

August 10 whether you have been selected to speak and the amount of time permitted for your comments.

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Please telephone (202) 921–2705, or email commissionmeetingcomments@eeoc.gov at any time for information on this meeting.

Dated: July 27, 2026.

Raymond D. Windmiller,

Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2026–15340 Filed 7–29–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6570–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

[NPS–FRST–DTS#NPS0042641; 266–PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000–PPNEFRST00]

RIN 1024–AE95

First State National Historical Park; Bicycling

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) proposes to issue special regulations for First State National Historical Park to allow for bicycle use on approximately 25 miles of trails within the Brandywine Valley unit of the park.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule must be received by 11:59 p.m. EDT on September 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

(1) *Electronically:*

○ Go to the **Federal Register** website: <https://www.federalregister.gov>. In the search box, enter 1024–AE95, the regulation identifier number (RIN) for this rulemaking. Click on the green “Submit a Public Comment” button at the top of the document and follow the instructions for submitting comments; or

○ Go to the *Federal eRulemaking Portal*: <https://www.regulations.gov>. In the Search box, enter 1024–AE95, the RIN for this rulemaking. On the resulting page, select the Dockets tab and then click on the title of the rule. Next, click the “Open for Comments” box, then click the blue “Comment” box and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

(2) *By hard copy: Mail to:* Superintendent, First State National Historical Park, 10 Market Street, New Castle, DE 19720.

Document Availability: The Brandywine Valley Trail Plan/ Environmental Assessment, the Finding of No Significant Impact, and related project documents provide information and context for this proposed rule and are available online at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/frst> by clicking the link entitled “BRVA-Comprehensive Trail Plan” and then clicking the link entitled “Document List.”

Instructions: Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or in any way other than those specified above. All submissions received must include the words “National Park Service” or “NPS” and must include the docket number or RIN (1024–AE95) for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to view the proposed rule and comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for “1024–AE95.” Be sure to check the Dockets Tab, Documents Tab, and Comment Tab for possible results.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joshua Boles, Superintendent, First State National Historical Park; (302)-300–7238; Joshua_Boles@nps.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. In compliance with the Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023, the plain language summary of the proposal is available on [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) in the docket for this rulemaking.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Purpose and Management Authority for the Park

First State National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 8944, signed by President Barack Obama on March 25, 2013, and redesignated by the U.S. Congress as First State National Historical Park on December 19, 2014. Public Law 113–291. The park is the first National Park System unit in the State of Delaware. Visitors to the park can explore the people, places, and stories that played a role in the early colonial history and settlement of the Delaware Valley. Congress established the park to preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant cultural and historic resources that are associated with early Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, and English settlers of the Colony of Delaware and portions of the Colony of Pennsylvania; and the role of Delaware in the birth of the United States and as the first state to ratify the Constitution. 16 U.S.C 410rrr. The park tells the unique story of those early settlers and their relationships with Native Americans.

The park consists of six distinct units located in Delaware and southern Pennsylvania: the Brandywine Valley, Old Swedes Historic Site, Fort Christina, the New Castle Court House Museum, the Dover Green, and the John Dickinson Plantation. The NPS administers the Brandywine Valley unit and park’s Welcome Center located in the historic Sheriff’s House in New Castle, Delaware. The remaining sites are managed by NPS partners.

The park’s enabling legislation directs the NPS to administer the park in accordance with the enabling legislation and with the laws generally applicable to the National Park System, including the NPS Organic Act, which gives the NPS broad authority to regulate the use of the lands and waters within System units. See 54 U.S.C. 100101 and 100751(a).

History and Establishment of the Brandywine Valley Unit

The significant and varied historic resources that form First State National Historical Park include 1,359 acres of preserved natural and cultural landscapes in the Brandywine Valley. The Brandywine Valley unit is the largest of the six units that make up the park. On these lands lie evidence of the seasonal activities of the Lenape bands of Native Americans who utilized the abundant natural resources of the Brandywine Valley for hundreds of years prior to European settlement. The

farms dotting the hills and valleys harken to the early eighteenth-century settlement of the landscape by industrious Quaker planters, who followed William Penn to his proprietary commonwealth formerly claimed by Dutch and Swedish traders. The mill remnants along the banks of Beaver Creek reveal some of the earliest industries of the American colonies associated with the remarkable Brandywine Creek corridor.

