Priority Mail, USPS Ground Advantage and Parcel Select pieces as follows:

a. A threshold for the refund of postage on eligible overpaid parcels manifested using USPS Ship or paid with PC Postage will be $5.00 (Mailers may only request a refund if the postage overpaid exceeds $5.00).

b. A Repricing Fee of 20 percent will be assessed against the refund for each parcel that exceeds the $5.00 threshold in 9.7a.

c. Customers must apply for a refund under 9.2.5, within the time limits provided in Exhibit 9.2.1, and receive payment as provided under 9.2.6.

* * * * *

Notice 123 (Price List)

[*Revise competitive prices as applicable.*]

* * * * *

Daria Schildkraut,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2026–23595 Filed 11–18–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2024–0627; FRL–12536–03–R9]

Air Plan Revisions; California; San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District; New Source Review; Stationary Source Permits

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of three permitting rules as a revision to the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD or ''District'') portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These are revisions to the District's New Source Review (NSR) air permitting program rules for new and modified sources of air pollution under Clean Air Act (CAA or ''Act'') section 110(a)(2)(C) and part D of title I.

DATES: This rule is effective on December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2024–0627 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov website.* Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information the disclosure of which is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nidia K. Trejo, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105; by phone: (415) 972–3968; or by email to *trejo.nidia@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, the use of ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' is intended to refer to the EPA. We use multiple abbreviations and terms in this final rule. While this list may not be exhaustive, for ease of reading and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
CAA Clean Air Act
CARB California Air Resources Board
CBI confidential business information
IFD Interim Final Determination
FIP Federal Implementation Plan
NSR New Source Review
NNSR Nonattainment New Source Review
PM2.5 PM less than 2.5 μm in diameter
SIP State Implementation Plan
SJVUAPCD San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
TSD Technical Support Document
VOC Volatile organic compound

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I. Executive Summary

A. What action is the EPA taking?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of three permitting rules submitted by the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD or ''District'') as a revision to the California SIP. The submitted rules address the District's New Source Review (NSR) air permitting program rules for new and modified sources of air pollution pursuant to CAA section 110(a)(2)(C) and part D of title I. This action will update the California SIP with rules that the District has revised to address deficiencies identified in a previous limited disapproval action and to incorporate other revisions related to Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) requirements. We proposed this action on January 21, 2025, and held a 30-day public comment period.

B. What is the legal authority and what are the requirements?

CAA sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a) provide the EPA's statutory authority for finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of Rules 1020, 2020, and 2201. We have evaluated the rule revisions for compliance with CAA sections 172(c)(5), 173, 182(e), and 189(b), which establish the requirements for stationary source preconstruction permitting programs, including those specifically applicable for an Extreme ozone nonattainment area and Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area, as well as the Federal regulations applicable to stationary source permitting at 40 CFR 51.160 through 51.165. Additionally, the EPA reviewed the rules for consistency with other general CAA requirements for SIP submittals, including requirements at CAA section 110(a)(2)(A) regarding rule enforceability and requirements at CAA sections 110(l) and 193 for SIP revisions. We have also considered whether the rules meet the Federal visibility requirements related to State NNSR programs as described in 40 CFR 51.307.

II. Background of the Proposed Action and Interim Final Determination To Defer Sanctions

On January 21, 2025 (90 FR 6928), the EPA proposed a limited approval and limited disapproval of three rules submitted for approval into the California SIP. Table 1 lists the rules addressed by this proposal with the dates they were amended or revised by the District and submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the agency that serves as the governor's designee for California SIP submittals.

TABLE 1—SUBMITTED RULES

Rule No.	Rule title	Adoption/amendment date	Submitted date
1020	Definitions	4/20/2023	10/13/2023
2020	Exemptions	12/18/2014	10/13/2023
2201	New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule	4/20/2023	10/13/2023

The October 13, 2023 submittal of these three rules was intended to resolve deficiencies identified in our July 10, 2023 final action (''2023 NSR Action''), which included a limited disapproval of a prior version of Rule 2201. In the 2023 NSR Action, specific issues included missing and deficient definitions, impermissible interprecursor trading provisions, unapprovable exemptions to offsetting and public notice provisions, among other assorted deficiencies. The EPA also identified concerns related to the ''offset equivalency tracking system'' used to ensure that the District's permitting program collected the federally-required amount of creditable emissions reductions.

