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Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 encourages independent regulatory agencies to consider the impact of their actions on state and local interests. In adherence to fundamental federalism principles, the NCUA, an independent regulatory agency as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5), voluntarily complies with the principles of the executive order. This rulemaking will not have a substantial direct effect on the states, on the connection between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The NCUA has determined that this proposal does not constitute a policy that has federalism implications for purposes of the executive order.

Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families

The NCUA has determined that this proposed rule will not affect family well-being within the meaning of section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 (1998).

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 748

Security program, report of suspected crimes, suspicious transactions, catastrophic acts and Bank Secrecy Act compliance.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board on December 17, 2020.
Melane Conyers-Ausbrooks,
Secretary of the Board.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Board proposes to amend 12 CFR part 748, as follows:

PART 748—SECURITY PROGRAM, REPORT OF SUSPECTED CRIMES, SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS, CATASTROPHIC ACTS AND BANK SECRECY ACT COMPLIANCE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 748 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1766(a), 1786(q); 15 U.S.C. 6801–6809; 31 U.S.C. 5311 and 5318.

■ 2. Amend § 748.1 by adding new paragraph (c)(7) to read as follows:

§ 748.1 Filing of reports.

* * * * *

(c) Suspicious Activity Report. * * *

(7) *Exemptions.*

(i) The NCUA may exempt any federally insured credit union from the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. Upon receiving a written request from a federally insured credit union, the NCUA will determine whether the exemption is consistent with safe and sound practices, and may consider other appropriate factors. The NCUA will also seek FinCEN’s determination whether the exemption is consistent with the purposes of the BSA, if applicable. The exemption shall be applicable only as expressly stated in the exemption, may be conditional or unconditional, may apply to particular persons or to classes of persons, and may apply to transactions or classes of transactions. The NCUA will seek FinCEN’s concurrence with regard to any exemption request that would also require an exemption from the requirements of FinCEN’s SAR regulations, and may consult with FinCEN regarding other exemption requests. The NCUA also may consult with the other state and federal banking agencies and consider comments before granting any exemption.

(ii) The NCUA will provide a written response to the federally insured credit union that submitted the exemption request after considering whether the exemption is consistent with safe and sound banking, consulting with the appropriate agencies, and seeking concurrence when appropriate. A federally insured credit union that has received an exemption under paragraph (i) of this section may rely on the exemption for a period of time to be communicated by the NCUA in its granting of the exemption, which may be indefinite. The NCUA may extend the period of time or may revoke an exemption granted under paragraph (i) of this section. Exemptions may be revoked at the sole discretion of the NCUA. The NCUA will provide written notice to the federally insured credit union of the NCUA’s intention to revoke an exemption. Such notice will include the basis for the revocation and will provide an opportunity for the federally insured credit union to submit a response to the NCUA. The NCUA will consider the credit union’s response prior to deciding whether to revoke an exemption and will notify the federally insured credit union of the NCUA’s decision to revoke an exemption in writing.

[FR Doc. 2021–00048 Filed 1–21–21; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2020–0102; FRL–10018–62–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; KY; Gasoline Loading Facilities at Existing Bulk Terminals and New Bulk Plants

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve revisions to the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, through the Energy and Environment Cabinet (Cabinet) on September 5, 2019. The revisions were submitted by the Cabinet on behalf of the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (District) and include amendments related to the standards for existing gasoline loading facilities at bulk terminals and new gasoline loading facilities at bulk plants. The amendments to these standards replace a requirement for gasoline tank trucks to possess a valid Kentucky pressure vacuum test sticker with a requirement for specific vapor tightness testing and recordkeeping procedures, clarify rule applicability, and remove language stating that a pressure measuring device will be supplied by the District. EPA is proposing to approve the revisions because they are consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2020–0102 at www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full

EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah LaRocca, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–8994. Ms. LaRocca can also be reached via electronic mail at larocca.sarah@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. EPA's Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve changes to Regulation 6.21, *Standard of Performance for Existing Gasoline Loading Facilities at Bulk Terminals*, and Regulation 7.20, *Standard of Performance for New Gasoline Loading Facilities at Bulk Plants*, of the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP, submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky on September 5, 2019. The amendments replace the requirement for tank trucks being loaded at bulk terminals and plants to possess a valid Kentucky pressure vacuum sticker with specific vapor tightness testing and recordkeeping requirements and make minor, non-substantive changes as discussed in section II. The SIP revisions update the current SIP-approved versions of Regulation 6.21 (Version 2) and Regulation 7.20 (Version 2) to Version 3.

