

and at the EPA Region 4 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of the preamble for more information).

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a 111(d)/129 plan submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. In reviewing 111(d)/129 plan submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided they meet the criteria and objectives of the CAA and EPA's implementing regulations. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and, although the plan is federally enforceable, this action 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);
- 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).

In addition, this rule 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 CAA. It also 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). And it does not have Tribal implications as specified by

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because EPA is not approving the submitted rule to apply in Indian country located in the state, and because the submitted rule will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Aluminum, Fertilizers, Fluoride, Incorporation by Reference, Intergovernmental relations, Manufacturing, Phosphate, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Waste treatment and disposal.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7411.

Dated: December 10, 2019.

Mary S. Walker,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends 40 CFR part 62 as follows:

PART 62—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF STATE PLANS FOR DESIGNATED FACILITIES AND POLLUTANTS

- 1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

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

Subpart RR—[Amended]

- 2. In subpart RR, remove the undesignated center heading “Air Emissions From Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units—Section 111(d)/129 Plan”.
- 3. Revise § 62.10630 to read as follows:

§ 62.10630 Identification of sources.

(a) *Approval of State Plan for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units.* Effective February 10, 2020, EPA approved Tennessee's State Plan for Commercial and Solid Waste Incineration Units, which is codified at Tennessee Operating Permit number 072397, as issued on May 10, 2017. The plan applies to each existing commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit and air curtain incineration unit in the State of Tennessee that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010, or commenced modification or construction after June 4, 2010, but no later than August 7, 2013, as such incineration units are defined in 40 CFR 60.2875 and 40 CFR part 60.

(b) *Incorporation by reference.* (1) The material incorporated by reference in

this section was approved by the Director of the Federal Register Office in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the material may be inspected or obtained from the EPA Docket Center—Public Reading Room, EPA West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004 or U.S. EPA, Region 4, Air Analysis and Support Branch, 61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, GA 30303. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744. Copies may be inspected at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov or go to: www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

(2) State of Tennessee, Air Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment and Conservation.

(i) Permit Number 072397, Issued to Eastman Chemical Company, Tennessee Operation (MSOP-02), Date Issued May 10, 2017.

(ii) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2019-27690 Filed 1-8-20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CG Docket No. 03-123; FCC 19-90; FRS 16384]

TRS Modernization

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, The Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) takes action to update the Commission's definition of telecommunications relay service (TRS) in accordance with the Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 (CVAA).

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective February 10, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Scott, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, at (202) 418-1264, or email Michael.Scott@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, document FCC 19-90, adopted on September 18, 2019, released on September 20, 2019, in CG Docket No. 03-123. The Commission previously sought comment on this issue in the Further Notice of Proposed

Rulemaking (*TRS Definition FNPRM*), published at 79 FR 62875, October 21, 2014. A Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking contained in document FCC 19–90 is published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. The full text of document FCC 19–90 will be available for public inspection and copying via the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS), and during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov, or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice) or (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Congressional Review Act

The Commission sent a copy of document FCC 19–90 to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

Document FCC 19–90 does not contain any new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Synopsis

1. *Statutory Definition of TRS*. The original version of 47 U.S.C. 225, enacted in 1990, defined TRS as telephone transmission services that provide the ability for an individual who has a hearing impairment or speech impairment to engage in communication by wire or radio with a hearing individual in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of an individual who does not have a hearing impairment or speech impairment to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio. This definition was incorporated into the Commission’s rules.

2. In 2010, Congress amended the statutory definition of TRS to remove the specification that one of the parties to a TRS call must be a hearing person. As amended, TRS means telephone transmission services that provide the ability for an individual who is deaf,

hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or who has a speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with one or more individuals, in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of a hearing individual who does not have a speech disability to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio.

3. The Commission amends the definition of TRS contained in the Commission’s rules to conform to the current statutory definition, as amended by the CVAA. The amended rule does not authorize compensation for every call between two individuals with hearing or speech disabilities. In most cases, people using the same form of TRS can understand each other without additional help from a relay service. For example, a call between two registered video relay service (VRS) users, in which both parties use video to sign to each other, would not require any help from a communications assistant (CA) and would not be eligible for compensation from the TRS Fund. The same applies to calls between two TTY users or between two users of IP Relay. An exception to this same-relay-service rule applies, however, when more than one person on a call uses captioned telephone service (CTS), internet Protocol captioned telephone service (IP CTS), or speech-to-speech service (STS). This is because calls between or among CTS, IP CTS, or STS users may still require captioning or re-voicing using more than one relay leg to ensure that one party’s speech can be understood by the other party. Specifically, for calls between or among CTS and IP CTS users, each party requires captioning by a CA or automated speech recognition (ASR) system in order to understand what the other party says to that user. Similarly, for calls between or among STS users, each party must have their speech re-voiced in order for the other party to understand what the first party says.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

4. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended, the Commission incorporated an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) into the *TRS Definition FNPRM*. The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *TRS Definition FNPRM*, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were received in response to the IRFA.

