

and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

This action imposes no additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large Washington-Oregon fresh prune handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

The Department has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the Committee and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined upon good cause that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect, and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) The 2001–2002 fiscal period began on April 1, 2001, and the marketing order requires that the rate of assessment for each fiscal period apply to all assessable fresh prunes handled during such fiscal period; (2) the action decreases the assessment rate for all assessable fresh prunes beginning with the 2001–2002 fiscal period; (3) handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by the Committee at a public meeting and is similar to other assessment rate actions issued in past years; and (4) this interim final rule provides a 60-day comment period, and all comments timely received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 924

Marketing agreements, Plums, Prunes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 924 is amended as follows:

#### **PART 924—FRESH PRUNES GROWN IN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN WASHINGTON AND UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON**

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 924 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. Section 924.236 is revised to read as follows:

##### **§ 924.236 Assessment rate.**

On and after April 1, 2001, an assessment rate of \$1.00 per ton is established for the Washington-Oregon Fresh Prune Marketing Committee.

Dated: August 7, 2001.

**Kenneth C. Clayton,**

*Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 01–20187 Filed 8–10–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–02–P**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

##### **Bureau of Indian Affairs.**

##### **25 CFR Part 151**

##### **Acquisition of Title to Land in Trust; Delay of Effective Date**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**ACTION:** Delay of effective date of final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action temporarily delays for 90 days the effective date of the rule titled “Acquisition of Title to Land in Trust,” that we published in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 2001. We have extended the effective date of this rule by similar action on April 16, 2001.

**DATES:** The effective date of the Acquisition to Title to Land in Trust rule, amending 25 CFR Part 151, published in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 2001 (66 FR 3452), delayed by a rule published February 5, 2001 (66 FR 8899), corrected by rules published February 20, 2001 (66 FR 10815) and June 13, 2001 (66 FR 31976), delayed by a rule published April 16, 2001 (66 FR 19403), is further delayed from August 13, 2001, to November 10, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit any correspondence of concern or clarification regarding the delay of the effective date of this rule to: Terry Virden, Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities, MS 4513 MIB, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Terry Virden, Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities, MS 4513 MIB, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240; telephone 202/208–5831.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This action temporarily delays for 90 days the effective date of the rule entitled “Acquisition of Title to Land in Trust,” published in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 2001, at 66 FR 3452, and which has had a prior extension of effective date published in the **Federal Register** on April 16, 2001. This document now extends the effective date of the final rule from August 13, 2001, to November 10, 2001, in order to continue to review comments that were received from the prior extension. The rule and received comments are being evaluated at this time to determine whether to amend the final rule in whole or in part. Given the imminence of the effective date of the final rule, seeking prior public comment on this temporary delay would have been impractical, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly promulgation and implementation of regulations.

The Department is publishing a Notice of Proposed Withdrawal in this issue of the **Federal Register** that will seek comments on whether this rule should be withdrawn and a new proposed rule promulgated which better addresses the public’s continued concern with the procedures set out in 25 CFR Part 151.

Dated: August 8, 2001.

**Neal A. McCaleb,**

*Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 01–20253 Filed 8–10–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–02–P**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

##### **40 CFR Part 52**

[PA–4137a; FRL–7033–7]

##### **Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; VOC RACT Determinations for Two Individual Sources in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Area**

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

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania’s State Implementation Plan (SIP). The revisions were submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) to establish and require reasonably available control technology (RACT) for two major sources of volatile organic

compounds (VOC). These sources are located in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley ozone nonattainment area (the Pittsburgh area). EPA is approving these revisions to establish RACT requirements in the SIP in accordance with the Clean Air Act (CAA).

