Abstract: Section 18004(a)(2) of the CARES Act, Public Law 116–136 (March 27, 2020), authorizes the Secretary to make awards under parts A and B of title III, parts A and B of title V, and subpart 4 of part A of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (''HEA''), to address needs directly related to the coronavirus. These awards are in addition to awards made in Section 18004(a)(1) of the CARES Act. Section 18004(a)(3) of the CARES Act, Pub. authorizes the Secretary to allocate funds for part B of Title VII of the HEA, for institutions of higher education (IHEs) that the Secretary determines have the greatest unmet needs related to coronavirus.

This information collection request (ICR) includes the certifications, and in some cases additional data, that IHEs must submit to request funds allocated under Sections 18004(a)(2) and 18004(a)(3) of the CARES Act. This ICR was previously approved as an emergency clearance in order to comply with the requirements of the CARES Act and expedite the release of funds to IHEs and students with pressing financial needs due to the pandemic.

Dated: May 28, 2020.

Kate Mullan,

PRA Coordinator, Strategic Collections and Clearance Governance and Strategy Division, Office of Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–11895 Filed 6–1–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Annual Updates to the Income-Contingent Repayment (ICR) Plan Formula for 2020—William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary announces the annual updates to the ICR plan formula for 2020 to give notice to borrowers and the public regarding how monthly ICR payment amounts will be calculated for the 2020–2021 year under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program, Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number 84.063.

DATES: The adjustments to the income percentage factors for the ICR plan formula contained in this notice are applicable from July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021, for any borrower who enters the ICR plan or has his or her monthly payment amount recalculated under the ICR plan during that period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Travis Sturlaugson, U.S. Department of Education, 830 First Street NE, Room 113H3, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 377–4174. Email: *travis.sturlaugson@ed.gov.*

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service, toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Direct Loan Program, borrowers may choose to repay their non-defaulted loans (Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, Direct PLUS Loans made to graduate or professional students, and Direct Consolidation Loans) under the ICR plan. The ICR plan bases the borrower's repayment amount on the borrower's Adjusted Gross Income (AGI), family size, loan amount, and the interest rate applicable to each of the borrower's loans.

ICR is one of several income-driven repayment plans. Other income-driven repayment plans include the Income-Based Repayment (IBR) plan, the Pay As You Earn Repayment (PAYE) plan, and the Revised Pay As You Earn Repayment (REPAYE) plan. The IBR, PAYE, and REPAYE plans provide lower payment amounts than the ICR plan for most borrowers.

A Direct Loan borrower who repays under the ICR plan pays the lesser of: (1) The monthly amount that would be required over a 12-year repayment period with fixed payments, multiplied by an income percentage factor; or (2) 20 percent of discretionary income.

Each year, to reflect changes in inflation, we adjust the income percentage factor used to calculate a borrower's ICR payment, as required by 34 CFR 685.209(b)(1)(ii)(A). We use the adjusted income percentage factors to calculate a borrower's monthly ICR payment amount when the borrower initially applies for the ICR plan or when the borrower submits his or her annual income documentation, as required under the ICR plan. This notice contains the adjusted income percentage factors for 2020, examples of how the monthly payment amount in ICR is calculated, and charts showing sample repayment amounts based on the adjusted ICR plan formula. This information is included in the following three attachments:

- *Attachment 1—Income Percentage Factors for 2020*
- *Attachment 2—Examples of the Calculations of Monthly Repayment Amounts*
- *Attachment 3—Charts Showing Sample Repayment Amounts for Single and Married Borrowers*

In Attachment 1, to reflect changes in inflation, we updated the income percentage factors that were published in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 2019 (84 FR 23539). Specifically, we have revised the table of income percentage factors by changing the dollar amounts of the incomes shown by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage change between the not-seasonally-adjusted Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for December 2019 and December 2020.

The income percentage factors reflected in Attachment 1 may cause a borrower's payments to be lower than they were in prior years, even if the borrower's income is the same as in the prior year. The revised repayment amount more accurately reflects the impact of inflation on the borrower's current ability to repay.

