

the online instructions for submitting comments.

- **Mail:** Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

- **Hand Delivery or Courier:** West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Commenters using this method of delivery should contact Docket Services at 202-366-9826 or 202-366-9317 before delivery to ensure staff is available to receive the delivery.

- **Fax:** (202) 493-2251.

Instructions: You must include the agency name and docket number DOT-OST-2022-0109 or the Regulatory Identification Number (RIN 2105-AF10) for the rulemaking at the beginning of your comment. All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received in any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents and comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> or to the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ryan Patanaphan or Blane Workie, Office of Aviation Consumer Protection, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590, 202-366-9342 (phone), ryan.patanaphan@dot.gov or blane.workie@dot.gov (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 26, 2022, the Department of Transportation (Department) publicly announced and posted to its website a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that proposed several disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency of ancillary service fees that consumers pay for when they purchase airline tickets. (See 87 FR 63718; October 20, 2022). In the NPRM, the Department proposed to require U.S. air carriers, foreign air carriers, and ticket agents to clearly disclose passenger-specific or itinerary-specific baggage fees, change fees, and cancellation fees to consumers

whenever fare and schedule information is provided to consumers for flights to, within, and from the United States. The Department also proposed requiring similar disclosures for fees for a child 13 or under to be seated adjacent to an accompanying adult, as well as the transactability of such seating fees. The proposed rule would require carriers to provide useable, current, and accurate information regarding fees to ticket agents that sell or display the carrier's fare and schedule information. The NPRM provided for a comment period of 60 days after publication of the NPRM in the **Federal Register**, *i.e.*, December 19, 2022.

Since the publication of the NPRM, several commenters have requested that the Department extend the comment period given the complexity of the proposals. Airlines for America (A4A) and International Air Transportation Association (IATA) filed a joint request for the Department to extend the comment period by 60 days given the expansive scope and complexity of the NPRM. The Travel Technology Association, the American Society of Travel Advisors, and Global Business Travel Association also filed a joint request asking for a 60-day extension primarily because of the complexity of the issues and noted that developing fully responsive comments that the Department will find most useful will take more time. The National Air Carrier Association and Sabre Corporation also separately requested an additional 60 days. Further, on December 8, 2022, during a public meeting of the Aviation Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (ACPAC) to discuss this rulemaking, the consumer representative of the ACPAC stated that he does not oppose the requests for an extension. A4A and IATA have also asked for clarification on various issues in the NPRM. The Department's responses to the questions raised by airlines will be posted in the rulemaking docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>, docket DOT-OST-2022-0109.

The Department has reviewed the requests for extension of the comment period and has determined to extend the comment period for the proposed rule from December 19, 2022, to January 23, 2023. The Department believes that granting a 35-day extension of the original comment period is sufficient to allow stakeholders to conduct a thorough and careful consideration of all potential impacts, including the Department's responses to the airlines' clarification requests, and prepare comments.

Signed in Washington, DC, on or about this 13th day of December 2022, under authority delegated at 49 U.S.C. 1.27(n).

John E. Putnam,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2022-27416 Filed 12-19-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-9X-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 260

RIN 3084-AB15

Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Regulatory review; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to its decennial regulatory review schedule, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission") requests public comment on its Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims ("Green Guides" or "Guides"). The Commission is soliciting comments about the efficiency, costs, benefits, and regulatory impact of the Guides to determine whether to retain, modify, or rescind them. All interested persons are hereby given notice of the opportunity to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the Guides.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 21, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write "Green Guides Review, Matter No. P954501" on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://www.regulations.gov/>, by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC-5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hampton Newsome (202-326-2889) or Julia Solomon Ensor (202-326-2377), Attorneys, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. The Green Guides

First issued in 1992 and most recently revised in 2012, the Commission's Guides for Use of Environmental

