

We consider your comments on these proposed collections of information in—

- Deciding whether the proposed collections are necessary for the proper performance of our functions, including whether the information will have a practical use;

- Evaluating the accuracy of our estimate of burden of the proposed collections, including the validity of our methodology and assumptions;

- Enhancing the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information we collect; and

- Minimizing the burden on those who must respond. This includes exploring the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques.

OMB is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information contained in this interim final rule between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, to ensure that OMB gives your comments full consideration, it is important that OMB receives your comments by December 26, 2019.

Intergovernmental Review

This program is not subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79.

Assessment of Educational Impact

Based on our own review, we have determined that this IFR does not require transmission of information that any other agency or authority of the United States gathers or makes available.

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You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

List of Subjects

34 CFR Part 674

Loan programs-education, Reporting and recordkeeping, Student aid.

34 CFR Part 682

Administrative practice and procedure, Colleges and Universities, Loan programs-education, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Student aid, Vocational education.

34 CFR Part 685

Administrative practice and procedure, Colleges and Universities, Loan programs-education, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Student aid, Vocational education.

Dated: November 22, 2019.

Betsy DeVos,
Secretary of Education.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Secretary amends parts 674, 682, and 685 of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 674—FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority citation for part 674 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1070g, 1087aa–1087hh; Pub. L. 111–256, 124 Stat. 2643; unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Section 674.61 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(2)(x) to read as follows:

§ 674.61 Discharge for death or disability.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(x) The Secretary will consider a borrower for whom data is obtained from the Department of Veterans Affairs showing that the borrower has a total and permanent disability as defined in § 674.51(aa)(2) to be eligible for discharge and will not require additional documentation to discharge the borrower’s loans.

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PART 682—FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM (FFEL)

■ 3. The authority citation for part 682 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1071–1087–4, unless otherwise noted.

■ 4. Section 682.402 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(9)(xiii) to read as follows:

§ 682.402 Death, disability, closed school, false certification, unpaid refunds, and bankruptcy payments.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(9) * * *

(xiii) The Secretary will consider a borrower for whom data is obtained

from the Department of Veterans Affairs showing that the borrower is “totally and permanently disabled” as defined in paragraph (2) of the definition of that term in § 682.200(b)(2) to be eligible for discharge) and will not require additional documentation to discharge the borrower’s loans.

* * * * *

PART 685—WILLIAM D. FORD FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

■ 5. The authority citation for part 685 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C 1070g, 1087a, *et seq.*, unless otherwise noted.

■ 6. Section 685.213 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(1)(v) to read as follows:

§ 685.213 Total and permanent disability discharge.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(v) The Secretary will consider a borrower for whom data is obtained from the Department of Veterans Affairs showing that the borrower is “totally and permanently disabled” as defined in paragraph (2) of the definition of that term in § 685.102(b) to be eligible for discharge and will not require additional documentation to discharge the borrower’s loans.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2019–25813 Filed 11–22–19; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2019–0348; FRL–10002–42–Region 1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Regional Haze Five Year Progress Report

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the Connecticut Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report submitted as a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision on June 30, 2015. This revision addresses the requirements of the Clean Air Act and its implementing regulations that States submit periodic reports describing progress toward reasonable progress goals established for regional haze and a determination of adequacy of the State’s existing regional haze SIP.

Connecticut's progress report notes that Connecticut has made substantial progress toward the emissions reduction expected for the first regional planning period and that visibility in the Federal Class I areas affected by emission from Connecticut is improving and has already met the applicable reasonable progress goals for 2018. The EPA is approving Connecticut's determination that the State's regional haze SIP is adequate to meet these reasonable progress goals for the first implementation period, which extends through 2018, and requires no substantive revision at this time.

DATES: This rule is effective on December 26, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R01-OAR-2019-0348. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1 Regional Office, Air and Radiation Division, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne K. McWilliams, Air Quality Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail code 05-2), Boston, MA 02109-3912, tel. (617) 918-1697, email mcwilliams.anne@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever "we," "us," or "our" is used, we mean EPA.