In 1906, Quaker industrialist William P. Bancroft purchased this bucolic property to preserve the beauty of the Brandywine Valley. His conservation foresight, vision for community planning, and establishment of the Woodlawn Trustees to steward the rural landscape collectively ensured the preservation of this significant area for future generations. In 1959, the Woodlawn Trustees began building bridle paths to help their officers and guests explore more of the area. They used some existing farm roads and added new paths for recreational use. By 1968, these paths were open to the public for activities like hiking, biking, and horseback riding. The land served as a privately-owned park until it was donated to the NPS in 2013. The NPS conserves and interprets the natural and cultural landscape of the Brandywine Valley unit consistent with William Poole Bancroft's vision of an open space accessible to the public for their health and well-being.

Bicycle Use in the Brandywine Valley Unit

The existing trail network in the Brandywine Valley unit consists of historical farm roads and single-track trails, all with natural or unpaved surfacing. The trail network is a popular year-round destination for hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians, and numerous trails connect the Brandywine Valley unit to neighboring properties such as the Brandywine Creek State Park. As described above, bicycling was a popular recreational activity on the trail network in the Brandywine Valley unit before it became part of the National Park System and continues to be a popular form of recreation in and around the park. Today, bicycles are used on roads that are open to public motor vehicle traffic, on 4.3 miles of administrative roads that are closed to motor vehicle use by the public but open to motor vehicle use by the NPS for administrative purposes, and on all of the trails in the existing trail system, comprising approximately 15 miles of trails. Public roads, administrative roads, and trails that are open to traditional bicycles are also

open to electric bicycles (e-bikes), which are defined in NPS regulations as two- or three-wheeled cycles with fully operable pedals and electric motors of not more than 750 watts that meet the requirements of one of three classes (36 CFR 1.4). Class 1 e-bikes are equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Class 2 e-bikes are equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle, and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Class 3 e-bikes are equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Class 1 and class 3 electric bicycles are allowed in the same locations where traditional bicycles are allowed. Class 2 electric bicycles are not allowed on the trail network.

Brandywine Valley Trail Plan and Environmental Assessment

In 2022, the NPS completed a comprehensive trail inventory for the Brandywine Valley unit. The inventory identified approximately 27.4 miles of trails. Some of the trails are designated and maintained by the NPS. Others are social trails created by users for various purposes. Some were created to avoid designated trails that have been eroded or otherwise damaged. Others were created as a continuation of designated trails that end abruptly. Others have been converted to administrative roads. After reviewing the inventory, the NPS identified a need for a trail plan to establish a cohesive and sustainable trail network with more functionality and quality than currently exists.

In July 2024, the NPS published a draft Brandywine Valley Trail Plan/Environmental Assessment for a 30-day public comment period. In November 2024, the NPS revised and reissued the Brandywine Valley Trail Plan/Environmental Assessment (EA), and the Regional Director for Interior Region 1, Northeast Region, signed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) that identified the preferred alternative in the EA as the selected action. Under the selected action, the NPS will construct approximately 8.5 miles of new shared-use trails and perform site-specific trail modifications and upgrades on 15 miles of existing trails. Trail modifications will focus on existing trail segments identified during the trail inventory as suffering from issues such as erosion, channeling, and saturation. By using

trail alignment principles that will be used for new trail construction, modifications to existing trails will improve the durability of the trail surface and soil conditions to accommodate bicycling and other non-motorized uses. The NPS will close and restore to natural condition a total of 8.1 miles of trails that are in poor condition, contribute to erosion and runoff, are unsafe, dead-end at private property, or otherwise fail to provide a high-quality user experience. The EA contains a full description of the purpose and need for taking action, the alternatives considered, maps of the affected areas, and the environmental impacts associated with the project. As stated in the FONSI, the NPS believes the selected action will improve the sustainability of the trail system, better protect the resources of the park, and improve the visitor experience by providing additional trails that are sustainably designed for recreation, interpretation, and safety.

