AIR QUALITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
FOR
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT
ACP-18312 v1.0

Applicant:

Cargill, Inc.
250 Seventh Avenue NE
West Fargo, ND 58078

Facility Location:

Cargill Oilseeds Processing
250 Seventh Avenue NE
West Fargo, ND 58078

Introduction

Cargill, Inc. (Cargill) submitted a permit to construct (PTC) application to the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality – Division of Air Quality (Department) on June 12, 2025. The application was for the modification of the Cargill Oilseeds Processing (facility) located in Cass County, North Dakota.

Cargill Oilseeds Processing is an oilseeds crushing plant that produces highly refined vegetable oils from sunflower seeds, canola, flax, and other oil seeds. Additionally, meal is produced and shipped as a by-product. Steam for selected process units is supplied by the Foster Wheeler (FW) hull-fired boiler (50.3×10^6 Btu/hr), which has the capability of being fired by natural gas and/or hulls. The facility was first permitted in 1981 and became a Title V facility in 1998, currently operating under Permit to Operate No. AOP-28376 v6.0.

The proposed modification to the permit will allow the processing of four new raw materials (Brassica Carinata, Brassica Juncea, Camelina Sativa, and Thlaspi Arvense). The new raw materials will be processed by Cargill's existing extraction and refining system (EU 48). The proposed new materials (Project) does not allow for the construction of any new emissions units at the facility, and does not allow for the modification or reconstruction of any existing emissions units.

Due to the anticipated higher solvent loss when processing Camelina Sativa and Thlaspi Arvense, volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions and hazardous air pollutants (HAP), specifically hexane, emissions at the facility will increase with this project.

Table 3-1 of ACP-18312 v1.0 lists all emission limits associated with the facility upon permit issuance.

Emission increases from the Project for VOC, a regulated NSR pollutant[1] is above the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) significant emissions rate[2]. Therefore, the proposed modification is a PSD-major modification for VOC. All other regulated NSR pollutants are below their respective PSD significant emissions rates.

Project Emissions Profile
Baseline Actual Emissions (BAE) and Projected Actual Emissions (PAE)

Table 1 - Project Emissions (tons per year) Increase Compared to PSD-Major Modification Threshold

Emissions	CO	NO_X	SO_2	VOCs	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2024 Emissions	18.27	46.24	3.75	109.9	16.81	8.77	2.75
Baseline Actual Emissions [A]				96.55			
Excludable Emissions [B]				40.18			
Projected Actual Emissions [C]				1047.53			
Project Emissions Change [D]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**910.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
PSD Significant Emission Rate	*100.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*25.0*	*15.0*	*10.0*
PSD Review Applicable?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***No***	***No***

[A] Baseline period selected was highest two calendar year emissions divided by 2 for the years 2015 through 2024 for VOC. The two years selected were 2018-2019.
[B] Capable of Accommodating Emissions (136.73 ton per year) minus "Baseline Actual Emissions."
[C] Upon Project completion.
[D] "Projected Actual Emissions" minus "Baseline Actual Emissions" and "Excludable Emissions" (actual-to-projected-actual test under 52.21(2)(c)).

As shown in Table 1, the Project's projected actual emissions (PAE) compared to the facility baseline actual emissions (BAE) are above the PSD significant thresholds for 40 tons per year of VOC that trigger a major modification. VOC is the only regulated NSR pollutant that will have an emissions change with the Project, the other emissions were not evaluated for PAE and BAE. Cargill calculated VOC PAE for the extraction and refining system (EU 48) using the worst-case scenario of solvent loss ratio for year round operation (minus 23 days for operational downtime). Detailed calculations have been provided in the permit application received on June 12, 2025. The Department has reviewed these calculations and believes they accurately represent the proposed facility operations.

[1] See 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50). Available at: https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-52/subpart-A/section-52.21#p-52.21(b)(50)
[2] See 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23). Available at: https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-52/section-52.21#p-52.21(b)(23)

The facility is an existing major PSD and major Title V source and will remain a major source for both programs. The Project is considered a PSD-major modification. Additionally, the facility is classified as a major source under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) "40 CFR Part 63" rules. Upon project completion the net emissions increase of hexane is approximately 565 tpy, as hexane accounts for 62% of the solvent (which is assumed to be 100% VOC).