**DATES:** This rule is effective on September 27, 2001 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse written comment by September 12, 2001. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be mailed to David L. Arnold, Chief, Air Quality Planning & Information Services Branch, Air Protection Division, Mailcode 3AP21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; Allegheny County Health Department, Bureau of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, 301 39th Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15201 and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality Control, P.O. Box 8468, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rose Quinto at (215) 814-2182 or Pauline Devose at (215) 814-2186, the EPA Region III address above or by e-mail at [quinto.rose@epa.gov](mailto:quinto.rose@epa.gov) or [devose.pauline@epa.gov](mailto:devose.pauline@epa.gov). Please note that while questions may be posed via telephone and e-mail, formal comments must be submitted, in writing, as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

Pursuant to sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the Commonwealth or Pennsylvania) is required to establish and implement RACT for all major VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> sources. The major source size is determined by its location, the classification of that area and whether it is located in the ozone transport region (OTR). Under section 184 of the CAA,

RACT as specified in sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) applies throughout the OTR. The entire Commonwealth is located within the OTR. Therefore, RACT is applicable statewide in Pennsylvania.

State implementation plan revisions imposing reasonably available control technology (RACT) for three classes of VOC sources are required under section 182(b)(2). The categories are:

(1) All sources covered by a Control Technique Guideline (CTG) document issued between November 15, 1990 and the date of attainment;

(2) All sources covered by a CTG issued prior to November 15, 1990; and

(3) All major non-CTG sources. The regulations imposing RACT for these non-CTG major sources were to be submitted to EPA as SIP revisions by November 15, 1992 and compliance required by May of 1995.

The Pennsylvania SIP already includes approved RACT regulations for all sources and source categories covered by the CTGs. On February 4, 1994, PADEP submitted a revision to its SIP to require major sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and additional major sources of VOC emissions (not covered by a CTG) to implement RACT. The February 4, 1994 submittal was amended on May 3, 1994 to correct and clarify certain presumptive NO<sub>x</sub> RACT requirements. In the Pittsburgh area, a major source of VOC is defined as one having the potential to emit 50 tons per year (tpy) or more, and a major source of NO<sub>x</sub> is defined as one having the potential to emit 100 tpy or more. Pennsylvania's RACT regulations require sources, in the Pittsburgh area, that have the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of VOC and sources which have the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of NO<sub>x</sub> comply with RACT by May 31, 1995. The regulations contain technology-based or operational "presumptive RACT emission limitations" for certain major NO<sub>x</sub> sources. For other major NO<sub>x</sub> sources, and all major non-CTG VOC sources (not otherwise already subject to RACT under the Pennsylvania SIP), the regulations contain a "generic" RACT provision. A generic RACT regulation is one that does not, itself, specifically define RACT for a source or source categories but instead allows for case-by-case RACT determinations. The generic provisions of Pennsylvania's regulations allow for PADEP to make case-by-case RACT determinations that are then to be submitted to EPA as revisions to the Pennsylvania SIP.

On March 23, 1998 EPA granted conditional limited approval to the Commonwealth's generic VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT regulations (63 FR 13789). In that action, EPA stated that the conditions of

its approval would be satisfied once the Commonwealth either (1) certifies that it has submitted case-by-case RACT proposals for all sources subject to the RACT requirements currently known to PADEP; or (2) demonstrate that the emissions from any remaining subject sources represent a de minimis level of emissions as defined in the March 23, 1998 rulemaking. On April 22, 1999, PADEP made the required submittal to EPA certifying that it had met the terms and conditions imposed by EPA in its March 23, 1998 conditional limited approval of its VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT regulations by submitting 485 case-by-case VOC/ NO<sub>x</sub> RACT determinations as SIP revisions and making the demonstration described as condition 2, above. EPA determined that Pennsylvania's April 22, 1999 submittal satisfied the conditions imposed in its conditional limited approval published on March 23, 1998. On May 3, 2001 (66 FR 22123), EPA published a rulemaking action removing the conditional status of its approval of the Commonwealth's generic VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT regulations on a statewide basis. The regulation currently retains its limited approval status. Once EPA has approved the case-by-case RACT determinations submitted by PADEP to satisfy the conditional approval for subject sources located in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties; the limited approval of Pennsylvania's generic VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT regulations shall convert to a full approval for the Pittsburgh area.