In our January 21, 2025 action, we proposed to determine that the District had fully addressed the deficiencies identified in the 2023 NSR Action, but we also proposed a limited approval of the District's October 2023 submittal because we identified other aspects of the submitted rules that were not approvable. Specifically, we identified the following deficiencies:

1. Rule 1020—Definitions

The definition of VOC in Rule 1020 is deficient because it does not include an exemption for trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (also known as HFO–1336mzz(E)). The EPA added trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene to the list of compounds 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) that are exempted from the definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) on February 8, 2023 (effective April 10, 2023).[1] While this compound was added to the Federal regulations nearly contemporaneously to the District's adoption of the amendments to Rule 1020 on April 10, 2023, the absence of trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene in the Rule 1020 list of exempt compounds creates a new rule deficiency. In addition, on November 12, 2024, the EPA proposed to add (Z)-1-chloro-2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (also known as HCFO–1224yd(Z)) to the list of compounds exempted from the definition of VOC.[2] The District must revise the Rule 1020 definition of VOC to match the most recent Federal definition in effect at 40 CFR 51.100(s), including the exemptions listed at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).[3]

2. Rule 2020—Exemptions

Several American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) test method citations provided in Rule 2020 are deficient because they do not include the revision or reissuance date of the specific ASTM methods.

3. Rule 2201—New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule

The term ''Emission Reduction Credit'' is used in Rule 2201, but the term is not defined in the rule or in Rule 1020, ''Definitions.'' We note that the term is defined in Rule 2301—Emission Reduction Credit Banking, but this rule has not been submitted for SIP approval. Therefore, we find Rule 2201 deficient because it does not provide a definition for the term Emission Reduction Credit, and the term is a necessary component of an approvable NNSR program.

Please see our proposed rule for more information concerning the background for this action and for a more detailed discussion of the rationale for our limited approval and limited disapproval of the submitted rules. As described in the proposed rule, the rules listed in Table 1 are intended to replace older versions of the rules currently in the SIP.

In addition, on January 21, 2025, the EPA published an Interim Final Determination (IFD) to defer the imposition of the offset and highway sanctions triggered by the limited disapproval component of the 2023 NSR Action. [4] [5] An EPA IFD to defer sanctions is an administrative action that temporarily pauses the automatic implementation of Federal penalties against a State for failing to meet specific CAA requirements.

III. Public Comments and EPA Responses

The EPA's proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received three comment letters, which are included in the docket for this action. Two comment letters are from individuals; their comments are supportive and do not raise any discernable issues that are adverse to our action as proposed. The third comment letter was submitted by the Central Valley Air Quality Coalition, Committee for a Better Arvin, Committee for a Better Shafter, Delano Guardians, and the Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment (collectively, ''Environmental Organizations''). Issues raised in this comment letter are summarized with responses below.

Comment 1: The Environmental Organizations stated that the District has not corrected all deficiencies that the EPA identified in the 2023 NSR Action, and that the EPA's proposed limited approval of the revised rules and accompanying IFD deferring sanctions are therefore unlawful and arbitrary. The commenters highlighted the EPA's findings from the 2023 NSR Action that the prior version of Rule 2201 was less stringent than Federal requirements because it did not provide an equivalent amount of time-of-use surplus emissions reductions as would have been required under the Federal program and did not provide a remedy to correct the negative VOC and NO_X balances from the District's 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 Annual Offset Equivalency Reports. According to the commenters, the revised Rule 2201 does not address this deficiency because it fails to provide sufficient offsetting emissions reductions and does not correct the VOC and NO_X deficits in the offset equivalency program.

Response: We disagree with the commenters' characterizations of our proposed action. As described below, neither the 2023 NSR Action nor the present action would require the District to provide additional offsetting emissions reductions as part of an approvable SIP submittal, and our review in each case is limited to

[1] 88 FR 8226 (February 8, 2023).

[2] 89 FR 88940 (November 12, 2024).

[3] Our proposal for this action also notes the EPA's November 12, 2024 proposal to add (Z)-1-chloro-2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (also known as HCFO–1224yd(Z)) to the list of compounds exempted from the definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1). 89 FR 88940 (November 12, 2024). While we have not finalized the addition of this compound to the list, the District's revision of Rule 1020 should consider any final revisions to 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

[4] 90 FR 6809 (January 21, 2025).

