

burdens imposed on the public. This interim rule does not involve information collection requirements that are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3549). An applicant who wishes to participate in the prioritized examination program must submit a certification and request to participate in the program, preferably by using Form PTO/AIA/424. However, OMB has determined that, under 5 CFR 1320.3(h), Form PTO/AIA/424 does not collect “information” within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Therefore, this rulemaking does not impose any additional collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act that are subject to further review by OMB.

P. E-Government Act Compliance: The USPTO is committed to compliance with the E-Government Act to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies, to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Biologics, Courts, Freedom of information, Inventions and patents, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small businesses.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 37 CFR part 1 is amended as follows:

PART 1—RULES OF PRACTICE IN PATENT CASES

■ 1. The authority citation for 37 CFR part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2), unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Section 1.102 is amended by revising paragraph (e) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 1.102 Advancement of examination.

(e) A request for prioritized examination under this paragraph (e) must comply with the requirements of this paragraph (e) and be accompanied by the prioritized examination fee set forth in § 1.17(c), the processing fee set forth in § 1.17(i), and if not already paid, the publication fee set forth in § 1.18(d). An application for which prioritized examination has been requested may not contain or be amended to contain more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or any multiple dependent claim. Prioritized examination under this paragraph (e) will not be accorded to international

applications that have not entered the national stage under 35 U.S.C. 371, design applications, reissue applications, provisional applications, or reexamination proceedings. A request for prioritized examination must also comply with the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section. No more than 15,000 requests for such prioritized examination will be accepted in any fiscal year.

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Andrew Hirshfeld,

Commissioner for Patents, Performing the Functions and Duties of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2021–20530 Filed 9–23–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Parts 38 and 39

RIN 2900–AR09

Nomenclature Change for Position Title

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: On September 15, 2021, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) published in the **Federal Register** a final rule that amended regulations to revise the title of the “Director, Loan Guaranty Service” to “Executive Director, Loan Guaranty Service” to reflect organizational changes. This correction addresses minor technical errors in the published final rule.

DATES: These correcting amendments are effective September 24, 2021 and applicable on or after September 15, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephanie Li, Chief of Regulations, Loan Guaranty Service (26), Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, (202) 632–8862 (this is not a toll-free telephone number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: VA is amending its final rule 2900–AR09, Nomenclature Change for Position Title to fix technical errors published on September 15, 2021, in the **Federal Register** at 86 FR 51274. Specifically, in updating the position title of “Director, Loan Guaranty Service” to “Executive Director, Loan Guaranty Service”, references to “Deputy Director, Loan Guaranty Service” and “Assistant

Director, Loan Guaranty Service” were inadvertently updated as well. Therefore, VA is issuing these amendments to correct these errors.

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 38

Condominiums, Housing, Individuals with disabilities, Loan programs—housing and community development, Loan programs—Indians, Loan programs—veterans, Manufactured homes, Mortgage insurance, Veterans.

Jeffrey M. Martin,

Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the VA amends 38 CFR part 36 as follows:

PART 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERAN’S RELIEF

■ 1. The authority citation for part 36 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 501 and 3720.

§ 36.4345 [Amended]

- 2. Amend § 36.4345 by:
 - a. In paragraph (b)(1)(v), removing the words “Deputy Executive Director” and adding in their place the words “Deputy Director”; and
 - b. In paragraph (b)(1)(vi), removing the words “Assistant Executive Director” and adding in their place the words “Assistant Director”.

§ 36.4409 [Amended]

- 3. Amend § 36.4409, in paragraph (a)(3), by removing the words “Deputy Executive Director” and adding in their place the words “Deputy Director”.

§ 36.4412 [Amended]

- 4. Amend § 36.4412, in paragraph (i)(1)(iii), by removing the words “Deputy Executive Director” and adding, in their place, the words “Deputy Director”.

[FR Doc. 2021–20735 Filed 9–23–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R06–OAR–2021–0215; FRL–8696–02–R6]

Air Plan Approval; Louisiana; Regional Haze Five-Year Progress Report State Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a revision to a State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) on March 25, 2021. The SIP submittal addresses requirements of Federal regulations that direct the State to submit a periodic report that assesses progress toward regional haze reasonable progress goals (RPGs) and includes a determination of adequacy of the existing implementation plan.

