

Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) because actions such as this authorization of Ohio's revised hazardous waste program under RCRA are exempted under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this action authorizes pre-existing requirements under State law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by State law, it does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. For the same reason, this action also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Tribal governments, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it merely authorizes State requirements as part of the State RCRA hazardous waste program without altering the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established by RCRA. This action also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant and it does not make decisions based on environmental health or safety risks. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

Under RCRA section 3006(b), EPA grants a state's application for authorization as long as the state meets the criteria required by RCRA. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a state authorization application, to require the use of any particular voluntary consensus standard in place of another standard that otherwise satisfies the requirements of RCRA. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary

steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct. EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988), by examining the takings implications of this action in accordance with the “Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings” issued under the executive order. This action does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). “Burden” is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

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 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 April 2, 2026.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous materials transportation, Hazardous waste, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 20, 2026.

Cheryl L. Newton,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2026–06395 Filed 4–1–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 745

Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures

CFR Correction

This rule is being published by the Office of the Federal Register to correct an editorial or technical error that

appeared in the most recent annual revision of the Code of Federal Regulations.

In Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 723 to 789, revised as of July 1, 2025, in section 745.63, remove the first definition of “Wipe Sample”.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

48 CFR Chapter 13

[Docket No. 260317–0083]

RIN 0605–AA87

Commerce Acquisition Regulation; Minor Amendments

AGENCY: Department of Commerce (Commerce).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this rule, Commerce amends its agency-specific acquisition regulation by updating or removing certain outdated and unnecessary regulatory language, by moving a subpart to better track and correspond with the structure of the government-wide Federal Acquisition Regulation, and by correcting a typographical error. This action is intended to update, correct, and streamline Commerce's agency-specific acquisition regulation and make it easier to navigate, thereby promoting efficiency, without creating or altering any entitlements, restrictions, or obligations.

DATES: The rule is effective April 2, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Sweeney, Senior Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, at (202) 482–1395.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action amends 48 CFR Chapter 13, which contains Commerce's agency-specific acquisition regulation (CAR). The CAR supplements, and generally corresponds with, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) found at 48 CFR Chapter 1. This action amends the CAR in the following ways.

First, this action updates § 1301.105–3, which addresses how the public can obtain copies of the CAR. *See* 48 CFR 1301.105–3. Currently, § 1301.105–3 indicates that copies of the CAR may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office, and that the CAR is available online at a provided link. But the described superintendent is no longer the appropriate point of contact for