Marketing Claims, 16 CFR part 260 (“Green Guides” or the “Guides”), address the applicability of section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(a) (“section 5”) to environmental advertising and labeling claims.¹ The Green Guides outline general principles applicable to all environmental marketing claims, and provide specific guidance regarding many common environmental benefit claims. For each claim covered, the Guides: (1) explain how reasonable consumers likely interpret it; (2) describe the basic elements necessary to substantiate it; and (3) present options for qualifications to avoid deception.²

Although the illustrative qualifications provide examples for marketers seeking to make non-deceptive claims, they do not represent the only permissible approaches. As administrative interpretations of the law, the Guides themselves are not enforceable. In any enforcement action, the Commission must prove the challenged act or practice is unfair or deceptive in violation of section 5.

II. Regulatory Review of the Green Guides

The Commission reviews all of its rules and guides periodically to: (1) examine their efficacy, costs, and benefits; and (2) determine whether to retain, modify, or rescind them. The Commission completed its most recent Green Guides review a decade ago (77 FR 62122 (Oct. 11, 2012)). With the present document, the Commission commences a new review.

The Commission seeks comment on several general issues, which are addressed in section III.A. of this document, including the continuing need for the Guides, their economic impact, and their effect on the accuracy of various environmental claims. section III.A. also seeks comment on the Guides’ interaction with other environmental marketing regulations, and whether the Commission should consider rulemaking to establish independently enforceable requirements related to unfair and deceptive environmental

¹ The Commission issued the Green Guides in 1992 (57 FR 36363 (Aug. 13, 1992)), and subsequently revised them in 1996 (61 FR 53311 (Oct. 11, 1996)), 1998 (63 FR 24240 (May 1, 1998)), and 2012 (77 FR 62122 (Oct. 11, 2012)). The FTC administers several other environmental and energy-related rules and guides. See Guide Concerning Fuel Economy Advertising for New Automobiles (16 CFR part 259), Energy Labeling Rule (16 CFR part 305), Fuel Rating Rule (16 CFR part 306), Alternative Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Rule (16 CFR part 309), Recycled Oil Rule (16 CFR part 311), and Labeling and Advertising of Home Insulation Rule (16 CFR part 460).

² The Guides do not establish standards for environmental performance or prescribe testing protocols.

claims. Since the Commission’s 2012 revisions, increased attention to environmental concerns, including climate change and issues driven by the COVID–19 public health crisis, have likely encouraged continued environmental claims related to various products, packaging, services, and manufacturing processes. The Commission notes the proliferation of environmental benefit claims includes claims not currently addressed in the Guides. Accordingly, this review is important to ensure the Guides reflect changes in the marketplace over time.

The Commission also seeks to ensure the Guides appropriately respond to changes in consumer perception. As the Commission recognized in 1992, science and technology in the environmental area change constantly, and new developments might affect consumer perception. Thus, in section III.B., the Commission solicits specific consumer survey evidence and consumer perception data addressing environmental claims, including claims not currently covered by the Guides.

III. Issues for Comment

The Commission requests written comment on the following questions, including whether the Commission should initiate a proceeding to consider a rulemaking relating to environmental benefit claims under its FTC Act authority.³ Responses should be as specific as possible, and reference the question being answered, as well as empirical data or other evidence wherever available and appropriate. Additionally, the Commission also invites comments on any issues related to the Green Guides not specifically mentioned in the questions below.

A. General Issues

1. Is there a continuing need for the Guides? Why or why not?

³ Under section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 57a, the Commission is authorized to prescribe “rules which define with specificity acts or practices which are unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce” within the meaning of section 5(a)(1) of the Act. Among other things, the statute requires that Commission rulemaking proceedings provide an opportunity for informal hearings at which interested parties are accorded limited rights of cross-examination. Before commencing a rulemaking proceeding, the Commission must have reason to believe that the practices to be addressed by the rulemaking are “prevalent.” 15 U.S.C. 57a(b)(3). Once the Commission has promulgated a trade regulation rule, anyone who violates the rule “with actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances that such act is unfair or deceptive and is prohibited by such rule” is liable for civil penalties for each violation. The Commission obtains such penalties by referring a suit to the Department of Justice for filing in federal district court under section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(A).