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- I. Background and Purpose
- II. Final Action
- III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background and Purpose

On September 25, 2019 (84 FR 50363), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of Connecticut proposing approval of the Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report

and a determination of adequacy of the regional haze plan for the first planning period. The formal SIP revision was submitted by Connecticut on June 30, 2015.

The rationale for EPA's proposed action is explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPRM.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving Connecticut's June 30, 2015 Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report SIP submittal and determination of adequacy of the regional haze plan for the first planning period as meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(g) and (h).

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

- Is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866;

- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);

- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and

- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by January 27, 2020. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference,

Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Regional haze, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: November 19, 2019.

Dennis Deziel,

Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

Part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart H—Connecticut

■ 2. Section 52.370 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(121) to read as follows:

§ 52.370 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(121) Revisions to the State Implementation Plan submitted by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection on June 30, 2015.

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) *Additional materials.* (A) The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection document “Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report,” Final July 8, 2015.

(B) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2019–25595 Filed 11–25–19; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2019–0221; FRL–10002–16–Region 1]

Air Plan Approval; Vermont; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 2008 and 2015 Ozone Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of Vermont. The SIP revision consists of a demonstration that Vermont meets the requirements of reasonably available control technology (RACT) for the two precursors for

ground-level ozone, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), set forth by the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) with respect to the 2008 and 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQs or standards). This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This rule is effective on December 26, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R01–OAR–2019–0221. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1 Regional Office, Air and Radiation Division, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office’s official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David L. Mackintosh, Air Quality Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail code 05–2), Boston, MA 02109–3912, tel. 617–918–1584, email Mackintosh.David@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

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- I. Background and Purpose
- II. Response to Comments
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I. Background and Purpose

On August 2, 2019 (84 FR 37812), EPA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of Vermont. In the NPRM, EPA proposed approval of a SIP revision submitted by Vermont on September 6, 2018. Vermont’s SIP revision contains: A certification that Vermont has met all RACT requirements for the 2008 and 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS with negative declarations for 29 Control

Techniques Guideline (CTG) categories; the addition of Vermont Air Pollution Control Regulation (APCR) Sections 5–253.8 Industrial Adhesives, 5–253.9 Offset Lithographic and Letterpress Printing, and 5–253.17 Industrial Solvent Cleaning to the Vermont SIP; revisions to Sections 5–253.12 Coating of Flat Wood Paneling and 5–253.13 Coating of Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic; revisions to single-source requirements for “Isovolta Inc. (Formerly U.S. Samica, Inc.) Operating Permit RACT provisions”, “Killington/Pico Ski Resort Partners, LLC. Operating Permit RACT provisions,” and “Okemo Limited Liability Company Operating Permit RACT provisions”; and withdrawal of the single-source requirements for “Churchill Coatings Corporation Operating Permit RACT conditions” and “H.B.H. Prestain, Inc.”

The NPRM provides the rationale for EPA’s proposed approval, which will not be restated here. EPA received one comment on the NPRM.

II. Response to Comments

Comment: The anonymous comment stated “EPA should review the NO_x RACT evaluation for the five sources” to (1) “review the most recent stack testing or CEMS reports to evaluate the particular emission limits applicable;” (2) “evaluate minor changes to a source’s operating scenarios such as evaluating if a source can change fuel sources from natural gas and Number 6 fuel oil to using only natural gas and limiting fuel oil;” and (3) “consider simple cost effective measures that don’t require installation of new and innovative technologies.”

Response: As explained in the proposal and in Vermont’s SIP, three of the five major NO_x sources in Vermont are subject to New Source Review (NSR) most stringent emission rate (MSER). Joseph C. McNeil Generating Station, OMYA, Inc. Vermont Marble Power Division, and Ryegate Power Station, are each subject to major new source review permitting under Vermont Air Pollution Control Regulation 5–502, “Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications” and are subject to emission rates, which are no less stringent than RACT. Specifically, the nitrous oxide emissions from combustion turbines at OMYA, Inc. Vermont Marble Power Division are consistent with EPA’s “Alternative Control Techniques Document—NO_x Emissions from Process Heaters”, established in September 1993 (EPA–453/R–93–034 1993/09), and the Joseph C. McNeil Generating Station and Ryegate Power Station wood-fired boilers with selective catalytic