Rules Analysis
Potentially Applicable Rules and Expected Compliance Status

A. NDAC 33.1-15-01 – General Provisions:

Multiple topics are included in the General Provisions chapter: entry onto premises - authority, variances, circumvention, severability, land use plans and zoning regulations (only to provide air quality information), measurement of air contaminants, shutdown and malfunction of an installation - requirements for notification, time schedule for compliance, prohibition of air pollution, confidentiality of records, enforcement, and compliance certifications.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Based on the review of the information provided, the facility will comply with all applicable sections of this rule.

B. NDAC 33.1-15-02 – Ambient Air Quality Standards:

The facility must comply with the North Dakota and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). In addition to these standards, compliance with the "Criteria Pollutant Modeling Requirements for a Permit to Construct" guidelines[3].

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The Project is considered a major modification under PSD since the VOC is increasing above the significant emissions increase thresholds. As a result, the Project is considered significant for ozone.[4] Therefore, a Tier 1 demonstration using Model Emissions Rate for Precursors (MERPs) was conducted. The Project ozone impacts were below the MERP for ozone and the ozone significant impact level, as such no further modeling is required. Detailed analysis was provided in the permit application received on June 12, 2025. Based on the analysis, compliance with the ambient air quality standards is expected to be maintained.

C. NDAC 33.1-15-03 – Restriction of Emission of Visible Air Contaminants:

[3] See October 6, 2014, Criteria Pollutant Modeling Requirements for a Permit to Construct. Available at: https://www.deq.nd.gov/publications/AQ/policy/Modeling/Criteria_Modeling_Memo.pdf
[4] See 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2)(ii)

This chapter requires all non-flare sources from new facilities to comply with an opacity limit of 20% except for one six-minute period per hour when 40% opacity is permissible. This chapter also requires facility flares to comply with an opacity limit of 20% except for one six-minute period per hour when 60% opacity is permissible. Lastly, this chapter restricts the opacity of fugitive emissions transported off property to 40% except for one six-minute period per hour when 60% opacity is permissible. This chapter also contains exceptions under certain circumstances and provides the method of measurement to determine compliance with the referenced limits.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Based on Department experience with the existing units onsite, the facility is expected to continue to comply with the 20% opacity limit upon Project completion.

D. NDAC 33.1-15-04 – Open Burning:

No person may dispose of refuse and other combustible material by open burning, or cause, allow, or permit open burning of refuse and other combustible material, except as provided for in Section 33.1-15-04-02 or 33.1-15-10-02, and no person may conduct, cause, or permit the conduct of a salvage operation by open burning.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility is subject to this chapter and will comply with all open burning regulations.

E. NDAC 33.1-15-05 – Emissions of Particulates Matter Restricted:

This chapter establishes particulate matter emission limits and restrictions for industrial process equipment and fuel burning equipment used for indirect heating.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The Project does not increase the particulate matter emissions for the facility, nor does the Project include any fuel burning equipment used for indirect heating.

F. NDAC 33.1-15-06 – Emissions of Sulfur Compounds Restricted:

This chapter applies to any installation in which fuel is burned and the SO_2 emissions are substantially due to the sulfur content of the fuel; and in which the fuel is burned primarily to produce heat. This chapter is not applicable to installations which are subject to an SO_2 emission limit under Chapter 33.1-15-12, Standards for Performance for New Stationary Sources, or installations which burn pipeline quality natural gas.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The Project does not increase the SO_2 emissions for the facility nor does the Project include the operation of any fuel burning equipment used for indirect heating.

G. NDAC 33.1-15-07 – Control of Organic Compounds Emissions:

This chapter establishes requirements for the construction of organic compound facilities and the disposal of organic compounds gas and vapor generated as waste resulting from storage, refining, or processing operations at the facility.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility primarily emits VOC and HAPs which are generated during the extraction and refining process and are subject to the requirements of this chapter. The facility currently complies and will continue to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG (MACT GGGG) upon Project completion. MACT GGGG restricts HAP and VOC emissions (by limiting solvent loss during oilseed processing). The facility currently operates a mineral oil absorber to recover solvent for reuse in the extraction process. The system is not primarily a control device, but it does recover solvent and therefore limits the amount of VOC released. The existing absorber was determined by Cargill to be the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the Project. The Department has reviewed the determination and believes it is accurate. The Department believes that compliance with MACT GGGG and BACT is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this chapter's requirements. Table 1 shows the facility's projected actual VOC emissions are 1047.53 tons per year. Additionally, the projected HAP (hexane) emissions are 649.5 tons per year.