2. What benefits have the Guides provided to consumers? What evidence supports the asserted benefits?

3. What modifications, if any, should be made to the Guides to increase their benefits to consumers?

a. What evidence supports your proposed modifications?

b. How would these modifications affect the costs the Guides impose on businesses, particularly on small businesses?

c. How would these modifications affect benefits to consumers?

4. What impact have the Guides had on the flow of truthful information to consumers and on the flow of deceptive information to consumers?

5. What significant costs have the Guides imposed on consumers and/or consumer and environmental organizations? What evidence supports the asserted costs?

6. What modifications, if any, should the Commission make to the Guides to reduce the costs imposed on consumers?

a. What evidence supports your proposed modifications?

b. How would these modifications affect the benefits of the Guides?

7. Please provide any evidence that has become available since 2012 concerning consumer perception of environmental claims, including claims not currently covered by the Guides. Does this new information indicate the Guides should be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

8. Please provide any evidence that has become available since 2012 concerning consumer interest in particular environmental issues. Does this new information indicate the Guides should be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

9. What benefits, if any, have the Guides provided to businesses, particularly to small businesses? What evidence supports the asserted benefits?

10. What modifications, if any, should be made to the Guides to increase their benefits to businesses, particularly to small businesses?

a. What evidence supports your proposed modifications?

b. How would these modifications affect the costs the Guides impose on businesses, particularly small businesses?

c. How would these modifications affect the consumer benefits?

11. What significant costs, including costs of compliance, have the Guides imposed on businesses, particularly on small businesses? What evidence supports the asserted costs?

12. What modifications, if any, should be made to the Guides to reduce the

costs imposed on businesses, particularly on small businesses?

a. What evidence supports your proposed modifications?

b. How would these modifications affect the consumer benefits provided by the Guides?

13. What evidence is available concerning the degree of industry compliance with the Guides?

a. To what extent has there been a reduction in deceptive environmental claims since the Guides were issued? Please provide any supporting evidence. Does this evidence indicate the Guides should be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

b. To what extent have the Guides reduced marketers' uncertainty about which claims might lead to FTC law enforcement actions? Please provide any supporting evidence. Does this evidence indicate the Guides should be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

14. Are there claims addressed in the Guides on which guidance is no longer needed? If so, explain. Please provide supporting evidence.

15. What potentially unfair or deceptive environmental marketing claims, if any, are not covered by the Guides?

a. What evidence demonstrates the existence of such claims?

b. With reference to such claims, should the Guides be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

16. What modifications, if any, should be made to the Guides to account for changes in relevant technology or economic conditions? What evidence supports the proposed modifications?

17. Do the Guides overlap or conflict with other federal, state, or local laws or regulations? If so, how?

a. What evidence supports the asserted conflicts?

b. With reference to the asserted conflicts, should the Guides be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

c. Is there evidence concerning whether the Guides have assisted in promoting national consistency with respect to the regulation of environmental claims? If so, please provide that evidence.

18. Are there international laws, regulations, or standards with respect to environmental marketing claims the Commission should consider as it reviews the Guides? If so, what are they? Should the Guides be modified to harmonize with these international laws, regulations, or standards? If so, why, and how? If not, why not?

19. Should the Commission initiate a proceeding to consider a rulemaking under the FTC Act related to deceptive or unfair environmental claims?

a. If so, which principles set out in the Green Guides should be incorporated into a rule? For each suggested provision, explain why and provide any evidence that supports your proposal.

b. Are there additional principles related to environmental claims not currently covered by the Guides that should be incorporated into a rule? For each suggested provision, explain why and provide any evidence that supports your proposal.

