regulated community because the regulations being approved by this rule are already in effect in the Commonwealth, and are not changed by this determination. This action merely approves the existing State regulations as meeting the Federal requirements, thus rendering them federally enforceable. This final determination to approve the State UST Program applies to all areas within the State. Though the Commonwealth has primary enforcement responsibility, the EPA retains the right to conduct inspections under section 9005 of RCRA and to take enforcement actions under section 9006 of RCRA.

States may enact laws that are more stringent than their Federal counterparts. See RCRA section 9008, 42 U.S.C. 6991g. When an approved State program includes requirements that are considered more stringent than those required by Federal law, the more stringent requirements become part of the federally approved program in accordance with 40 CFR 281.12(a)(3)(i). The EPA has determined that some of the Commonwealth’s regulations are considered more stringent than the Federal program, and upon approval, they will become part of the federally approved State UST Program and therefore federally enforceable. In addition, states may enact laws which have a greater scope of coverage than the Federal program. These provisions are considered broader in scope and are not part of the federally approved program and are therefore not federally enforceable. See 40 CFR 281.12(a)(3).

Although these requirements are enforceable by the Commonwealth as a matter of State law, they are not RCRA requirements. The statutory and regulatory provisions the Agency has decided to approve are found generally at KRS 224.60–100 et seq. and 401 KAR 42:005 et seq. However, the EPA has determined that the following State UST Program requirements are broader in scope than the Federal program.

Statutory Broader in Scope Provisions

- KRS 224.60–130 to 140, insofar as these relate to UST registration requirements, the establishment of a Petroleum Environmental Assurance Fee, and the administration of the State Petroleum Storage Tank Environmental Assurance Fund.
- KRS 224.60–150, insofar as it relates to the authority to levy and collect an annual fee of thirty (30) dollars per tank from owners or operators of USTs for the purpose of funding the administration of the UST Program.

Regulatory Broader in Scope Provisions

- 401 KAR 42:020, section 2, insofar as it relates to the establishment of UST registration requirements and the collection of annual fees.
- 401 KAR 42:250, insofar as it relates to eligibility requirements and administrative procedures for the Petroleum Storage Tank Environmental Assurance Fund.
- 401 KAR 42:330, insofar as it relates to the eligibility requirements and rates for reimbursement from the Small Owners Tank Removal Account.

This final action merely approves Kentucky’s UST Program requirements pursuant to RCRA section 9004 and does not impose additional requirements other than those imposed by State law. For further information on how this action complies with applicable executive orders and statutory provisions, please see the EPA’s tentative determination published in the July 1, 2020 Federal Register at 85 FR 29517. 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. The EPA will submit a report containing this document 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 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). This final action will be effective September 16, 2020.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Parts 281

- Environmental protection
- Administrative practice and procedure
- Petroleum, Hazardous substances, State program approval
- Underground storage tanks, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: This action is issued under the authority of Sections 2002(a), 7904(b), 9004, 9005 and 9006 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6974(b), 6991c, 6991d, and 6991e.


Mary Walker, Regional Administrator, Region 4.

For further information contact: For technical information contact: William Wysong, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–4163; email address: wysong.william@epa.gov.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. What does this technical correction do?

EPA issued a final rule (referred to as SNUR Batch 19–5.B) in the August 3, 2020 Federal Register (85 FR 46550) (FRL–10009–78) on significant new uses for chemical substances that were the subject of PMNs. EPA subsequently determined that the final rule incorrectly identified the CASRN associated with the chemical substance silsesquioxanes, 3-(dimethyloctadecylammonio)propyl Me Pr, polymers with silicic acid (H4SiO4) tetra-Et ester, (2-hydroxyethoxy)- and methoxy-terminated, chlorides (PMN P-19-24) codified at 40 CFR 721.11380. This action corrects the error as follows:

Paragraph (a)(1) of the SNUR at 40 CFR 721.11380 is corrected to identify the CASRN for the substance that was the subject of PMN P-19-24 as 2231249–14–0.

II. Why is this correction issued as a final rule?

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(2)(B)) provides that, when an Agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the Agency may issue a final rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this technical correction final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment. Correcting the CASRN specified in the August 3, 2020 final rule is necessary for the proper identification of the chemical substance which is the subject of the SNUR at 40 CFR 721.11380. EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

III. Do any of the statutory and Executive Order reviews apply to this action?

No. For a detailed discussion concerning the statutory and Executive Order review, refer to Unit XII. of the August 3, 2020 final rule.

IV. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

Pursuant to the CRA (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), EPA will submit a report containing this rule 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. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.


Tala Henry,
Deputy Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, 40 CFR part 721 is corrected as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:


2. In §721.11380, revise paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§721.11380 Silsesquioxanes, 3-(dimethyloctadecylammonio)propyl Me Pr, polymers with silicic acid (H4SiO4) tetra-Et ester, (2-hydroxyethoxy)- and methoxy-terminated, chlorides.

(a) * * * (1) The chemical substance identified as silsesquioxanes, 3-(dimethyloctadecylammonio)propyl Me Pr, polymers with silicic acid (H4SiO4) tetra-Et ester, (2-hydroxyethoxy)- and methoxy-terminated, chlorides. (P-19-24, CASRN 2231249–14–0) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

* * * * * * *

[FR Doc. 2020–18885 Filed 9–15–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 11

[Docket No. USCG–2017–1025]

RIN 1625–AC42

Crediting Recent Sea Service of Personnel Serving on Vessels of the Uniformed Services

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is extending the period, from 3 years to 7 years, in which sea service aboard vessels of the uniformed services can be used to satisfy the requirement for recent sea service to qualify for a Merchant Mariner Credential with a national officer endorsement.

DATES: This final rule is effective September 16, 2020.

ADDRESSES: To view comments on the notice of proposed rulemaking and documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to http://www.regulations.gov, type USCG–2017–1025 in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH.” Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this document call or email Cathleen Mauro, Office of Merchant Mariner Credentialing (CG–MMC–1), Coast Guard; telephone 202–372–1449, email Cathleen.B.Mauro@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Abbreviations

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
ICR Information Collection Request
MMC Merchant Mariner Credential
MMLD Merchant Mariner Licensing and Documentation System
NMC National Maritime Center
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
PHS Public Health Service
RA Regulatory Analysis
RFA Regulatory Flexibility Act
§ Section

II. Basis and Purpose

Under 46 CFR 11.201(c)(2), an applicant for a national officer endorsement on a Merchant Mariner Credential (MMC) must have at least 3 months of required service on vessels of appropriate tonnage or horsepower within the 3 years immediately preceding the period, from 3 years to 7 years, in which sea service aboard vessels of the uniformed services can be used to satisfy the requirement for recent sea service to qualify for a Merchant Mariner Credential with a national officer endorsement.