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (*e.g.,* braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at *www.govinfo.gov.* At this site, you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at this site.

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. *Program Authority:* 20 U.S.C. 1087 *et seq.*

Mark A. Brown,

Chief Operating Officer, Federal Student Aid.

Attachment 1—Income Percentage Factors for 2020

INCOME PERCENTAGE FACTORS FOR 2020

Single		Married/head of household	
AGI	% Factor	AGI	% Factor
$12,392	55.00	$12,392	50.52
$17,051	57.79	$19,552	56.68
$21,940	60.57	$23,300	59.56
$26,940	66.23	$30,461	67.79
$31,715	71.89	$37,736	75.22
$37,736	80.33	$47,398	87.61
$47,398	88.77	$59,444	100.00
$59,445	100.00	$71,496	100.00
$71,496	100.00	$89,573	109.40
$85,929	111.80	$119,691	125.00
$110,029	123.50	$161,860	140.60
$155,839	141.20	$226,369	150.00
$178,683	150.00	$369,903	200.00
$318,265	200.00		

Attachment 2—Examples of the Calculations of Monthly Repayment Amounts

General notes about the examples in this attachment:

- We have a calculator that borrowers can use to estimate what their payment amounts would be under the ICR plan. The calculator is called the ''Loan Simulator'' and is available at *studentaid.gov/loan-simulator.* Based on information entered into the calculator by the borrower (for example, income, family size, and tax filing status), this calculator provides a detailed, individualized assessment of a borrower's loans and repayment plan options, including the ICR plan.
- The interest rates used in the examples are for illustration only. The actual interest rates on an individual borrower's Direct Loans depend on the loan type and when the postsecondary institution first disbursed the Direct Loan to the borrower.
- The Poverty Guideline amounts used in the examples are from the 2020 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines for the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Different Poverty Guidelines apply to residents of Alaska and Hawaii. The Poverty Guidelines for 2020 were published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2020 (85 FR 3060).
- All of the examples use an income percentage factor corresponding to an adjusted gross income (AGI) in the table in Attachment 1. If an AGI is not listed in the income percentage factors table in Attachment 1, the applicable income percentage can be calculated by following the instructions under the ''Interpolation'' heading later in this attachment.
- Married borrowers may repay their Direct Loans jointly under the ICR plan. If a married couple elects this option, we add the outstanding balance on the Direct Loans of each borrower and we add together both borrowers' AGIs to determine a joint ICR payment amount. We then prorate the joint payment amount for each borrower based on the proportion of that borrower's debt to the total outstanding balance. We bill each borrower separately.
- For example, if a married couple, John and Briana, has a total outstanding Direct Loan debt of $60,000, of which $40,000 belongs to John and $20,000 to Briana, we would apportion 67 percent of the monthly ICR payment to John and the remaining 33 percent to Briana. To take advantage of a joint ICR payment, married couples need not file taxes jointly; they may file separately and subsequently provide the other spouse's tax information to the borrower's Federal loan servicer.

Calculating the monthly payment amount using a standard amortization and a 12-year repayment period.

The formula to amortize a loan with a standard schedule (in which each payment is the same over the course of the repayment period) is as follows:

$M = P \times < (I \div 12) \div [1 - \{1 + (I \div 12)\}\text{^}-N]>$

In the formula—

- M is the monthly payment amount;
- P is the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time the loan entered repayment;
- I is the annual interest rate on the loan, expressed as a decimal (for example, for a loan with an interest rate of 6 percent, 0.06); and
- N is the total number of months in the repayment period (for example, for a loan with a 12-year repayment period, 144 months).

For example, assume that Billy has a $10,000 Direct Unsubsidized Loan with an interest rate of 6 percent.

Step 1: To solve for M, first simplify the numerator of the fraction by which we multiply P, the outstanding principal balance. To do this divide I (the interest rate expressed as a decimal) by 12. In this example, Billy's interest rate is 6 percent. As a decimal, 6 percent is 0.06.