B. Specific Claims

The Commission seeks comments on specific issues that have generated increased attention and interest over the last several years. The following questions are designed to facilitate comment on those issues, and the inclusion or exclusion of any topic does not indicate that specific modifications to the Guides are currently under consideration.

1. Carbon Offsets and Climate Change, 16 CFR 260.5. The Guides currently include guidance relating to carbon offsets. Should the Commission consider revising this section or provide additional guidance addressing other types of advertising claims related to carbon offsets and/or climate change?

a. Are there any specific claims related to carbon offsets not currently addressed by the Green Guides that are appropriate for further consideration during the review?

b. What, if any, evidence is there of deceptive claims related to climate change in the market?

c. If such evidence exists, what specific guidance should the FTC provide to help marketers avoid deceptive claims?

d. Is there any consumer research available regarding consumer perception of climate change-related claims such as “net zero,” “carbon neutral,” “low carbon,” or “carbon negative”?

e. Are there any specific deceptive claims related to climate change prevalent in the market?

f. If evidence of deception exists, what specific guidance should the FTC provide to help marketers avoid deceptive claims? What evidence supports your proposed revision?

2. Compostable, 16 CFR 260.7. The Guides currently advise marketers claiming products are “compostable” in municipal or institutional facilities that they should qualify such claims if appropriate facilities are not available to a substantial majority of consumers or communities where the item is sold. Should this guidance be revised to define “substantial majority” consistent with the “recyclable” section? If so,

why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not? What evidence supports your proposed revision(s)?

3. *Degradable*, 16 CFR 260.8. The Guides provide that an unqualified claim indicating a product or package is degradable, biodegradable, oxo-degradable, oxo-biodegradable, or photodegradable should be substantiated by competent and reliable scientific evidence demonstrating the entire item will completely break down and return to nature within a reasonably short period of time after customary disposal. For products customarily disposed in a landfill, “reasonably short period of time” is defined as one year.

a. Should the Commission revise the Guides to provide an alternative timeframe for product decomposition for all or any category of products? Does the timeframe differ for liquid products?

b. If so, why, and what should the timeframe be? If not, why not? What evidence supports your proposed revision(s)?

c. Should the Commission clarify or change existing guidance on degradable claims in light of its decision in the *ECM Biofilms* matter? ⁴ If so, how?

4. *Ozone-Safe/Ozone-Friendly*, 16 CFR 260.11. The Guides contain an example stating it is deceptive to label a product “ozone-friendly” if the product contains any ozone-depleting substance, including those substances listed as Class I or Class II chemicals in Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Public Law 101–549, and others subsequently designated by EPA as ozone-depleting substances. The Guides list chlorofluorocarbons (“CFCs”); halons; carbon tetrachloride; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; methyl bromide; hydrobromofluorocarbons; and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (“HCFCs”) as examples of such ozone-depleting substances. Should the Commission remove or revise this example given that it references ozone-depleting chemicals that the EPA now bans? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not? What evidence supports your proposed revision(s)?

5. *Recyclable*, 16 CFR 260.12. Should the Commission revise the Guides to include updated guidance on “recyclable” claims? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not?

a. What evidence supports your proposed revision(s)?

b. What evidence is available concerning consumer understanding of the term “recyclable”?

⁴ *In the Matter of ECM BioFilms, Inc., a corporation, also d/b/a Enviroplastics International*, 160 F.T.C. 652 (2015).

c. What evidence constitutes a reasonable basis to support a “recyclable” claim?

6. *Recyclable*, 16 CFR 260.12. The Guides provide that marketers can make an unqualified “recyclable” claim when recycling facilities are available to a substantial majority of consumers or communities where the item is sold. “Substantial majority” is defined as 60%.

a. Should the Guides be revised to update the 60% threshold? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not? What evidence supports your proposed revision? Is there any recent consumer perception research relevant to the 60% threshold?

b. Should the Guides be revised to include guidance related to unqualified “recyclable” claims for items collected by recycling programs for a substantial majority of consumers or communities but not ultimately recycled due to market demand, budgetary constraints, or other factors? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not? What evidence supports your proposed revision?