H. NDAC 33.1-15-08 – Control of Air Pollution from Vehicles and Other Internal Combustion Engines:

This chapter restricts the operation of internal combustion engines which emit from any source unreasonable and excessive smoke, obnoxious or noxious gas, fumes or vapor. This chapter also prohibits the removal or disabling of motor vehicle pollution control devices.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The Project does not have any internal combustions engines associated with it.

I. NDAC 33.1-15-09 – [repealed]

J. NDAC 33.1-15-10 – Control of Pesticides:

This chapter provides restrictions on pesticide use and restrictions on the disposal of surplus pesticides and empty pesticide containers.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility is subject to this chapter and is expected to comply with all applicable requirements should pesticides be used.

K. NDAC 33.1-15-11 – Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes:

When an air pollution emergency episode is declared by the Department, the facility shall comply with the requirements in Chapter 33.1-15-11 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control (NDAPC) rules.

L. NDAC 33.1-15-12 – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR Part 60)]:

This chapter adopts most of the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) under 40 CFR Part 60. The facility is subject to the following subparts under 40 CFR Part 60 which have been adopted by North Dakota as of July 1, 2019:

Subpart A – General Provisions

Subpart A contains general requirements for plan reviews, notification, recordkeeping, performance tests, reporting, monitoring and general control device requirements.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Applicability to this subpart is not affected with this Project.

Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

This subpart details information on the applicability, definitions, standards, compliance, performance test methods, emission monitoring, and reporting and recordkeeping requirements for small steam generating units. The subpart applies to each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989, and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/h)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h).

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Applicability to this subpart is not affected with this Project.

Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compressor Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

This subpart applies to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines. It covers provisions and requirements related to emission standards, certification, labeling and recordkeeping, performance tests, monitoring requirements, and compliance with standards and maintenance requirements. The subpart also includes definitions and general provisions that apply to the regulations.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Applicability to this subpart is not affected with this Project.

Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Subpart JJJJ establishes emissions standards (NO_X, CO, VOC) and compliance schedules for all new, modified and reconstructed stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and equipment manufactured on or after July 1, 2007, regardless of size. The subpart applies to manufactures, owners, and operators of such engines and equipment. SI ICE are categorized in this subpart by usage, size and fuel type.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Applicability to this subpart is not affected with this Project.

M. NDAC 33.1-15-13 – Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61 (40 CFR Part 61)]:

This chapter discusses emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). It specifically incorporates a majority of the subparts and appendices of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) under 40 CFR Part 61 as of July 2, 2010.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

No NDAC 33.1-15-13 and 40 CFR 61 subparts apply to the facility, with the possible exception of NDAC 33.1-15-13-02 (40 CFR 61) Subpart M (National Emission Standard for Asbestos), which may apply during facility modifications involving asbestos.

N. NDAC 33.1-15-14 – Designated Air Contaminant Sources, Permit to Construct, Minor Source Permit to Operate, Title V Permit to Operate:

This chapter designates that federally regulated sources are required to obtain a Permit to Construct and a Permit to Operate and comply with specific emission control and air quality standards.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility has submitted an application for a permit to construct and has met all requirements necessary to obtain a major PSD modification permit to construct. The facility is considered a PSD and Title V major source and will remain a major source for both programs.

The permit must undergo a thirty-day public comment required per NDAC 33.1-15-15-01.2.

Once the facility has demonstrated satisfactory compliance with the permit to construct requirements, the permit will be incorporated into the facility's Title V permit to operate by the Department.

O. NDAC 33.1-15-15 – Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality [40 CFR 52.21]:

This chapter adopts the federal provisions of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of air quality (PSD) program (40 CFR 52.21). A facility is subject to PSD review if it is classified as a "major stationary source" under Chapter 33.1-15-15.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

This facility is classified as a "major stationary source" under 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(B) as its potential VOCs emissions exceed 250 tons per year.[5] The Project meets the major modification thresholds listed in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2)(i) and is, therefore, subject to PSD preconstruction review. The emissions increase from the Project for VOCs, as shown in Table 1, are above significance thresholds. The Project is considered significant for ozone as well.