- $0.06 \div 12 = 0.005$

Step 2: Next, simplify the denominator of the fraction by which we multiply P. To do this divide I (the interest rate expressed as a decimal) by 12. Then, add one. Next, raise the sum of the two figures to the negative power that corresponds to the length of the repayment period in months. In this example, because we are amortizing a loan to calculate the monthly payment amount under the ICR plan, the applicable figure is 12 years, which is 144 months. Finally, subtract the result from one.

- $0.06 \div 12 = 0.005$
- $1 + 0.005 = 1.005$
- $1.005 \wedge -144 = 0.48762628$
- $1 - 0.48762628 = 0.51237372$

Step 3: Next, resolve the fraction by dividing the result from Step 1 by the result from Step 2.

- $0.005 \div 0.51237372 = 0.0097585$

Step 4: Finally, solve for M, the monthly payment amount, by multiplying the outstanding principal balance of the loan by the result of Step 3.

- $\$10,000 \times 0.0097585 = \$97.59$

The remainder of the examples in this attachment will only show the results of the formula. In each of the examples, the Direct Loan amounts represent the outstanding principal balance at the time the loans entered repayment.

Example 1. Kesha is single with no dependents and has $15,000 in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans.

The interest rate on Kesha's loans is 6 percent, and she has an AGI of $31,715.

Step 1: Determine the total monthly payment amount based on what Kesha would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the monthly payment amount would be $146.38.

Step 2: Multiply the result of Step 1 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Kesha's AGI. In this example, an AGI of $31,715 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 71.89 percent.

- 0.7189 × $146.38 = $105.23

Step 3: Now, determine the monthly payment amount equal to 20 percent of Kesha's discretionary income (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this, subtract the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a family of one from Kesha's AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $31,715 − $12,760 = $18,955
- $18,955 × 0.20 = $3,791
- $3,791 ÷ 12 = $315.91

Step 4: Compare the amount from Step 2 with the amount from Step 3. In this example, Kesha would pay the amount calculated under Step 2 ($105.23), since this is the lesser of the two payment amounts.

Note: Kesha would have a lower payment under other income-driven repayment plans. Specifically, Kesha's payment would be $104.79 under the PAYE and REPAYE plans. However, Kesha's payment would be $157.18 under the IBR plan, which is higher than the payment she would have under the ICR plan.

Example 2. Paul is married to Jesse and they have no dependents. They file their Federal income tax return jointly. Paul has a Direct Loan balance of $10,000, and Jesse has a Direct Loan balance of $15,000. Each of their Direct Loans has an interest rate of 6 percent.

Paul and Jesse have a combined AGI of $89,573 and are repaying their loans jointly under the ICR plan (for general information regarding joint ICR payments for married couples, see the fifth and sixth bullets under the heading "General notes about the examples in this attachment").

Step 1: Add Paul's and Jesse's Direct Loan balances to determine their combined aggregate loan balance:

- $10,000 + $15,000 = $25,000

Step 2: Determine the combined monthly payment amount for Paul and Jesse based on what both borrowers would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, their combined monthly payment amount would be $243.96.

Step 3: Multiply the result of Step 2 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Paul and Jesse's combined AGI. In this example, the combined AGI of $89,573 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 109.40 percent.

- 1.094 × $243.96 = $266.90

Step 4: Now, determine the monthly payment amount equal to 20 percent of Paul and Jesse's combined discretionary income (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this, subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of two from the combined AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $89,573 − $17,240 = $72,333
- $72,333 × 0.20 = $14,466.60
- $14,466.60 ÷ 12 = $1,205.55

Step 5: Compare the amount from Step 3 with the amount from Step 4. Paul and Jesse would jointly pay the amount calculated under Step 3 ($266.90), since this is the lesser of the two amounts.

Note: For Paul and Jesse, the ICR plan provides the lowest monthly payment of any income-driven repayment plan available. Paul and Jesse would not be eligible for the IBR or PAYE plans, and would have a combined monthly payment under the REPAYE plan of $530.94.

