

Superior Silica Sands only) the permit does not assure compliance with New Source Performance Standard for PM limits because the permit does not require the facility to operate the control device according to all of the design parameters specified in the manufacturer's guarantees.

On February 26, 2018, the EPA Administrator issued an Order denying the Petitions. The Order explains the basis for EPA's decision.

Sections 307(b) and 505(b)(2) of the CAA provide that a petitioner may request judicial review of those portions of an order that deny issues in a petition. Any petition for review shall be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit no later than June 4, 2018.

Dated: March 20, 2018.

**Edward H. Chu,**

*Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[9970-81-OEI]

### Cross-Media Electronic Reporting: Authorized Program Revision Approval, State of California

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces EPA's approval of the State of California's request to revise its National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation EPA-authorized program to allow electronic reporting.

**DATES:** EPA approves the authorized program revision for the State of California's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation program as of May 3, 2018, if no timely request for a public hearing is received and accepted by the Agency.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Karen Seeh, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Information, Mail Stop 2823T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 566-1175, [seeh.karen@epa.gov](mailto:seeh.karen@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On October 13, 2005, the final Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) was published in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 59848) and codified as part 3 of title 40 of the CFR. CROMERR establishes electronic reporting as an acceptable regulatory alternative to paper reporting and establishes

requirements to assure that electronic documents are as legally dependable as their paper counterparts. Subpart D of CROMERR requires that state, tribal or local government agencies that receive, or wish to begin receiving, electronic reports under their EPA-authorized programs must apply to EPA for a revision or modification of those programs and obtain EPA approval. Subpart D provides standards for such approvals based on consideration of the electronic document receiving systems that the state, tribe, or local government will use to implement the electronic reporting. Additionally, § 3.1000(b) through (e) of 40 CFR part 3, subpart D provides special procedures for program revisions and modifications to allow electronic reporting, to be used at the option of the state, tribe or local government in place of procedures available under existing program-specific authorization regulations. An application submitted under the subpart D procedures must show that the state, tribe or local government has sufficient legal authority to implement the electronic reporting components of the programs covered by the application and will use electronic document receiving systems that meet the applicable subpart D requirements.

On February 14, 2018, the California State Water Resources Control Board (CA SWRCB) submitted an application titled "Compliance Monitoring Data Portal" for revision to its EPA-approved drinking water program under title 40 CFR to allow new electronic reporting. EPA reviewed CA SWRCB's request to revise its EPA-authorized program and, based on this review, EPA determined that the application met the standards for approval of authorized program revision set out in 40 CFR part 3, subpart D. In accordance with 40 CFR 3.1000(d), this notice of EPA's decision to approve California's request to revise its Part 142—National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation program to allow electronic reporting under 40 CFR part 141 is being published in the **Federal Register**.

CA SWRCB was notified of EPA's determination to approve its application with respect to the authorized program listed above.

Also, in today's notice, EPA is informing interested persons that they may request a public hearing on EPA's action to approve the State of California's request to revise its authorized public water system program under 40 CFR part 142, in accordance with 40 CFR 3.1000(f). Requests for a hearing must be submitted to EPA within 30 days of publication of today's **Federal Register** notice. Such requests

should include the following information:

(1) The name, address and telephone number of the individual, organization or other entity requesting a hearing;

(2) A brief statement of the requesting person's interest in EPA's determination, a brief explanation as to why EPA should hold a hearing, and any other information that the requesting person wants EPA to consider when determining whether to grant the request;

(3) The signature of the individual making the request, or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of a responsible official of the organization or other entity.

In the event a hearing is requested and granted, EPA will provide notice of the hearing in the **Federal Register** not less than 15 days prior to the scheduled hearing date. Frivolous or insubstantial requests for hearing may be denied by EPA. Following such a public hearing, EPA will review the record of the hearing and issue an order either affirming today's determination or rescinding such determination. If no timely request for a hearing is received and granted, EPA's approval of the State of California's request to revise its part 142—National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation program to allow electronic reporting will become effective 30 days after today's notice is published, pursuant to CROMERR section 3.1000(f)(4).

**Matthew Leopard,**

*Director, Office of Information Management.*

[FR Doc. 2018-06706 Filed 4-2-18; 8:45 am]

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## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

### Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank

indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than May 1, 2018.

*A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta* (Kathryn Haney, Director of Applications) 1000 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Comments can also be sent electronically to [Applications.Comments@atl.frb.org](mailto:Applications.Comments@atl.frb.org):

1. *Henderson Bancshares, Inc., Troy, Alabama*; to merge with First Brundidge Bancshares, Inc., and thereby directly acquire First National Bank of Brundidge, both of Brundidge, Alabama.