[5] 88 FR 43434 (July 10, 2023).

ensuring that the submitted rules meet applicable CAA requirements.

As an initial matter, comments relating solely to the 2023 NSR Action are outside the scope of this rulemaking because this action refers to the January 21, 2025 limited approval limited disapproval proposed action, not the 2023 NSR Action. However, we wish to clarify aspects of the 2023 NSR Action's characterization of deficiencies in the previous Rule 2201 to the extent that they are relevant to the present rulemaking. As the commenters have noted, the 2023 NSR Action includes a finding that the previous Rule 2201 equivalency system did not provide a mechanism to require the District to quantify or restore VOC and NO_X negative balances from the District's 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 Annual Offset Equivalency Reports. We explained this deficiency in the proposal for that action as follows:

> [B]ecause neither remedy provides a mechanism to require the District to quantify or restore a negative balance in the equivalency system, both remedies fail to ensure full Federal offset equivalency in the event of a shortfall. Thus, even where the District adopts all offset requirements of the Federal program in response to an equivalency failure, it will retain an historic deficit relative to the Federal program, which is not made whole under the rule. Therefore, the EPA finds that the District must revise the rule to address these deficiencies.[6]

The proposal for the 2023 NSR Action also identified as deficiencies Rule 2201's failure to require sources to provide the federally-required quantity of offsets following an equivalency failure and the lack of requirements that would prevent the equivalency system from operating with a negative balance once creditable emissions reductions had been exhausted.[7]

In describing these deficiencies, we noted that ''several shortcomings in the District's equivalency system ha[d] become apparent'' following the equivalency failures shown in the 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 annual offset equivalency reports.[8] While these ''shortcomings'' were made prominent through the annual equivalency reports, the deficiencies identified in the 2023 NSR Action relate specifically to the content of the rule (and in particular, the rule's ability to address hypothetical future offset shortfalls). At the time, we noted that the ''most straight forward way'' to address the identified deficiencies would be to directly implement the Federal offset program requirements going forward.[9] We did not require the District to retroactively apply Federal offset requirements to past permitting actions or otherwise restore a negative balance in the equivalency system. As we stated in the 2023 NSR Action, there is nothing in the SIP-approved version of Rule 2201 to require this,[10] and we are similarly unaware of any other authority to require such action.

Turning to the present action, we have considered whether SJVUAPCD has fully addressed the Rule 2201 deficiencies identified in the 2023 NSR Action. As described elsewhere in this notice and in the proposal and TSD, which are included in the docket for this action, we find that it has.[11] Specifically, we find that changes to directly apply the Federal requirements to NOx and VOC and to revise the equivalency demonstration and remedies for other pollutants have sufficiently addressed the problems identified in the previous rule and will ensure equivalency with Federal requirements going forward. Importantly, contrary to the commenters' suggestion, our proposed action did not include a finding ''that the District corrected the NSR program's negative balance of VOC and NOx offsets.'' Rather, our review is limited to ensuring that the rule meets applicable Federal requirements for NSR permitting of new and modified sources, including those requirements that were the basis for our prior limited disapproval in the 2023 NSR Action.

Comment 2: The Environmental Organizations noted that several of the commenting organizations have filed a CAA citizen suit alleging violations of Rule 2201 by the District. The commenters recounted and critiqued aspects of the 2023 NSR Action and argued that that action does not affect the enforceability of or otherwise diminish Rule 2201's requirements or remedies. The commenters indicated that the EPA should not construe their comments as waiving or conceding allegations in that suit.

Response: Comments relating to the commenters' lawsuit against the District are outside the scope of this action. The EPA is not a party to the suit, and we take no position regarding the allegations or arguments raised. As noted previously, comments related solely to the 2023 NSR Action are also outside the scope of this action.

IV. EPA Action

The comments we received on our proposed action and on our interim final determination do not change our assessment of the submitted rules, as described in our proposed action. Therefore, as authorized in CAA sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a), the EPA is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of Rules 1020, 2020, and 2201. This action incorporates the submitted rules into the California SIP, including those provisions identified as deficient.