Step 6: Because Paul and Jesse are jointly repaying their Direct Loans under the ICR plan, the monthly payment amount calculated under Step 5 applies to Paul's and Jesse's combined loans. To determine the amount for which each borrower will be responsible, prorate the amount calculated under Step 4 by each spouse's share of the combined Direct Loan debt. Paul has a Direct Loan debt of $10,000 and Jesse has a Direct Loan debt of $15,000. For Paul, the monthly payment amount will be:

- $10,000 ÷ ($10,000 + $15,000) = 40 percent
- 0.40 × $266.90 = $106.76

For Jesse, the monthly payment amount will be:

- $15,000 ÷ ($10,000 + $15,000) = 60 percent
- 0.60 × $266.90 = $160.14

Example 3. Santiago is single with no dependents and has a combined balance of $60,000 in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans. Each of Santiago's loans has an interest rate of 6 percent, and Santiago's AGI is $37,736.

Step 1: Determine the total monthly payment amount based on what Santiago would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the monthly payment amount would be $585.51.

Step 2: Multiply the result of Step 1 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Santiago's AGI. In this example, an AGI of $37,736 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 80.33 percent.

- 0.8033 × $585.51 = $470.34

Step 3: Now, determine the monthly payment amount equal to 20 percent of Santiago's discretionary income (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this, subtract the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a family of one from Santiago's AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $37,736 − $12,760 = $24,976
- $24,976 × 0.20 = $4,995.20
- $4,995.20 ÷ 12 = $416.27

Step 4: Compare the amount from Step 2 with the amount from Step 3. In this example, Santiago would pay the amount calculated under Step 3 ($416.27), since this is the lesser of the two amounts.

Note: Santiago would have a lower payment under each of the other income-driven plans. Specifically, Santiago's payment would be $154.97 under the PAYE and REPAYE plans and $232.45 under the IBR plan.

Interpolation. If an AGI is not included on the income percentage factor table, calculate the income percentage factor through linear interpolation. For example, assume that Jocelyn is single with an AGI of $50,000.

Step 1: Find the closest AGI listed that is less than Jocelyn's AGI of $50,000 ($47,398) and the closest AGI listed that is greater than Jocelyn's AGI of $50,000 ($59,445).

Step 2: Subtract the lower amount from the higher amount (for this discussion we will call the result the "income interval"):

- $59,445 − $47,398 = $12,047

Step 3: Determine the difference between the two income percentage factors that correspond to the AGIs used in Step 2 (for this discussion, we will call the result the "income percentage factor interval"):

- 100.00 percent − 88.77 percent = 11.23 percent

Step 4: Subtract from Jocelyn's AGI the closest AGI shown on the chart that is less than Jocelyn's AGI of $50,000:

- $50,000 − $47,398 = $2,602

Step 5: Divide the result of Step 4 by the income interval determined in Step 2:

- $2,602 ÷ $12,047 = 21.60 percent

Step 6: Multiply the result of Step 5 by the income percentage factor interval that was calculated in Step 3:

- 11.23 percent × 21.60 percent = 2.43 percent

Step 7: Add the result of Step 6 to the lower of the two income percentage factors used in Step 3 to calculate the income percentage factor interval for an AGI of $50,000:

- 2.43 percent + 88.77 percent = 91.20 percent (rounded to the nearest hundredth)

The result is the income percentage factor that we will use to calculate Jocelyn's monthly repayment amount under the ICR plan.

Attachment 3—Charts Showing Sample Income-Driven Repayment Amounts for Single and Married Borrowers

Below are two charts that provide first-year payment amount estimates for a variety of loan debt sizes and AGIs under each of the income-driven repayment plans and the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan. The first chart is for single borrowers who have a family size of one. The second chart is for a borrower who is married or a head of household and who has a family size of three. The calculations in Attachment 3 assume that the loan debt has an interest rate of 6 percent. For married borrowers, the calculations assume that the borrower files a joint Federal income tax return and that the borrower's spouse does not have Federal student loans. A field with a ''—'' character indicates that the borrower in the example would not be eligible to enter the applicable income-driven repayment plan based on the borrower's AGI, loan debt, and family size.