In connection with this proposal, Henderson's parent company, Trust Number 3 under the Will of Charles Henderson, Troy, Alabama, will indirectly acquire First Brundidge Bancshares, Inc. and First National Bank of Brundidge both of Brundidge, Alabama.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 29, 2018.

**Ann Misback,**

*Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 2018-06731 Filed 4-2-18; 8:45 am]

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## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

**AGENCY:** Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission").

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The FTC intends to ask the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for the FTC's enforcement of the information collection requirements in four consumer financial regulations enforced by the Commission. Those clearances expire on July 31, 2018.

**DATES:** Comments must be filed by June 4, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write "Regs BEMZ, PRA Comments, P084812" on your comment and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/RegsBEMZpra> by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC-5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW, 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed to Carole Reynolds or Stephanie Rosenthal, Attorneys, Division of Financial Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3224.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The four regulations covered by this notice are:

(1) Regulations promulgated under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.* ("ECOA") ("Regulation B") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0087);

(2) Regulations promulgated under the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. 1693 *et seq.* ("EFTA") ("Regulation E") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0085);

(3) Regulations promulgated under the Consumer Leasing Act, 15 U.S.C. 1667 *et seq.* ("CLA") ("Regulation M") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0086); and

(4) Regulations promulgated under the Truth-in-Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* ("TILA") ("Regulation Z") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0088).

The FTC enforces these statutes as to all businesses engaged in conduct these laws cover unless these businesses (such as federally chartered or insured depository institutions) are subject to the regulatory authority of another federal agency.

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act"), Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010), almost all rulemaking authority for the ECOA, EFTA, CLA, and TILA transferred from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) to the Consumer

Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) on July 21, 2011 ("transfer date"). To implement this transferred authority, the CFPB published interim final rules for new regulations in 12 CFR part 1002 (Regulation B), 12 CFR part 1005 (Regulation E), 12 CFR part 1013 (Regulation M), and 12 CFR 1026 (Regulation Z) for those entities under its rulemaking jurisdiction, which were issued as final rules thereafter.<sup>1</sup> Although the Dodd-Frank Act transferred most rulemaking authority under ECOA, EFTA, CLA, and TILA to the CFPB, the Board retained rulemaking authority for certain motor vehicle dealers<sup>2</sup> under all of these statutes and also for certain interchange-related requirements under EFTA.<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, the FTC and the CFPB generally share the authority to enforce Regulations B, E, M, and Z for entities for which the FTC had enforcement authority before the Act, except for certain motor vehicle dealers.<sup>4</sup> Because of the generally shared enforcement jurisdiction, the two agencies have divided the FTC's previously-cleared PRA burden

<sup>1</sup> 12 CFR 1002 (Reg. B) (76 FR 79442, Dec. 21, 2011) (81 FR 25323, Apr. 28, 2016); 12 CFR 1005 (Reg. E) (76 FR 81020, Dec. 27, 2011); (81 FR 25323, Apr. 28, 2016) 12 CFR 1013 (Reg. M) (76 FR 78500, Dec. 19, 2011) (81 FR 25323, Apr. 28, 2016); 12 CFR 1026 (Reg. Z) (76 FR 79768, Dec. 22, 2011) (81 FR 25323, Apr. 28, 2016).

<sup>2</sup> Generally, these are dealers "predominantly engaged in the sale and servicing of motor vehicles, the leasing and servicing of motor vehicles, or both." See Dodd-Frank Act, § 1029(a), -(c).

<sup>3</sup> See Dodd-Frank Act, § 1075 (these requirements are implemented through Board Regulation II, 12 CFR 235, rather than EFTA's implementing Regulation E).

<sup>4</sup> The FTC's enforcement authority includes state-chartered credit unions; other federal agencies also have various enforcement authority over credit unions. For example, for large credit unions (exceeding \$10 billion in assets), the CFPB has certain authority. The National Credit Union Administration also has certain authority for state-chartered federally insured credit unions, and it additionally provides insurance for certain state-chartered credit unions through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund and examines credit unions for various purposes. There are approximately three state-chartered credit unions exceeding \$10 billion in assets, and the CFPB assumes PRA burden for those entities. As of the third quarter of 2017, there were approximately the following number of state-chartered credit unions: 2,347 state-chartered credit unions—2,106 federally insured, 125 privately insured, and 116 in Puerto Rico insured by a quasi-governmental entity. Because of the difficulty in parsing out PRA burden for such entities in view of the overlapping authority, the FTC's figures include PRA burden for all state-chartered credit unions (rounded to 2,300). As noted above, the CFPB's figures as to state chartered credit unions include burden for those entities exceeding \$10 billion in assets (approximately 3 entities). See generally Dodd-Frank Act, §§ 1061, 1025, 1026. This attribution does not change actual enforcement authority.