It must be noted that the Commonwealth has adopted and is implementing additional "post RACT requirements" to reduce seasonal NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the form of a NO<sub>x</sub> cap and trade regulation, 25 Pa Code Chapters 121 and 123, based upon a model rule developed by the States in the OTR. That rule's compliance date is May 1999. That regulation was approved as SIP revision on June 6, 2000 (65 FR 35842). Pennsylvania has also adopted regulations to satisfy Phase I of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP call and submitted those regulations to EPA for SIP approval. Pennsylvania's SIP revision to address the requirements of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call Phase I consists of the adoption of Chapter 145—Interstate Pollution Transport Reduction and amendments to Chapter 123—Standards for Contaminants. On May 29, 2001 (66 FR 29064), EPA proposed approval of the Commonwealth's NO<sub>x</sub> SIP call rule SIP submittal. EPA expects to publish the final rulemaking in the **Federal Register** in the near future. Federal approval of a case-by-case RACT determination for a major source of NO<sub>x</sub>

in no way relieves that source from any applicable requirements found in 25 PA Code Chapters 121, 123, and 145.

On April 16, 1996 and August 9, 2000, PADEP submitted revisions to the Pennsylvania SIP which establish and impose RACT for several major sources of VOC and/or NO<sub>x</sub>. This rulemaking pertains to two of those sources. The remaining sources are or have been the subject of separate rulemakings. The Commonwealth's submittals consist of operating permits (OPs) issued by PADEP. These two sources are located in the Pittsburgh area.

## II. Summary of the SIP Revisions

### A. GenCorp, Inc., Jeannette Plant

GenCorp, Inc. (GenCorp) is located in Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The facility produces vinyl plastic film. GenCorp is a major source of VOC and had the potential to be defined as a major source of NO<sub>x</sub>. The PADEP issued OP 65-000-207 to GenCorp, and on April 16, 1996, PADEP submitted the OP to EPA as a SIP revision. This OP establishes limits to permanently restrict NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to a level below the major source threshold and establishes RACT to control VOC emissions. OP 65-000-207 requires GenCorp and any associated air cleaning devices to be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with good operating and management practices. OP 65-000-207 also requires GenCorp to comply with the conditions placed in OP 65-318-052A and the VOC limits required under the Consent Order and Agreement 276MD and 25 PA Code section 129. Boilers 031 and 032 shall not exceed 24,000 pounds of steam per hour per boiler. Compliance with this limit shall be demonstrated by keeping records of steam usage. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for Boiler 031 or 032 shall not exceed 18.7 tons NO<sub>x</sub> per year for each unit. VOC emissions shall not exceed the following:

VOC source	VOC emissions in tons per year
Calendering Line 1 .....	40
Calendering Line 2 .....	40
Calendering Line 3 .....	40
Calendering Line 4 .....	40
Embosser Line 1 and Laminator Line 2 .....	8
Cleaning Solvents .....	2.70
Boiler 031 and Boiler 032 .....	2
Units 1 thru 5 .....	0.5

The calendaring lines 1 through 4 combined total emissions shall not exceed 150 tons of VOC per year. All annual limits are to meet on a rolling monthly basis over every consecutive 12

month period. Emission reductions of the targeted contaminant(s) below the level specified above which are achieved by optimizing the effectiveness of the equipment installed pursuant to OP 65-000-207 are not surplus reductions, and thus, may not be used to generate Emission Reduction Credits (ERCS).

### B. CENTRIA, United Coaters Ambridge Coil Coating Operations Plant

CENTRIA owns the United Coaters Ambridge Coil Coating Operations Plant located in Ambridge Borough, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. It is a coil coating operation facility subject to RACT for VOC. In this instance, RACT has been established and imposed by PADEP in OP 04-000-043. On August 9, 2000, PADEP submitted OP 04-000-043 to EPA as a SIP revision. OP 04-000-043 requires that all sources of VOC located at the facility and any associated air cleaning devices be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with good operating and management practices. The facility's Paint Mix Station and the Solvent Cleaning Station must be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions, and in accordance with good air pollution control practice. OP 04-000-043 imposes VOC emission limits for the Paint Mix Station and the Solvent Cleaning Operations to be 9 tons per year of VOC of which no more than 6 tons per year of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). United Coaters shall seek to use solvents which will further reduce these releases. United Coaters must maintain records on the hours of operation of the coating line, natural gas consumption, and VOC usage data, in accordance with 25 PA Code sections 129.52(c) and 129.95.