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A SINGLE BORROWER

Family size = 1							
	AGI	Plan	$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
Initial Debt	$20,000	ICR	$116	$161	$195	$209	$232
		IBR	11	—	—	—	—
		PAYE	7	174	—	—	—
		REPAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		10-Year Standard	222	222	222	222	222
	40,000	ICR	121	321	390	417	463
		IBR	11	261	—	—	—
		PAYE	7	174	340	—	—
		REPAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		10-Year Standard	444	444	444	444	444
	60,000	ICR	121	454	586	626	695
		IBR	11	261	511	—	—
		PAYE	7	174	340	507	—
		REPAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		10-Year Standard	666	666	666	666	666
	80,000	ICR	121	454	781	835	926
		IBR	11	261	511	761	—
		PAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		REPAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		10-Year Standard	888	888	888	888	888
	100,000	ICR	121	454	787	1,044	1,158
		IBR	11	261	511	761	1,011
		PAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		REPAYE	7	174	340	507	674
		10-Year Standard	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A MARRIED OR HEAD-OF-HOUSEHOLD BORROWER

Family size = 3							
	AGI	Plan	$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
Initial Debt	$20,000	ICR	$0	$152	$195	$204	$224
		IBR	0	93	—	—	—
		PAYE	0	62	—	—	—
		REPAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		10-Year Standard	222	222	222	222	222
	$40,000	ICR	0	305	390	408	448
		IBR	0	93	343	—	—
		PAYE	0	62	229	395	—
		REPAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		10-Year Standard	444	444	444	444	444
	$60,000	ICR	0	305	586	611	672
		IBR	0	93	343	593	—
		PAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		REPAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		10-Year Standard	666	666	666	666	666
	80,000	ICR	0	305	638	815	896
		IBR	0	93	343	593	843

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A MARRIED OR HEAD-OF-HOUSEHOLD BORROWER—Continued

Family size = 3							
	AGI	Plan	$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
		PAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		REPAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		10-Year Standard	888	888	888	888	888
	100,000	ICR	0	305	638	971	1,120
		IBR	0	93	343	593	843
		PAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		REPAYE	0	62	229	395	562
		10-Year Standard	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110

[FR Doc. 2020–11818 Filed 6–1–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2020–SCC–0080]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Native American Language (NAL@ED) Application Package

AGENCY: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ED is proposing a reinstatement of a previously approved information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before July 2, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for proposed information collection requests should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection request by selecting ''Department of Education'' under ''Currently Under Review,'' then check ''Only Show ICR for Public Comment'' checkbox.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Donna Sabis-Burns, 202–453–7077.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Education (ED), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the Department assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand the Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. ED is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Native American Language (NAL@ED) Application Package.

OMB Control Number: 1810–0731.

Type of Review: A reinstatement of a previously approved information collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 50.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 1,500.

Abstract: On February 27, 2020 Department of Education (Department) published in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Proposed Priorities for the Native American Language Program (NAL@ED) (Vol. 85, No. 39, pages 11322–11329). The priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria are proposed to foster the development, improvement, expansion, or maintenance of programs that support elementary or secondary schools in using Native American and Alaska Native languages as the primary language of instruction. At the time the notice of proposed priorities was published, no Information Collection Request was submitted. We are publishing a separate 30-day **Federal Register** notice to solicit public comment on the paperwork burden now. This is a request for a reinstatement with change of a previously approved information collection request. The previous application was used to implement the first NAL@ED competition under the statutory changes made to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act by the Every Student Succeeds Act, under a wavier of rulemaking (section 437(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act).

Dated: May 28, 2020.

Kate Mullan,

PRA Coordinator, Strategic Collections and Clearance Governance and Strategy Division, Office of Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–11884 Filed 6–1–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Case Number 2018–004; EERE–2018–BT–WAV–0007]

Energy Conservation Program: Decision and Order Granting a Waiver to LG Electronics USA, Inc. From the Department of Energy Portable Air Conditioner Test Procedure

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of decision and order.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (''DOE'') gives notice of a Decision and Order (Case Number 2018–004) that grants LG Electronics USA, Inc. (''LG'') a waiver from specified portions of the DOE test procedure for determining the energy efficiency of listed portable air conditioner basic models. Under the