• 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 CAA; 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).

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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 8, 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 17, 2020.

Mary S. Walker,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR part 52 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 RR—Tennessee

■ 2. Amend § 52.2219 by designating the text as paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 52.2219 Conditional approval.

(a) * * *

(b) Tennessee submitted a letter to EPA on November 15, 2019, with a commitment to address the State Implementation Plan deficiencies regarding the PSD-related requirements of CAA sections 110(a)(2)(C), 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) (Prong 3), and 110(a)(2)(J) for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA conditionally approved these portions of Tennessee's September 13, 2018, infrastructure SIP submission in an action published in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 2020. If Tennessee fails to meet its commitment by April 9, 2021, the conditional approval will become a disapproval on that date and EPA will issue a notification to that effect.

[FR Doc. 2020–06586 Filed 4–8–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 711

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0321; FRL–10006–39]

RIN 2070–AK33

Chemical Data Reporting; Extension of the 2020 Submission Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) regulations by extending the submission deadline for 2020 reports from September 30, 2020, to November 30, 2020. This is a one-time extension for the 2020 submission period only. The CDR regulations require manufacturers (including importers) of certain chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory) to report data on the manufacturing, processing, and use of the chemical substances.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 9, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2018–0321, is available at *http://www.regulations.gov* or at the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket), Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket is (202) 566–0280. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical information contact:* Susan Sharkey, Chemical Control Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–8789; email address: *sharkey.susan@epa.gov.*

For general information contact: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture (including import) chemical substances listed on the TSCA Inventory. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include but are not limited to:

- Chemical manufacturers (including importers) (NAICS codes 325 and 324110, *e.g.,* chemical manufacturing and processing and petroleum refineries).
- Chemical users and processors who may manufacture a byproduct chemical substance (NAICS codes 22, 322, 331, and 3344, *e.g.,* utilities, paper manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, and semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing).

B. What action is the Agency taking?

The 2020 CDR submission period is from June 1 to September 30, 2020 (40 CFR 711.20). EPA is issuing this amendment to extend the deadline for 2020 CDR submission reports until November 30, 2020. This is a one-time extension: subsequent submission periods (recurring every four years, next in 2024) are not being amended.

The Agency is taking this action to provide additional time for the regulated community to familiarize themselves with the changes to the CDR reporting requirements as a result of the CDR Revisions Final Rule (FRL–10006–56) that published elsewhere in this **Federal Register** and to allow time for reporters to familiarize themselves with an updated public version of the reporting tool. EPA believes it is appropriate to extend the reporting period to allow the regulated community additional time to submit their reports. With respect to the timing of this action, the need for the Agency to extend the deadline arose, in part, as a result of the time needed to develop a final rule (the CDR Revisions Final Rule (FRL–10006–56) that published elsewhere in this **Federal Register**) while addressing public comments received, to incorporate broader Agency policy decisions relevant to data reporting, and to carry out interagency review of the CDR Revisions Final Rule.

C. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

The CDR rule was issued pursuant to the authority of TSCA section 8(a), 15 U.S.C. 2607(a). In addition, under section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), an agency may issue a final rule without a prior proposal if it finds that notice and public participatory procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. In this case, the Agency finds that normal notice and public process rulemaking is impracticable and unnecessary because this is just an extension of the reporting period. Given that the current reporting deadline is September 30, 2020, it is impracticable to follow notice and comment procedures to extend that deadline because the typical notice and comment rulemaking process would not allow a rule to be finalized before the current reporting deadline, and is unnecessary because extending the deadline is an administrative rulemaking.

This action does not alter the substantive CDR reporting requirements in any way. The Agency also believes the one-time extension will not result in a significant delay in the processing and availability of CDR information to potential users. Further, this action is consistent with the public interest because it is designed to facilitate compliance with the CDR rule and to ensure that the 2020 collection includes accurate data on chemical manufacturing, processing, and use in the United States. Finally, any impact on the regulated community is expected to be beneficial given that the one-time extension provides additional time to submit accurate CDR reports to EPA.