BACT Review

As shown in Table 1, VOC is above the PSD major source thresholds and above the significant emissions rate (SER) threshold. The facility submitted a BACT analysis supporting the use of the existing mineral oil absorber as the best VOC control equipment for the extraction and refining system (EU 48). The mineral oil absorber is not primarily a control device, but it does recover solvent and therefore limits the amount of VOC released. The Department completed a detailed review of the proposed BACT limit and agrees with the information provided.[6] The facility meets and/or exceeds the minimum control efficiency requirements of MACT GGGG, which restricts HAP and VOC emissions by limiting solvent loss during oilseed processing.

Ambient Air Analysis

A Tier 1 demonstration using MERPs analysis was completed to demonstrate that the facility's potential emissions will not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable AAQS or PSD increment.[7] The Project ozone impacts were below the MERP for ozone and the ozone significant impact level, as such no further modeling is required. The Department has reviewed the air quality analysis and agrees with the information provided

Additional Impacts Analysis

An additional impacts analysis was completed to assess the impacts of air, ground, and water pollution on soils, vegetation, and visibility caused by any increase in emissions of any regulated pollutant from the facility, and from associated growth. There is no associated industrial, commercial, or residential growth that will occur in the area due to the Project. The Department has reviewed the additional impacts analysis included in the June 2025 application and believes it accurately assesses the additional impacts associated with the facility.[8]

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[5] SIC Code 2076 and NAICS 311224 are not in the 28 listed categories under 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(A).
[6] See June 2025 PSD Permit Application, Section 4 – BACT Analysis, (PDF page 17-26)
[7] See June 2025 PSD Permit Application, Section 5 – Source Impact and Air Quality Analysis, (PDF page 27-28)
[8] See June 2025 PSD Permit Application, Section 6 – Additional Impact Analysis, (PDF page 29)

Public Participation

The permit must undergo public comment per NDAC 33.1-15-14-02.6.c and NDAC 33.1-15-15. See the "Summary:" section for details on the public comment period.

P. NDAC 33.1-15-16 – Restriction of Odorous Air Contaminants:

This chapter restricts the discharge of objectionable odorous air contaminants which measures seven odor concentration units or greater outside the property boundary. The emission of hydrogen sulfide is also addressed with strict concentration limitations. The chapter also establishes the method of measurement using certified inspectors, scentometers, and other approved instruments.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Based on Department experience with facility and other sources having similar emission units and processes, the facility is expected to comply with this chapter.

Q. NDAC 33.1-15-17 – Restriction of Fugitive Emissions:

This Chapter restricts fugitive emissions from particulate matter or other visible air contaminates and gaseous emissions that would violate Chapter 2 (ambient air quality standards), Chapter 15 (PSD), Chapter 16 (odor), or Chapter 19 (visibility).

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility will be required to take reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive emissions in violation of the above referenced NDAC chapters.

R. NDAC 33.1-15-18 – Stack Heights:

This chapter restricts the use of stack heights above good engineering practices (GEP). The chapter primarily adopts federal regulations listed under 40 CFR 51.100(ii). This chapter also restricts the use of dispersion techniques to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air. Demonstrations of good engineering practice stack heights must be made available for review.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The Project does not add or modify any stacks at the facility.

S. NDAC 33.1-15-19 – Visibility Protection:

This chapter outlines regulations regarding visibility protection and applies to new major stationary sources as defined in Section 33.1-15-15-01. It contains provisions regarding visibility impact analysis, visibility models, notification requirements for permit applications, review by federal land managers, permit issuance criteria, and visibility monitoring.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility is not a new major stationary source and therefore is not subject to the requirements of this chapter. Given the Project does not increase the visibility impairing air pollutants, such as NO_X, SO_2, and $PM_{2.5}$, it is expected that the facility will not adversely contribute to visibility impairment within the three units of the Theodore Roosevelt National Park, the Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge, Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota, or Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota (nearest federal Class I areas).

T. NDAC 33.1-15-20 – Control of Emissions from Oil and Gas Well Production Facilities:

The facility is not an oil or gas well facility and is therefore not subject to the requirements of this chapter.

U. NDAC 33.1-15-21 – Acid Rain Program:

This chapter adopts the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act specified under 40 CFR Parts 72-78. The facility is not subject to the acid rain provision as they are not an electric utility.