7. *Recycled Content*, 16 CFR 260.13. The Guides state marketers may make “recycled content” claims only for materials recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid waste stream, either during the manufacturing process or after consumer use. Do the current Guides provide sufficient guidance for “recycled content” claims? If so, why? If not, why not, and what guidance should be provided? What evidence supports your proposed revision(s)?

8. *Recycled Content*, 16 CFR 260.13. The Guides suggest marketers can substantiate “recycled content” claims using per-product or annual weighted average calculation methods. Should the Guides be revised to provide guidance on making “recycled content” claims based on alternative method(s), e.g., mass balance calculations, certificate (i.e., credit or tagging) systems, or other methods? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not? What evidence supports your proposed revision?

9. *Recycled Content*, 16 CFR 260.13. What changes, if any, should the Commission make to its guidance on pre-consumer or post-industrial recycled content claims? How do consumers interpret such claims? Please provide any relevant consumer perception evidence.

10. *Energy Use/Energy Efficiency*. Should the Commission consider adding guidance on energy use or efficiency claims for home-related products, electric vehicles, or other products?

a. What, if any, evidence exists of such deceptive claims in the market?

b. What types of products are typically involved with deceptive claims?

c. If deception exists, what specific guidance should the Commission provide to help marketers avoid deceptive claims? What evidence supports your proposed revision?

11. *Organic*. In 2012, the Commission declined to issue guidance on “organic” claims for non-agricultural products. Should the Commission revisit this determination? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not?

a. What evidence supports making your proposed revision(s)?

b. What evidence is available concerning consumer understanding of the term “organic” with respect to non-agricultural products?

c. What evidence constitutes a reasonable basis to support an “organic” claim in this context?

12. *Sustainable*. In 2012, the Commission determined it lacked a basis to give specific guidance on how consumers interpret “sustainable” claims. Should the Commission revisit this determination? If so, why, and what guidance should be provided? If not, why not?

a. What evidence supports making your proposed revision(s)?

b. What evidence is available concerning consumer understanding of the term “sustainable”?

c. What evidence constitutes a reasonable basis to support a “sustainable” claim?

IV. Instructions for Submitting Comments

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the FTC to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before February 21, 2023. Write “Green Guides Review, Matter No. P954501” on your comment.

Because of public health measures and the agency’s heightened security screening, postal mail addressed to the Commission will be subject to delay. As a result, we strongly encourage you to submit your comments online through www.regulations.gov. To ensure the Commission considers your online comment, please follow the instructions on the web-based form. Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including the www.regulations.gov website. As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals’ home contact information from comments

before placing them on the [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) site.

If you file your comment on paper, write “Green Guides Review, Matter No. P954501” on your comment and on the envelope, and mail it to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC–5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580.

Because your comment will be placed on the publicly accessible website at www.regulations.gov, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include any sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else’s Social Security number; date of birth; driver’s license number or other state identification number, or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any “trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential”—as provided by section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule § 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including, in particular, competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Comments containing material for which confidential treatment is requested must be filed in paper form, clearly labeled “Confidential,” and comply with FTC Rule § 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c). In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request, and identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. See FTC Rule § 4.9(c). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and public interest. Once your comment has been posted publicly at www.regulations.gov, we cannot redact or remove your comment unless you submit a confidentiality request that meets the requirements for such treatment under FTC Rule § 4.9(c), and the General Counsel grants that request.

The FTC Act and other laws that the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to

consider and use in this proceeding, as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments that it receives on or before February 21, 2023. For information on the Commission's privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see <https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/privacy-policy>.

By direction of the Commission.

April J. Tabor,
Secretary.