This approval is limited because the EPA is simultaneously finalizing a limited disapproval of the rules under CAA section 110(k)(3). Our limited disapproval of Rules 1020, 2020, and 2201 triggers an obligation for the EPA to promulgate a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) unless we approve subsequent SIP revisions that correct the rule deficiencies within 24 months of this final action. Additionally, because the deficiency relates to NNSR requirements under part D of title I of the Act, the offset sanction in CAA section 179(b)(2) will be imposed in the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area 18 months after the effective date of this action, and the highway funding sanction in CAA section 179(b)(1) will be imposed in the area six months after the offset sanction is imposed, unless the EPA approves subsequent SIP revisions that correct the rule deficiencies prior to the implementation of the sanctions. The EPA intends to work with the District to correct the deficiencies in a timely manner.

Note that the rules have been adopted by the District, and the EPA's final limited disapproval does not prevent the local agency from enforcing them. The limited disapproval would also not prevent any portion of the rules from being incorporated by reference into the federally enforceable SIP.[12]

V. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR

[6] 87 FR 45730, 45734 (July 29, 2022).

[7] *Id.*

[8] *Id.* at 45733. We noted in particular that the 2020–2021 report ''showed a significant disconnect between the section 7 tests and remedies for all pollutants.'' *Id.* at 45734.

[9] EPA Region 9, ''Technical Support Document (TSD), Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, Rule 2201—New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule, EPA Docket # EPA–OAR–R09–2022–0420,'' June 29, 2022, 24.

[10] 88 FR 43434, 43436 (July 10, 2023).

[11] While this action includes a limited disapproval, this disapproval is based on deficiencies unrelated to the those identified in the 2023 NSR Action.

[12] Memorandum dated July 9, 1992, from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. EPA, to EPA Regional Air Directors, Regions I–X, Subject: ''Processing of State Implementation Plan (SIP) Submittals.''

51.5, the EPA is incorporating by reference the rules listed in Table 1 of this preamble. These rules are intended to address the CAA's statutory and regulatory requirements for NNSR permit programs for major sources emitting nonattainment air pollutants under CAA section 110(a)(2)(C) and part D of title I. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials available through *https://www.regulations.gov* and at the EPA Region IX 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 Act 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 review State choices, and approve those choices if they meet the minimum criteria of the Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law.

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by State law.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It 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.

G. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements. Furthermore, the EPA's Policy on Children's Health does not apply to this action.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by January 19, 2027. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (*see* section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: November 9, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

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

Subpart F—California

■ 2. Amend § 52.220, paragraph (c), table 29 by:

■ a. Revising the entry for ''1020'' under the heading ''Regulation I—General Provisions''; and

■ b. Revising the entries for ''2020'' and ''2201'' under the heading ''Regulation II—Permits''.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

TABLE 29—EPA-APPROVED SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; FRESNO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; KERN COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; KINGS COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; MADERA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; MERCED COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; STANISLAUS COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS; TULARE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
*	*	*	*	*
Regulation I—General Provisions				
*	*	*	*	*
1020	Definitions	April 20, 2023	11/19/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Submitted electronically by CARB on October 13, 2023 as an attachment to a letter of the same date.
Regulation II—Permits				
*	*	*	*	*
2020	Exemptions	December 18, 2014	11/19/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Submitted electronically by CARB on October 13, 2023 as an attachment to a letter of the same date.
*	*	*	*	*
2201	New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule.	August 9, 2023	11/19/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	The amendments adopted by the District on April 20, 2023 were not in effect until August 9, 2023. Submitted electronically by CARB on October 13, 2023 as an attachment to a letter of the same date.
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–23572 Filed 11–18–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6569–60–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2026–3764; FRL–13384–03–R3]

Air Plan Approval; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Control Technique Guidelines (CTG) Under the 2008 and 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving four State implementation plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on May 10, 2023, January 20, 2026, February 17, 2026, and April 10, 2026, through the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The SIP revisions address reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements for the 2008 and 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) relating to control technique guidelines (CTGs) for volatile organic compounds (VOC) via previously adopted CTG regulations, three new CTG regulations and permits for four facilities covered by the CTG for the Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins respectively. The EPA is approving these revisions to the Pennsylvania SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2026–3764. All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**