Proposed Rule

NPS regulations in 36 CFR part 7 contain special regulations that apply to individual units of the National Park System. The proposed rule would add a new § 7.99 to this part that establishes special regulations for the park. The rule would authorize the Superintendent to designate approximately 25 miles of trails for bicycle use in the Brandywine Valley unit. The proposed rule includes a table that identifies 12 named trails with approximate trail length and start and end points. The total mileage for these named trails includes existing trail segments, planned new trail construction, and certain segments of administrative roads used as part of the trail alignment. In addition to the 12 named trails, the trail network will include 51 connector trails that link the named trails together. Connector trails will be marked on park maps and serve as short linking segments that provide access between the named trails, trailheads, parking areas, viewpoints, and other features of the trail system. Their purpose is simply to facilitate movement within the trail network. Because connector trails are functional rather than recreational in nature, they are generally designed to be direct, clear, efficient, and minimally intrusive to the landscape. The average length of a connector trail is approximately 0.2 miles. The complexity of the trail network makes it difficult to identify and describe each of the connector trails in the proposed rule. As a result, the connector trails are included in the table as a set of trails labeled C1 through C51 with their cumulative mileage.

The proposed rule would require the Superintendent to notify the public of designated trails through one or more of the methods identified in 36 CFR 1.7, including publication in the Superintendent's Compendium (or written compilation) of discretionary actions referred to § 1.7(b). The rule would require the Superintendent to identify the designated trails on maps available at visitor centers and on the park website. The proposed rule would authorize the Superintendent to limit, restrict, or impose conditions on bicycle use, or close any trail to bicycle use, or terminate such limits, restrictions, conditions or closures, after considering public health and safety, resources protection, and other management activities and objectives. Pursuant to 36 CFR 4.30(i), the Superintendent may allow electric bicycles on any trails that are open to traditional bicycles and will notify the public pursuant to 36 CFR 1.7 if electric bicycles are so allowed.

Compliance With NPS Bicycle Regulations

The EA constitutes the planning document and evaluates the criteria required by the NPS's general bicycle regulations at 36 CFR 4.30. Under the selected action in the FONSI, the NPS would allow bicycle use on an approximately 25 mile shared-use trail network.¹ The EA, informed by the comprehensive trail inventory, evaluates the suitability of each trail surface and soil conditions for accommodating bicycle use; and life cycle maintenance costs, safety considerations, methods to prevent or minimize user conflict, and methods to protect natural and cultural resources and mitigate impacts associated with bicycle use. The Superintendent of the park has signed a written determination that bicycle use on all of the trails identified in this proposed rule is consistent with the protection of the park's natural, scenic, and aesthetic values; safety considerations; management objectives; and will not disturb wildlife or park resources, as required by 36 CFR 4.30. This written determination is available on the park's planning website at the URL listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. The NPS is not

publishing the written determination separately in the **Federal Register** but welcomes comments on the written determination during the public comment period for this proposed rule.

Compliance With Other Laws, Executive Orders and Department Policy

Regulatory Planning and Review E.O.s —12866 and 14192

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866. This rule is a "one-time" enabling regulation that would authorize the Superintendent to expand consumption options for the American public by increasing opportunities for access and recreation at the park. As a result, this rule qualifies as an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action pursuant to M–25–20, "Guidance Implementing Section 3 of Executive Order 14192, Titled 'Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation'" issued by the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, on March 26, 2025.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). No small entities would be directly regulated by this rule, which would authorize the superintendent of First State National Historical Park to allow bicycle use on approximately 25 miles of trails within the Brandywine Valley unit. The action would not generate new costs for small businesses, organizations, or governmental jurisdictions, nor would it impose fees, operational requirements, training, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on small businesses or organizations. Trail construction and the subsequent authorization of bicycle use on new and upgraded existing trails would expand and improve bicycling opportunities, which is expected to increase recreational visitation and may benefit nearby small businesses through increased visitor spending. This action is not expected to have adverse economic effects on any sector, including small entities. For these reasons, the NPS certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities; therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

Congressional Review Act

This proposed rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This rule:

(a) Would not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

(b) Would not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.