### III. EPA's Evaluation

EPA is approving these RACT SIP submittals because PADEP established and imposed these RACT requirements in accordance with the criteria set forth in the SIP-approved RACT regulations applicable to these sources. PADEP has also imposed record-keeping, monitoring, and testing requirements on these sources sufficient to determine compliance with the applicable RACT determinations.

### IV. Final Action

EPA is approving the revisions to the Pennsylvania SIP submitted by PADEP to establish and require RACT to control VOC from two major sources located in the Pittsburgh area. EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a

noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comment. However, in the "Proposed Rules" section of today's **Federal Register**, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision if adverse comments are filed. This rule will be effective on September 27, 2001 without further notice unless EPA receives adverse comment by September 12, 2001. If EPA receives adverse comment, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. EPA will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time. Please note that if adverse comment is received for a specific source or subset of sources covered by an amendment, section or paragraph of this rule, only that amendment, section, or paragraph for that source or subset of sources will be withdrawn.

## IV. Administrative Requirements

### A. General Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use." See 66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001. This action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule 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 rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4). This rule also does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65

FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it 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 approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant. In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. 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 the rule 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 rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

*B. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General*

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. Section 804 exempts from section 801 the following types of rules: (1) Rules of particular

applicability; (2) rules relating to agency management or personnel; and (3) rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice that do not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties. 5 U.S.C. 804(3). EPA is not required to submit a rule report regarding today's action under section 801 because this is a rule of particular applicability establishing source-specific requirements for two named sources.

*C. Petitions for Judicial Review*

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 27, 2001. 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 approving the Commonwealth's source-specific requirements to control VOC and to limit NO<sub>x</sub> from the GenCorp., Inc., Jeannette Plant; and the CENTRIA, United Coaters Ambridge Coil Coating Operations Plant located in the Pittsburgh Beaver Valley area of Pennsylvania 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, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and record keeping requirements.

Dated: August 7, 2001.

**Thomas C. Voltaggio,**  
*Deputy Regional Administrator, Region III.*

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

**PART 52—[AMENDED]**

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

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

**Subpart NN—Pennsylvania**

2. Section 52.2020 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(171) to read as follows:

**§ 52.2020 Identification of plan.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(c)(171) Revisions pertaining to the GenCorp., Inc., Jeannette Plant; and to the CENTRIA, United Coaters Ambridge Coil Coating Operations Plant, located

in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley ozone nonattainment area, submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection on April 16, 1996 and August 9, 2000.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Letter submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, dated April 16, 1996, transmitting source-specific VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT determinations.

(B) Operating Permit 65-000-207 issued to GenCorp., Inc., Jeannette Plant, effective January 4, 1996, except for the Permit Term and condition 8.

(C) Letter submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, dated August 9, 2000, transmitting source-specific VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT determinations.

(D) Operating Permit 04-000-043 issued to CENTRIA, Ambridge Coil Coating Operations Plant, effective May 17, 1999, except for the Permit Term.

(ii) Additional Materials—Other materials submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in support of and pertaining to the RACT determinations submitted for the sources listed in (i) (B) and (D), above. [FR Doc. 01-20376 Filed 8-10-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**

[PA4127a; FRL-7030-9]

**Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> RACT Determinations for Eight Individual Sources in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Area**

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

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's State Implementation Plan (SIP). The revisions were submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) to establish and require reasonably available control technology (RACT) for eight major sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). These sources are located in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley ozone nonattainment area (the Pittsburgh area). EPA is approving these revisions to establish RACT requirements in the SIP in accordance with the Clean Air Act (CAA).