership may be given to qualified candidates from Alaska, New England and the Pacific Northwest.

Additional criteria to be considered may include: experience with multi-sector partnerships; coalition-building and grassroots involvement; involvement and leadership in national, state or regional intergovernmental

⁶ The negotiated rulemaking procedure is provided under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990").

⁷ EPA issued a separate notice in the **Federal Register** regarding its consideration of using negotiated rulemaking procedures for a rulemaking that responds to granted and partially granted petitions (December 29, 2021; 86 FR 74080).

associations; and diversity in vocational/career/volunteer background.

Candidates may apply for both LGAC and SCAS appointments, regardless of community size. While qualified candidates for the SCAS may include individuals from larger communities, preference will be given to those representing populations of 10,000 or less.

Time Commitment

LGAC members are appointed for 1 or 2-year terms, depending on the needs of the Committee, and are eligible for reappointment up to a total of 6 years served. In 2023, the Committee plans to hold two or three full-day, public meetings, where both in-person and online participation options will be available.

In addition to public meetings, Workgroups will be created to address the 2023 topics noted above, as well as any emerging issues. Members will be encouraged to serve on one or more Workgroups, where they will be asked to share their experiences working on an issue, recommend experts on an issue for the Committee to consult with, debate the nuances of policy implementation, and review written recommendations before they are shared with the full Committee. Applicants should plan to spend an average of three hours per month on Committee work, with more requested when travel is planned. While EPA is unable to provide compensation for services, official Committee travel and related expenses (lodging, etc.) will be fully reimbursed.

Nominations

Nominations must be submitted in electronic format. To be considered, all nominations should complete the application at this link: <http://tiny.cc/hcezuz>.

Additionally, please email *LGAC@epa.gov* with the following:

- Resume and/or short biography (no more than 2 pages) describing professional, educational, and other pertinent qualifications of the nominee, including a list of relevant activities as well as any current or previous service on advisory committees; and,
- Optional letter(s) of recommendation from a third party (or parties) supporting the nomination. Letter(s) should describe how the nominee's experience and knowledge will bring value to the work of the LGAC.

Other sources, in addition to this **Federal Register** notice, may be utilized in the solicitation of nominees. EPA expressly values diversity, equity, and

inclusion, and encourages the nominations of elected and appointed officials from diverse backgrounds so that the LGAC and SCAS look like America and reflect the country's rich diversity. Individuals may self-nominate.

Dated: September 26, 2022.

Paige Lieberman,

EPA Designated Federal Office, Local Government Advisory Committee.

[FR Doc. 2022-21491 Filed 10-3-22; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP-1765]

Framework for the Supervision of Insurance Organizations

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

ACTION: Final guidance.

SUMMARY: The Board is adopting a new supervisory framework for depository institution holding companies significantly engaged in insurance activities, referred to as supervised insurance organizations. The framework provides a supervisory approach that is designed specifically to reflect the differences between banking and insurance. Within the framework, the application of supervisory guidance and the assignment of supervisory resources is based explicitly on a supervised insurance organization's complexity and individual risk profile. The framework establishes the supervisory ratings applicable to these organizations with rating definitions that reflect specific supervisory requirements and expectations. It also emphasizes the Board's policy to rely to the fullest extent possible on work done by other relevant supervisors, describing, in particular, the way it relies on reports and other supervisory information provided by state insurance regulators to minimize supervisory duplication.

DATES: Effective November 3, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas Sullivan, Senior Associate Director, (202) 475-7656; Lara Lylozian, Deputy Associate Director, (202) 475-6656; Matt Walker, Manager, (202) 872-4971; Brad Roberts, Lead Insurance Policy Analyst, (202) 452-2204; or Joan Sullivan, Senior Insurance Policy Analyst, (202) 912-4670, Division of Supervision and Regulation; or Dafina Stewart, Assistant General Counsel, (202) 872-7589; Andrew Hartlage, Senior Counsel, (202) 452-6483; Christopher Danello, Senior Attorney, (202) 736-1960; or Evan Hechtman,

Senior Attorney, (202) 263-4810, Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551. For users of TTY-TRS, please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. Background
 - II. Notice of Proposed Guidance and Overview of Comments
 - III. Overview of Final Guidance and Modifications From the Proposal
 - IV. Final Guidance
 - A. Proportionality—Supervisory Activities and Expectations
 - B. Supervisory Ratings
 - C. Incorporating the Work of Other Supervisors
 - D. Additional Comments
 - V. Regulatory Analysis
 - A. Paperwork Reduction Act
- Appendix A—Text of Insurance Supervisory Framework

I. Background

The Board supervises and regulates companies that control one or more banks (bank holding companies) and companies that are not bank holding companies that control one or more savings associations (savings and loan holding companies, and together with bank holding companies, depository institution holding companies). Congress gave the Board regulatory and supervisory authority for bank holding companies through the enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (BHC Act).¹ The Board's regulation and supervision of savings and loan holding companies began in 2011 when provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act)² transferring supervision and regulation of savings and loan holding companies from the Office of Thrift Supervision to the Board took effect.³ Upon this transfer, the Board became the federal supervisory agency for all depository institution holding companies, including a portfolio of firms significantly engaged in insurance activities (supervised insurance organizations).⁴

The Board has a long-standing policy of supervising holding companies on a consolidated basis. Consolidated supervision encompasses all legal entities within a holding company

¹ Ch. 240, 70 Stat. 133.

² Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

³ Dodd-Frank Act tit. III, 124 Stat. at 1520-70.

⁴ Although currently all supervised insurance organizations are savings and loan holding companies, the proposed framework would apply to any depository institution holding company that meets the criteria of a supervised insurance organization.