II. EPA's Analysis of the Revisions

The District's September 5, 2019, SIP revision includes changes to Regulation 6.21 and Regulation 7.20 related to standards for existing gasoline loading facilities at bulk terminals and standards for new gasoline loading facilities at bulk plants, respectively, as described below. The District notes that it enacted these regulations to control volatile organic compound emissions from gasoline loading facilities and that Regulations Parts 6 and 7 apply more stringent standards to a broader cross-section of sources than the federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).¹

The District has revised Regulation 6.21 and Regulation 7.20 to discontinue the practice of requiring gasoline transport vehicles to display a Kentucky pressure vacuum sticker. Specifically, the revisions to Regulation 6.20 and

Regulation 7.21 delete the text of subsection 3.6.4 and subsection 3.11.1, respectively, which provide that no owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or plant subject to these regulations may allow a tank truck or trailer to be loaded with gasoline unless the vehicle has "a valid Kentucky pressure-vacuum test sticker as required by Regulation 6.37 attached and visibly displayed."² This requirement is replaced with specific procedures for assuring that tank trucks and their associated vapor collection systems have passed the required vapor tightness test on an annual basis. New subsection 3.6.4.1 of Regulation 6.21 and subsection 3.11.1.1 of Regulation 7.20 state that no owner or operator of an existing bulk gasoline terminal or a new bulk gasoline plant shall allow loading unless the gasoline tank truck and its vapor collection system has demonstrated a pressure change within specific parameters. The parameters to be met are a pressure change of no more than 75 millimeter (mm) water (3 inches water) in five minutes when pressurized to 450 mm water (18 inches water) and when evacuated to 150 mm water (6 inches water) using the test procedure described in the regulation.

The SIP revision also adds a new subsection 3.6.4.2 of Regulation 6.21 and a new subsection 3.11.1.2 of Regulation 7.20 to specify the testing procedures that must be used to assure compliance with the new vapor tightness requirements described above. As proposed for incorporation into the SIP, these subsections require that EPA Method 27, "Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure Vacuum Test," as specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, on July 1, 1991, shall be used to determine compliance with subsection 3.6.4.1 of Regulation 6.21 and subsection 3.11.1.1 of Regulation 7.20.³ The new subsections also require the owner or operator of a tank truck being loaded at

² The District has no record of ever having created "Regulation 6.37" (see email from Byron Gary, Louisville Air Pollution Control District, to Sarah LaRocca, EPA Region 4, March 23, 2020), and the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP does not contain "Regulation 6.37." The District's September 5, 2019, revisions rectify this discrepancy by removing the references to the non-existent "Regulation 6.37" and adding new provisions (at subsection 3.6.4 for Regulation 6.21 and subsection 3.11.1 for Regulation 7.20) containing detailed, updated procedures that explicitly state the vapor tightness and recordkeeping requirements.

³ EPA is not acting on the phrase "or an alternate procedure approved by the District" in the District's new subsection 3.6.4.2 of Regulation 6.21 and subsection 3.11.1.2 of Regulation 7.20. The District intends to withdraw this phrase from the submitted SIP revision.

an affected facility to have this vapor tightness test completed annually and to maintain all testing records (*i.e.*, test data, date of testing, identification of tank truck, type of repair, retest data and date) for two years after the date of testing, and to make such records available upon request by the District. EPA notes that the District's revised tank truck vapor tightness standards, testing procedures and recordkeeping requirements as proposed for incorporation into the SIP are consistent with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's requirements at 401 KAR 63:031, *Leaks from gasoline tank trucks*, and also with EPA's requirements applicable to gasoline cargo tanks under 40 CFR part 60, subpart XX, *Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals* (see 40 CFR 60.505(b)) and 40 CFR part 63, subpart BBBB, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities* (see 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) and 63.11094(b)).