(c) Would not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This proposed rule would not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. This proposed rule would not have a significant or unique effect on State, local or Tribal governments or the private sector. It addresses public use of national park lands and imposes no requirements on other agencies or governments. A statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

Takings (Executive Order 12630)

This proposed rule would not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have takings implications under E.O. 12630. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of E.O. 13132, this proposed rule would not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism summary impact statement. This rule would only affect use of federally administered lands and waters. It would have no direct effects on other areas. A Federalism summary impact statement is not required.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

This proposed rule complies with the requirements of E.O. 12988. This proposed rule:

(a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and

(b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

Consultation With Indian Tribes (Executive Order 13175 and Department Policy)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-

¹During the NEPA process, the NPS evaluated the impacts of bicycle use on all of the trails identified in this rule for bicycle use. The NPS acknowledges minor trail mileage discrepancies between the FONSI and this rule. Small discrepancies in GIS estimates are reasonable and expected. The differing mileage estimates between documents are a result of minor addition and rounding errors as well as improved data quality, increased accuracy in GIS layers, and the inclusion of administrative road segments that also function as part of the trail system.

government relationship with Indian Tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian Tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and Tribal sovereignty. The NPS has evaluated this proposed rule under the criteria in E.O. 13175 and under the Department's Tribal consultation policy and has determined that Tribal consultation is not required because this rule will have no substantial direct effect on federally recognized Indian Tribes. Nevertheless, in support of the Department of the Interior's and the NPS's commitment to government-to-government consultation, the NPS consulted with the Delaware Nation and the Delaware Tribe of Indians. The NPS executed a programmatic agreement (PA) outlining the ongoing consultation process to avoid, minimize, and, when necessary, mitigate adverse effects. The PA was signed by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on September 23, 2024, and the Delaware SHPO on September 26, 2024. The Delaware Nation and Delaware Tribe of Indians concurred with the PA. The NPS will continue to consult with Tribes through the standard consultation process. The PA can be found in the EA under Appendix A.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rule contains no new information collections. All information collections require approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). The NPS may

not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

National Environmental Policy Act

The NPS has prepared the EA to determine whether this proposed rule will have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This proposed rule would not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the NEPA is not required because of the FONSI. A copy of the EA and FONSI are available online at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/> by clicking the link entitled "BRVA-Comprehensive Trail Plan" and then clicking the link entitled "Document List."

Final trail alignments may vary slightly from the corridors analyzed in the EA (shown on Figure 12), based on additional field verification prior to construction, archeological field surveys, and Section 106 consultation. The park's natural and cultural resources experts will review final trail alignments to minimize impacts on sensitive resources. If the NPS needs to align a trail outside of an identified corridor, it would conduct additional environmental review of the alignment to avoid or minimize impacts to sensitive resources and would document the change as an amendment to the EA.

Effects on the Energy Supply (Executive Order 13211)

This proposed rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in E.O. 13211; this proposed rule is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy, and this proposed rule has not otherwise been designated by the Administrator of OIRA as a significant energy action. A Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 7

National parks, Reporting and Recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, the National Park Service proposes to amend 36 CFR part 7 as set forth below:

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS, AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

- 1. The authority citation for part 7 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 54 U.S.C. 100101, 100751, 320102; Sec. 7.96 also issued under DC Code 10–137 and DC Code 50–2201.07.

- 2. Add § 7.99 to read as follows:

§ 7.99 First State National Historical Park.

(a) Bicycle Use.

(1) The Superintendent may designate for bicycle use all or a portion of the trails in the Brandywine Valley Unit that are identified in Table 1:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)