Need for, and Objectives of, the Rules

5. The Report and Order updates the Commission’s definition of TRS to align the definition with changes made by the

CVAA to the 47 U.S.C. 225(a)(3) definition.

Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

6. No comments were filed in response to the IRFA.

Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration

7. The Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

Small Entities Impacted

8. The rules adopted in the Report and Order will affect obligations of TRS providers. These services can be included within the broad economic category of All Other Telecommunications.

Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

9. The revised definition for TRS does not create direct reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements on TRS providers.

Steps Taken To Minimize Significant Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

10. Conforming the Commission’s definition of TRS to align the definition with the changes made by the CVAA to the statutory section 225(a)(3) definition will have no impact on TRS providers, because the amendment to the Commission’s rules will not change the current practice of allowing compensation for TRS calls that fit within the statutory definition.

Ordering Clauses

11. Pursuant to sections 1, 2, and 225 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, and 225, document FCC 19–90 is adopted and part 64 of title 47 is amended.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 64

Individuals with disabilities, Telecommunications, Telecommunications relay services. Federal Communications Commission. **Marlene Dortch**, Secretary.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 64 as follows:

PART 64—MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 201, 202, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 251(a), 251(e), 254(k), 262, 403(b)(2)(B), (c), 616, 620, and 1401–1473, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Amend § 64.601 by revising paragraph (a)(39) to read as follows:

§ 64.601 Definitions and provisions of general applicability.

(a) * * *

(39) *Telecommunications relay services (TRS)*. Telephone transmission services that provide the ability for an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or who has a speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with one or more individuals, in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of a hearing individual who does not have a speech disability to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio.

* * * * *

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Part 552

[GSAR Case 2016–G502; Docket No. GSAR–2019–0019; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AK14

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Submission and Distribution of Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) Price Lists

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Direct final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule amends the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) to update GSAR clauses applicable to the submission and distribution of Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) Price Lists.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective on March 9, 2020 without further notice unless adverse comments are received by February 10, 2020. If GSA receives adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the *Federal Register* informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to GSAR Case 2016–G502 by any one of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching for “GSAR Case 2016–G502.” Select the link “Submit a Comment” that corresponds with “GSAR Case 2016–G502.” Follow the instructions provided at the “Submit a Comment” screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “GSAR Case 2016–G502” on your attached document. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check www.regulations.gov, approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

- *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), ATTN: Ms. Mandell/GSAR 2016–G502, 1800 F Street NW, 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite GSAR Case 2016–G502, in all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Dana Bowman, Procurement Analyst, at gsarpolicy@gsa.gov, for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat at 202–501–4755. Please cite GSAR Case 2016–G502.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

GSA is amending the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) at part 552, Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses, to update and bring current practices for submitting and distributing FSS Price Lists. Specifically, GSA is amending clauses 552.238–77, Submission and Distribution of Authorized Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) Price Lists, and 552.23–82, Modifications (Federal Supply Schedules).

Currently, regulations reference submission of paper copies of the Authorized FSS Price List for approval by the contracting officer, and distribution of paper copies to a designated mailing list. This is no longer in line with current practices.

Under this rule, the contractor will submit its FSS price list on a common-use electronic medium as prescribed by GSA. Eligible ordering activities will utilize GSA’s online shopping and ordering system to review a contractors’ price lists.

Updating regulations applicable to the submission and distribution of FSS price lists as described under the rule has many benefits, which include:

The elimination of duplicative requirements related to the submission of paper price lists;

The elimination of requirements to distribute paper price lists to a customer mailing list; and

Streamlined requirements for price lists that are consistent with current practices and can accommodate the continued modernization of the FSS Program.

II. Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 41 United States Code (U.S.C.) 152(3) authorizes GSA to establish procedures for the FSS Program. GSA’s FSS procedures are deemed to meet the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA) requirement of full and open competition as long as participation has been open to all responsible sources; and orders and contracts under those procedures result in the lowest overall cost alternative to meet the needs of the Federal Government.

This is also consistent with the Federal Acquisition System and its principle to minimize administrative operating costs (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 1.102(b)(2)). The Federal Acquisition System is designed to deliver the best value product or service to the customer in terms of cost, quality, and timeliness.

By eliminating duplication and streamlining the requirements for price lists, GSA is making it easier to do business with the Government.

III. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

IV. Executive Order 13771

This final rule is not subject to E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a