The revisions also include minor changes Regulation 6.21 and Regulation 7.20. A non-substantive change to Section 1 of Regulation 6.21 clarifies that the rule applies to each affected facility that was either existing or had a construction permit issued on or before June 13, 1979.⁴ The non-substantive changes to Regulation 7.20 clarify that the rule applies to each affected facility which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 13, 1979;⁵ remove language in subsection 3.11.3 such that a pressure measuring device is no longer required to be supplied by the District; and renumber subsections within Section 3.

Because these rule revisions will not increase air pollutant emissions, EPA proposes to determine that, in accordance with CAA section 110(l), that they will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS, reasonable further progress toward attainment of the NAAQS, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. EPA has preliminarily determined that these changes are consistent with the CAA is therefore proposing to

⁴ The SIP-approved version of the rule states that it applies to "each affected facility which was in being or had a construction permit issued by the District before June 13, 1979." "Affected facility" is defined in Section 2.1 of the rule as "facilities at a bulk gasoline terminal for loading gasoline into tank trucks, trailers, railroad tank cars, or other mobile, non-marine vessels."

⁵ The SIP-approved version of the rule states that it applies to "each new affected facility which is commenced after the June 13, 1979." "Affected facility" is defined in Section 2.1 of the rule as "a bulk gasoline plant."

¹ 40 CFR part 60, subpart XX is the federal NSPS containing standards of performance for bulk gasoline terminals.

approve these portions of the SIP revisions.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, EPA is proposing to include in a final EPA rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District Regulation 6.21, *Standard of Performance for Existing Gasoline Loading Facilities at Bulk Terminals*, Version 3, and Regulation 7.20, *Standard of Performance for New Gasoline Loading Facilities at Bulk Plants*, Version 3, state-effective June 19, 2019, with the exception of the phrase “or an alternate procedure approved by the District” in Regulation 6.21, subsection 3.6.4.2 and Regulation 7.20, subsection 3.11.1.2. The changes to these rules replace a requirement for gasoline tank trucks to possess valid pressure vacuum test sticker with a requirement for specific vapor tightness testing and recordkeeping procedures, clarify rule applicability, and remove language stating that a pressure measuring device will be supplied by the District. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region 4 office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

IV. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve the revisions to the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP (Regulation 6.21, *Standard of Performance for Existing Gasoline Loading Facilities at Bulk Terminals*, Version 3, and Regulation 7.20, *Standard of Performance for New Gasoline Loading Facilities at Bulk Plants*, Version 3), submitted on September 5, 2019, as discussed above.

V. 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. See 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. This action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed 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);

- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;

- 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 1955 (Pub. L. 104–4);

- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in the 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 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.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: December 11, 2020.

Mary Walker,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2021–00533 Filed 1–21–21; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2020–0327; FRL–10018–02–Region 1]

Air Plan Approval; Maine; Infrastructure State Implementation Plan Requirements for the 2015 Ozone Standard and Negative Declaration for the Oil and Gas Industry for the 2008 and 2015 Ozone Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Maine. This revision addresses the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) for the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Today's proposed action includes all elements of these infrastructure requirements except for the “Good Neighbor” or “transport” provisions, which will be addressed in a future action. The infrastructure requirements are designed to ensure that the structural components of each state's air quality management program are adequate to meet the state's responsibilities under the CAA.

EPA is also proposing to approve State of Maine submittals of amendments to Chapter 110, Ambient Air Quality Standards, and of statutory conflict-of-interest provisions in 38 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) Section 341–A and 341–C. These two submittals support the state's infrastructure submittal for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

In addition, we are proposing to convert previous conditional approvals of the sub-element of section 110(a)(2)(E) that addresses State Board Requirements in Maine's infrastructure SIPs for the 2008 ozone; 2008 lead (Pb); 2010 nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO₂); 1997, 2006, and 2012 fine particle (PM_{2.5}) NAAQS to full approvals. We are also proposing to convert to full approval previous conditional approvals of section 110(a)(2)(A) (Emission limits and other control measures) in Maine's