V. NDAC 33.1-15-22 – Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 (40 CFR Part 63)]:

This chapter adopts most of the NESHAP for Source Categories under 40 CFR Part 63. These standards typically apply to major sources of air pollution that are in a regulated source category. In addition to the major source requirements, some of the regulations have "area source" standards (for non-major sources). Some of the area source standards have not been adopted by the Department and compliance will be determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (i.e. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ area source provisions have not been adopted by the Department).

Applicability

The facility's potential HAP emissions are greater than 10 tons/year of any single HAP and are greater than 25 tons/year of any combination of HAPs, so the facility is a major source of HAPs.

Subpart A – General Provisions

Subpart A contains general requirements for prohibited activities and circumvention, preconstruction review and notification, standards and maintenance requirements, performance tests, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and control device work practice requirements.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility will comply with the general provisions of Subpart A through submission of timely notifications, performance testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and following the control device work practice requirements under Subpart A.

Subpart GGGG – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production

Subpart GGGG covers the purpose of the subpart, definitions, applicability, compliance requirements, monitoring and testing, notifications, reports, and records. The regulation sets requirements for solvent loss, the volume fraction of HAPs, and the quantity of oilseed processed. It also requires a plan for demonstrating compliance, following site-specific operating limits for temperature and pressure, and reporting for startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility currently complies and will continue to comply with the requirements Subpart GGGG upon Project completion. The facility currently operates a mineral oil absorber to recover solvent for reuse in the extraction process. The system is not primarily a control device, but it does recover hexane and therefore limits the amount of VOCs released. The absorber was determined by Cargill to be the BACT for the Project. The Department has reviewed the determination and believes it is accurate.

Cargill will add four new oilseed varieties to their process with the Project. Oilseeds Camelina Sativa and Thlaspi Arvense are not in the Brassica Genus but are part of the Brassicaceae Burnett family; therefore it is not clear if the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards Subpart GGGG intended for them to be considered rapeseeds. Cargill requested the oilseed solvent loss factor for determining allowable Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) loss for processing rapeseed at existing sources of 0.7 gal/ton be used. The Department agrees with this request. Oilseeds Brassica Carinata and Brassica Juncea will use the facility's current allowed solvent loss factor of 0.230 gal/ton which is lower than the factors in MACT Subpart GGGG.

The Department believes that compliance with MACT GGGG and BACT is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this chapter's requirements. Table 1 shows the facility's projected actual VOC emissions are 1047.53 tons per year and HAP (hexane) emissions are 649.5 tons per year.

Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for HAP emissions from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to

demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Applicability to this subpart is not affected with this Project.

Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Subpart DDDDD applies to major sources of HAPs and establishes emission limitations, work practice standards, and requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards for boilers and process heaters.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

Applicability to this subpart is not affected with this Project.

W. NDAC 33.1-15-23 – Fees:

This chapter requires a filing fee of $325 for permit to construct applications, plus any additional fees based on actual processing costs. The additional fees based on processing costs will be assessed upon issuance of the draft permit to construct. The annual operating permit fee is also applicable.

The applicant has paid the $325 filing fee and may be required to pay the additional fees associated with the permit processing.

X. NDAC 33.1-15-24 – Standards for Lead-Based Paint Activities:

The facility will not perform any lead-based painting and is therefore not subject to this chapter.

Y. NDAC 33.1-15-25 – Regional Haze Requirements:

This chapter is specific to existing stationary sources or groups of sources which have the potential to "contribute to visibility impairment" as defined in Section 33.1-15-25-01.2. Existing stationary sources or groups of sources determined to contribute to visibility impairment may be required to implement emissions reduction measures to help the Department make reasonable progress toward North Dakota's reasonable progress goals established in accordance with 40 CFR 51.308.

Applicability and Expected Compliance

The facility is an existing major source but based on the minimal Project emissions increases of visibility impairment pollutants, the facility is not expected to contribute to

visibility impairment. Therefore, the facility is not subject to the requirements of this chapter.

Summary:

A complete review of the proposed project indicates that the facility is expected to comply with the applicable federal and state air pollution rules and regulations. The Department will make a final recommendation on the issuance of a Permit to Construct for the Cargill Oilseeds Processing following completion of a 30-day public comment period. The public comment period will run from January 8, 2026, through February 6, 2026.

Update post comment period:
[Reserved]

Date of Draft Analysis: December 29, 2025
Date of Final Analysis: [Reserved]

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