Note: the following statement will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Statement of Chair Lina M. Khan

People decide what to buy, or not to buy, for all kinds of reasons. One of those reasons increasingly seems to be environmental impact. Before making a purchase, many American consumers want to know how a product contributes to climate change, or pollution, or the spread of microplastics. Businesses have noticed. Walk down the aisle at any major store—you're likely to see packages trumpeting their low carbon footprint, their energy efficiency, or their quote-unquote "sustainability."

For the average consumer, it's impossible to verify these claims. People who want to buy green products generally have to trust what it says on the box.

That's why it's so important for companies making these claims to tell the truth. If they don't, it distorts the market for environmentally friendly products. It puts honest companies, who bear the costs of green business practices, at a competitive disadvantage. And it harms consumers who want to make conscientious decisions about what products to buy and what businesses to support.

The Commission has a strong track record of suing companies for deceptive environmental claims. It has reached several multi-million-dollar settlements just in the past few years.¹ And, since 1992, the FTC has published the Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims.² The "Green Guides," as we call them, are administrative interpretations

¹ *United States v. Walmart Inc.*, Case No. 1:22-cv-00965 (D.D.C. Apr. 8, 2022), https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/2023173WalmartComplaint.pdf; *United States v. Kohl's Inc.*, Case No. 1:22-cv-00964 (D.D.C. Apr. 8, 2022), https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/2023171KohlsOrder.pdf; *FTC v. Truly Organic Inc.*, Case No. 1:19-cv-23832 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 18, 2019), https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/file=documents/cases/truly_organic_stipulated_final_order_0.pdf.

² The most recent revisions to the Guides occurred in 2012. See Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, 77 FR 62122 (Oct. 11, 2012).

of the FTC Act as applied to environmental claims. They help companies avoid running afoul of the law's ban on deceptive advertising. And they clarify the boundaries for fair, legal competition.

To be effective, the Green Guides have to keep up with developments in both science and consumer perception. That's why the Commission is commencing a regulatory review of the guides.

At a broad level, the questions focus on whether any aspects are outdated and in need of revision. For example, recent reports suggest that many plastics that consumers believe they're recycling actually end up in landfills. One question, then, is whether claims that a product is recyclable should reflect where a product ultimately ends up, not just whether it gets picked up from the curb. I'm particularly interested in receiving comments, including consumer perception research, on relatively emerging environmental topics.

I'd like to thank staff for their hard work on this matter, and I encourage members of the public to submit comments to make sure their voice is heard.

[FR Doc. 2022-27558 Filed 12-19-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0161; FRL-10428-01-R6]

Air Plan Approval; Texas; Reasonable Further Progress Plan for the Dallas-Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is supplementing a proposed approval published on October 9, 2020 ("October 2020 proposal"), for revisions to the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) to meet the Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) requirements for the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) serious nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). This proposal supplements the EPA's October 2020 proposal with respect to the substitution of emission reductions of nitrogen oxide (NO_x) for emission reductions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), based on comments

received during the public comment period for the October 2020 proposal. In the October 2020 proposal, the EPA proposed to approve the substitution of NO_x emission reductions for VOC emission reductions but did not address how the substitution is consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA). In this supplemental proposal, EPA is proposing to approve the substitution of NO_x emission reductions for VOC emission reductions as consistent with section 182(c)(2)(C) of the CAA. The EPA is providing an opportunity for public comment on this supplemental proposal. The EPA is not reopening for comment the October 2020 proposal. Comments received on the October 2020 proposal and this supplemental proposal will be addressed in a final rule.

DATES: Written comments on this supplemental proposal must be received on or before January 19, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0161, at <https://www.regulations.gov> or via email to paige.carrie@epa.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact Carrie Paige, 214-665-6521, paige.carrie@epa.gov. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

Docket: The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at www.regulations.gov. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available due to docket file size restrictions or content (*e.g.*, CBI).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carrie Paige, EPA Region 6 Office, Infrastructure & Ozone Section, 214-