DATES: This rule is effective on October 25, 2021.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R06-OAR-2021-0215. 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, *e.g.*, Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James E. Grady, EPA Region 6 Office, Regional Haze and SO₂ Section, 214-665-6745, grady.james@epa.gov. Out of an abundance of caution for members of the public and our staff, the EPA Region 6 office will be closed to the public to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID-19. Please call or email the contact listed above if you need alternative access to material indexed but not provided in the docket.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document “we,” “us,” or “our” mean “the EPA.”

I. Background

In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on July 21, 2021,¹ EPA proposed to approve LDEQ’s regional haze progress report for the first implementation period. On March 25, 2021, the State submitted its progress report in the form of a SIP revision which, among other things, detailed the progress made toward implementing the State’s long-term strategy for regional haze that was outlined in the Louisiana Regional Haze SIP. The progress report assessed visibility improvement toward meeting the 2018 RPGs for the one Class I area in Louisiana (the Breton National Wilderness Refuge) and also for one Class I area in Arkansas (Caney Creek

Wilderness area) affected by emissions from Louisiana. The State also provided a determination of adequacy of the existing regional haze SIP that no further substantive revisions are needed at this time. The details of LDEQ’s submittal and the rationale for our proposed approval are explained in the NPRM. We did not receive any comments regarding our proposed action.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving LDEQ’s regional haze progress report SIP revision on the basis that it satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(g), (h), and (i) for the first regional haze implementation period. The State’s analysis showed visibility improvement that exceeded the visibility goals set for 2018 and emission trends indicated that SO₂, NO_x, and PM emissions have all been decreasing. Because the regional haze SIP will ensure the control of these emission reductions relied upon by Louisiana and other states in setting their RPG’s for the first planning period, we agree with the State’s determination that there is no need to revise the existing Louisiana regional haze implementation plan to achieve reasonable progress at the impacted Class I areas in Louisiana or nearby states.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, 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, the EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. 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);
- 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 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).

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 November 23, 2021. 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

¹ See 86 FR 38433.

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, Best available retrofit technology, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Regional haze, Sulfur

dioxide, Visibility, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 17, 2021.

David Gray,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends 40 CFR part 52 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 T—Louisiana

■ 2. In § 52.970(e), the second table titled “EPA Approved Louisiana Nonregulatory Provisions and Quasi-Regulatory Measures” is amended by adding the entry “Louisiana Regional Haze Progress Report” at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.970 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

EPA APPROVED LOUISIANA NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date/ effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Louisiana Regional Haze Progress Report.	Statewide	3/25/2021	9/24/2021, [Insert Federal Register citation].	

[FR Doc. 2021–20617 Filed 9–23–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2020–0528; FRL–8974–02–R3]

Air Plan Approval; Maryland; Negative Declaration for the Oil and Gas Industry

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Maryland. This revision provides Maryland’s determination, via a negative declaration, that there are no sources within its borders subject to EPA’s 2016 Oil and Natural Gas control techniques guidelines (2016 Oil and Gas CTG). EPA is approving these revisions to the Maryland SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on October 25, 2021.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2020–0528. 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, e.g., confidential business information (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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Talley, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–2117. Mr. Talley can also be reached via electronic mail at talley.david@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On February 9, 2021 (86 FR 8742), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of Maryland. In the NPRM, EPA proposed approval of Maryland’s negative declaration SIP submittal for the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG. On June 18, 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) submitted the negative declaration for the 2016 Oil

and Gas CTG as a revision to the Maryland SIP.

The CAA regulates emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to prevent photochemical reactions that result in ozone formation. Reasonably available control technology (RACT) is a strategy for reducing NO_x and VOC emissions from stationary sources within designated nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above that are not meeting the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone. EPA has consistently defined “RACT” as the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of the control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

Control techniques guidelines (CTGs) and alternative control techniques (ACTs) form important components of the guidance that EPA provides to states for making RACT determinations. CTGs are used to presumptively define VOC RACT for applicable source categories. CAA section 182(b)(2)(A) requires that for ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above, states must revise their SIPs to include provisions to implement RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document. CAA section 184(b)(1)(B) extends the RACT obligation to all areas of states within the ozone transport region (OTR), including Maryland.