Trail name	Total approximate distance (mi)	Start point	End point
Beaver Dam Trail	1.34	Smith Bridge Parking Lot (Lot 3)	Smith Bridge Parking Lot (Lot 3).
Boundary Marker Trail	1.02	Lot 1	Delaware/Pennsylvania border near Woodlawn Trustees.
Chandler's Hollow Trail	0.96	Parking lot near the 3-way intersection on Beaver Valley Road.	Boundary Marker Trail.
Coyote Ridge Trail	0.80	North of Ramsey Parking Lot (Lot 4)	Gate near the Ramsey Quarry.
Hurricane Run Loop Trail	0.96	500 Woodlawn Road	501 Woodlawn Road.
Lower Creek Trail	1.42	Smith Bridge Parking Lot (Lot 3)	Smith Bridge Parking Lot (Lot 3).
North Quarry Trail	1.70	Across the road from Lot 1	Smith Bridge Road.
Pasture Loop Trail	1.07	500 Woodlawn Road	501 Woodlawn Road.
Pipeline Ridge Loop	2.14	At the three way intersection of Beaver Valley Road and Dam Road.	At the three way intersection of Beaver Valley Road and Dam Road.
Ramsey Loop	2.08	Ramsey Park Lot (Lot 4)	Ramsey Park Lot (Lot 4).
Rocky Run Loop Trail	1.27	Marrit Hotel Parking Lot (Lot 5)	Marrit Hotel Parking Lot (Lot 5).
Woodlawn Trail	1.05	Gate on Ramsey Road	Cross walk on Beaver Valley Road.
Connector Trails C1 through C51	9.0		

(2) A map showing trails open to bicycle use will be available at park visitor centers and posted on the park website. The Superintendent will provide notice of all trails designated for

bicycle use in accordance with § 1.7 of this chapter, including publication in the Superintendent's Compendium (or written compilation) of discretionary actions referred to § 1.7(b).

(3) The Superintendent may limit, restrict, or impose conditions on bicycle use, or close any trail to bicycle use, or terminate such conditions, closures, limits, or restrictions in accordance with

§ 4.30 of this chapter. A violation of any such condition, closure, limit, or restriction is prohibited.

(b) Reserved.

Kevin J. Lilly,

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Exercising the Delegated Authority of the
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and
Parks*

[FR Doc. 2026–15406 Filed 7–29–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R07–OAR–2026–5182; FRL–13486–
01–R7]

Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Construction Permit Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve revisions to the Missouri State Implementation Plan (SIP) received on February 10, 2026. The submission revises Missouri's regulation on construction permit exemptions in their Minor New Source Review (NSR) program. These revisions refine exemptions for emergency generators, update references to other rules, and update recordkeeping requirements. The EPA is proposing to approve this rule revision pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 31, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R07–OAR–2026–5182 to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the “Written Comments” heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Stone, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 Office, Air Quality Planning Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219; telephone number: (913) 551–7714; email address: stone.william@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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I. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R07–OAR–2026–5182, at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The 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. The 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 <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

II. What is being addressed in this document?

The EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the Missouri SIP received on February 10, 2026. The revisions are to Title 10, Division 10 of the Missouri Code of State Regulations (CSR), 10 CSR 10–6.061 “Construction Permit Exemptions”. The purpose of the state regulation is to list specific construction or modification projects that are exempt from the requirement to obtain permits to construct under 10 CSR 10–6.060. Missouri made several revisions to the rule. These proposed revisions to the rule refine exemptions for emergency generators, update references within the rule and to other rules, and update recordkeeping requirements. The EPA proposes to find that these revisions meet the requirements of the CAA, do not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress, and do not adversely impact air quality. The full text of the rule revisions as well as the

EPA's analysis of the revisions are contained in the technical support document (TSD) included in the docket for this action.

III. Have the requirements for approval of a SIP revision been met?

The State submission has met the public notice requirements for SIP submissions in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102. The submission also satisfied the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. The State provided public notice on this SIP revision from June 16, 2025, to August 7, 2025, and held a public hearing on July 31, 2025. Missouri received no comments.

In addition, as explained above and in more detail in the TSD which is part of this docket, the revision meets the substantive SIP requirements of the CAA, including section 110 and implementing regulations.

IV. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is proposing to amend the Missouri SIP by approving the State's request to revise 10 CSR 10–6.061 “Construction Permit Exemptions.” We are processing this as a proposed action because we are soliciting comments on this proposed action. Final rulemaking will occur after consideration of any comments.

V. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, the EPA is proposing to include regulatory text in an EPA final rule that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is proposing to finalize the incorporation by reference of the Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–6.061 as described in section II. of this preamble and as set forth below in the proposed amendments to 40 CFR part 52. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through <https://www.regulations.gov> and at the EPA Region 7 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not