Similarly, under APA section 553(d), 5 U.S.C. 553(d), an agency may make a rule immediately effective ''for good cause found and published with the rule.'' For the reasons discussed in this unit, EPA believes that there is ''good cause'' to make this amendment effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

II. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *http://www2.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is classified as a final rule because it makes an amendment to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The amendment to the CFR is necessary to allow for a one-time extension to the 2020 CDR reporting period. This action does not impose any new requirements or amend substantive requirements. As such, this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and Executive Order 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011).

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not contain any new or revised information collections subject to OMB approval under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Information collection activities contained in CDR are already approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control No. 2070–0162 (EPA ICR No. 1884).

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is not subject to the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the APA, 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other statute. This rule is not subject to notice and comment requirements under the APA because the Agency has invoked the APA ''good cause'' exemption.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action will not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 *et seq.*

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action will not have federalism impacts as defined in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) because this action will not have substantial direct effects on States, on the relationship between the Federal Government and States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and States.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action will not have tribal implications as defined in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) because this action will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because this is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined under Executive Order 12866, and it does not address environmental health or safety risks disproportionately affecting children.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because this action is not expected to affect energy supply, distribution, or use and because this action is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Since this action does not involve any technical standards, NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272 note, does not apply to this action.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

This action does not entail special considerations of environmental justice related issues as delineated by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

III. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The CRA allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and comment rulemaking procedures are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest (5 U.S.C. 808(2)). The EPA has made a good cause finding for this rule as discussed in Unit I.C., including the basis for that finding.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 711

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Confidential Business Information (CBI), Hazardous materials, Importer, Manufacturer, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 17, 2020.

Alexandra Dapolito Dunn,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 711—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 711 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2607(a).

■ 2. In § 711.20, revise the third sentence to read as follows.

§ 711.20 When to report.

* * * The 2020 CDR submission period is from June 1, 2020, to November 30, 2020. Subsequent recurring submission periods are from June 1 to September 30 at 4-year intervals, beginning in 2024. * * *

[FR Doc. 2020–06074 Filed 4–8–20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[WC Docket Nos. 18–213 and 20–89; FCC 20–44; FRS 16647]

Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers; COVID–19 Telehealth Program

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final order; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) establishes two programs: The COVID–19 Telehealth Program designed to distribute a $200 million appropriation from Congress under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to help health care providers provide connected care services to patients at their homes or mobile locations in response to the novel Coronavirus 2019 disease (COVID–19) pandemic, and the Connected Care Pilot Program (Pilot Program) designed to make available up to $100 million over three years to examine how the Universal Service Fund can help support the trend towards connected care services to consumers, particularly for low-income Americans and veterans.

DATES: The Report and Order is effective May 11, 2020, except for the information collections requiring Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval. The Commission received OMB approval of the COVID–19 Telehealth Program information collection requirements on April 6, 2020, and those requirements are effective April 9, 2020. The Pilot Program requirements will not become effective until approved by OMB. The Federal Communications Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of OMB approval of the Pilot Program requirements.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Please email *EmergencyTelehealthSupport@fcc.gov* with questions related to the COVID–19 Telehealth Program, and *ConnCarePltProg@fcc.gov* with questions related to the Pilot Program.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Promoting Telehealth for Low-Income Consumers; COVID–19 Telehealth Program, Report and Order (R&O), in WC Docket Nos. 18–213 and 20–89; FCC 20–44, adopted March 31, 2020 and released April 2, 2020. Due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the Commission's headquarters will be closed to the general public until further notice. The full text of this document is available at the following internet address: *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-20-44A1.pdf.*

I. Introduction

1. The novel Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic and associated respiratory illness have spread throughout the United States in recent weeks. In response to this pandemic, many health care providers are expanding existing telehealth services and implementing new telehealth services, and the demand for connected care services provided directly to patients in their homes or their mobile locations is skyrocketing. As a result, many health care providers are facing new challenges in technical infrastructure and experiencing staffing issues. In response to the outbreak, on March 27, 2020, President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (*CARES*), Act into law, Public Law 116–136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020), providing, among a panoply of other actions, $200 million to the FCC to support health care providers in the fight against the ongoing pandemic.

2. In the R&O, to effectuate Congress' intent in enacting the *CARES* Act, the Commission establishes a $200 million emergency *COVID–19 Telehealth Program* to implement the CARES Act and ensure access to connected care services and devices in response to the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic and surge