- Are 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.*);
- Do 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);
- Do not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Are not economically significant regulatory actions based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Are not significant regulatory actions subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Are 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
- Do 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).

For Florida, Georgia, the Jefferson County portion of Kentucky, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the SIPs are 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 proposed 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.

For South Carolina, because this proposed action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law, this action for the State of South Carolina does not have Tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). Therefore, this proposed action will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. The Catawba Indian Nation Reservation is located within the boundary of York County, South Carolina. Pursuant to the Catawba Indian Claims Settlement Act, S.C. Code Ann. 27–16–120 (Settlement Act), ''all state and local environmental laws and regulations apply to the Catawba Indian Nation and Reservation and are fully enforceable by all relevant state and local agencies and authorities.'' The Catawba Indian Nation also retains authority to impose regulations applying higher environmental standards to the Reservation than those imposed by state law or local governing bodies, in accordance with the Settlement Act.

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.

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

Dated: June 26, 2020.

Mary Walker,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2020–14425 Filed 7–17–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[EPA–HQ–SFUND–2010–0636; FRL–10010–94–Region 2]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List: Deletion of the Hormigas Ground Water Plume Superfund Site

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Proposed rule; notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 2 is issuing a Notice of Intent to Delete the Hormigas Ground Water Plume Superfund Site (Site) located in Caguas, Puerto Rico, from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comments on this proposed action. The NPL, promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA), is an appendix of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The EPA and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, through the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, have determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA, have been completed. However, this deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund.

DATES: Comments must be received by August 19, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID no. EPA–HQ–SFUND–2010–0636. Written comments submitted by mail are temporarily suspended and no hand deliveries will be accepted. We encourage the public to submit comments via *https://www.regulations.gov* following the detailed instructions in the **ADDRESSES** section of the direct final rule located in the rules section of this **Federal Register**.

The EPA is temporarily suspending its Docket Center and Regional Records Centers for public visitors to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID–19. In addition, many site information repositories are closed, and information in these repositories, including the deletion docket, has not been updated with hardcopy or electronic media. For further information and updates on the EPA Docket Center services, please visit us online at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

The EPA continues to carefully and continuously monitor information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), local area health departments, and our Federal partners so that we can respond rapidly as conditions change regarding COVID.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Adalberto Bosque, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2, City View Plaza II–Suite 7000, 48 RD, 165 Km. 1.2, Guaynabo, PR 00968–8069, (787) 977–5825, email: *bosque.adalberto@epa.gov.*

You might also contact: Brenda Reyes, Community Involvement Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2, City View Plaza II–Suite 7000, 48 RD, 165 Km. 1.2, Guaynabo, PR 00968–8069, (787) 977–5825, email: *reyes.brenda@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the ''Rules and Regulations'' section of this issue of the **Federal Register**, we are publishing a direct final Notice of Deletion of Hormigas Ground Water Plume Superfund Site without prior Notice of Intent to Delete because we view this as a noncontroversial revision and anticipate no adverse comment. We have explained our reasons for this deletion in the preamble to the direct final Notice of Deletion, and those reasons are incorporated herein. If we receive adverse comment(s) on this deletion action, we will withdraw the direct final Notice of Deletion, and it will not take effect. We will, as appropriate, consider and address all public comments in a subsequent final Notice of Deletion based on this Notice of Intent to Delete, if such action is determined to be appropriate. If so, we

will not institute a second comment period on this Notice of Intent to Delete. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

For additional information, see the direct final Notice of Deletion which is located in the ''Rules and Regulations'' section of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*

Peter Lopez,

Regional Administrator, Region 2.

[FR Doc. 2020–15642 Filed 7–17–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

42 CFR Part 100

RIN 0906–AB24

National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Secretary proposes to amend the Vaccine Injury Table (Table) by regulation. The proposed regulation will have effect only for petitions for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) filed after the final regulations become effective. HHS is seeking public comment on the proposed revisions to the Table.

DATES: Written comments and related material to this proposed rule must be received to the online docket via *www.regulations.gov on or before* January 12, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be identified by HHS Docket No. HRSA–2020–0002. Because of staff and resource limitations, comments must be submitted electronically to *www.regulations.gov.* Follow the ''Submit a comment'' instructions.

Inspection of Public Comments: All comments received before the close of the comment period are available for viewing by the public, including personally identifiable or confidential business information that is included in a comment. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary public comment submission you make. HHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *http://www.regulations.gov.*

Follow the search instructions on that website to view the public comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Please visit the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program's website, *https://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation/,* or contact Tamara Overby, Acting Director, Division of Injury Compensation Programs, Healthcare Systems Bureau, HRSA, Room 08N146B, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; by email at *vaccinecompensation@hrsa.gov;* or by telephone at (855) 266–2427.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a notice of proposed rulemaking by which HHS proposes to amend the provisions of 42 CFR 100.3 by removing Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration, vasovagal syncope, and Item XVII from the Vaccine Injury Table.

I. Public Participation

All interested parties are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written views, comments and arguments on all aspects of this proposed rule, as well as additional data that should be considered. HHS also invites comments that relate to the economic, legal, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this proposed rule. Comments that will provide the most assistance to HRSA in implementing these changes will reference a specific portion of the proposed rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that supports such recommended change.

A public hearing on this proposed rule will be held before the end of the public comment period. A separate document will be published in the **Federal Register** providing details of this hearing. Subject to consideration of the comments received, the Secretary intends to publish a final regulation.

Instructions: If you submit a comment, you must include the agency name and the HHS Docket No. HRSA–2020–0002 for this rulemaking. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov,* and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary public comment submission you make to HHS. HHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *http://www.regulations.gov.*

II. Background and Purpose

Vaccination is one of the best ways to protect against potentially harmful diseases that can be very serious, may require hospitalization, or even be deadly. Almost all individuals who are vaccinated have no serious reactions.[1] Nonetheless, in the 1980s, Congress became concerned that a small number of children who received immunizations had serious reactions to them, and it was not always possible to predict which children would have reactions, or what reactions they would have.[2] Claimants alleging vaccine-related injuries in civil litigation encountered a time-consuming, expensive, and often inadequate system.[3] Moreover, increased litigation against vaccine manufacturers resulted in difficulties in their ability to secure affordable product liability insurance, stabilize vaccine prices and supply, and enter the market.[4]

Therefore, Congress enacted the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, title III of Public Law 99–660 (42 U.S.C. 300aa–1 *et seq.*) (Vaccine Act), which established the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP). The objectives of the VICP are to ensure an adequate supply of vaccines, stabilize vaccine costs, and establish and maintain an accessible and efficient forum for individuals found to be injured by certain vaccines to be federally compensated. Petitions for compensation under the VICP are filed

[1] National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, Health Resources & Servs. Admin., *https://www.hrsa.gov/vaccine-compensation/index.html* (last reviewed Jan. 2020).

[2] H.R. Rep. No. 99–908, pt. 1, at 6 (1986). Even though in rare instances individuals may have adverse reactions to vaccines, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that individuals be vaccinated against a wide range of illnesses and diseases. *See* Recommended Vaccines by Age. Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention, *https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/vaccines-age.html* (last reviewed Nov. 22, 2016).

[3] H.R. Rep. No. 99–908, at 6.

[4] *See id.* at 4–6.