



Southern Review

of Legislative & Regulatory Actions



The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

May 2014

THE SOUTHERN REGION REVIEW provides current information regarding environmental and energy-related actions and events throughout Federal EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee). The events reported may be relevant to U.S. Army and other Military Services' activities and operations. The Review is designed to alert environmental decision makers, planners, and program managers of developments potentially relevant to overall responsibilities.

The Review is a monthly electronic publication. To receive this publication, please email a request to rebecca.d.shanks.ctr@mail.mil. Please include a contact name and email address in the body of the message.



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2014 DoD ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD WINNERS

Defense Department officials announced the winners of the 2014 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards. The nine winners chosen from 33 nominations are:

- Natural Resources Conservation, Small Installation: Marine Corps Base HI ;
- Natural Resources Conservation, Individual/Team: Eglin Air Force Base, FL, Natural Resources Team;
- Environmental Quality, Non-Industrial Installation: Fort Hood, TX;
- Environmental Quality, Individual/Team: Environmental Quality Team, Minnesota National Guard;
- Sustainability, Industrial Installation: Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA;
- Environmental Restoration, Installation: Marine Corps Installation East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC;
- Environmental Restoration, Individual/Team: The Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team, Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL;
- Cultural Resources Management, Installation: Fort Wainwright, AK; and
- Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition, Large Program Individual/Team: Air Force Life Cycle Management Center F-35 Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Support Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

[Article](#) by American Forces Press, 21 APR 14.

Region 4

For more information on any state issue in Region 4, please contact [Marshall Williams](#), Army Regional Environmental Coordinator at (404)460-3136.



2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 14 JAN 14 THROUGH 5 MAY 14

Adjournment dates are estimated and updated based on legislative activity.

LEGISLATION

[HB 49 \(SB 20\)](#), ALABAMA DROUGHT PLANNING TEAM This measure would establish a planning team to address developing a State Drought Plan and periodically issue drought declarations. It would reaffirm the governor's ability to respond to extreme drought conditions under power provided under the [Alabama Emergency Management Act of 1955](#). Last action: HB 49 was enacted.

[HB 94 \(SB 80\)](#), LAND USE DEVELOPMENT NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS This measure would help prevent incompatible urban encroachment upon military installations and facilitate the continued presence of major military installations within the state. It would require the notification of certain military installations of certain land use changes by local governments and allow the military installations an opportunity to comment on the proposed land use changes. This bill would provide for references to military installations in master plans adopted by municipal planning commissions. Last action: SB 80 was enacted.

[HB 475 \(SB 355\)](#), STORMWATER REGULATION This measure would allow the governing bodies of all counties and municipalities to carry out requirements of the municipal separate storm sewer system program. It would provide governing bodies with the option to establish inter-cooperative public corporations for efficient compliance with applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations relating to stormwater discharges. Last action: HB 475 was enacted.
REEO-S Note: This measure attempts to limit impact of EPA storm water regulation and policy by limiting the substantive scope of such programs to include only those rules and regulations absolutely required to satisfy the Clean Water Act. This bill would further exclude compliance with any guidance or interpretations of said laws, rules, and regulations not promulgated in accordance with the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act. Finally, the bill would limit maximum fees to \$3,000.

[SB 402](#), WIND ENERGY PERMITTING This bill would require a person to obtain a permit from the applicable local governing body in Cherokee County prior to installing or operating a wind energy conversion system. Last action: SB 402 was enacted.

[SB 403](#), WIND ENERGY PERMITTING This bill would require a person to obtain a permit from the applicable local governing body in Etowah County prior to installing or operating a wind energy conversion system. Last action: SB 403 was enacted.

NEWS RELEASE

SOLID WASTE STUDY ([NEWS RELEASE](#)) The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) conducted the first in a series of state-wide public meetings focused on solid waste management. ADEM is working with Auburn University to facilitate the meetings and compile public input into a final report. As part of its study efforts, Auburn has established a [project website](#) to provide pertinent information to interested parties. Once complete, the final report and program enhancements will be presented to ADEM and the Alabama Legislature. In its 2011 regular session, the legislature directed ADEM to evaluate current Alabama solid waste management procedures, including those for permitting new solid waste landfills. The legislature imposed a 24-month moratorium on issuance of permits to certain new landfills, and passed a one-year extension of this moratorium (through MAY 2014). POC: Scott Hughes, (334) 271-7955.



2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 4 MAR 14 THROUGH 2 MAY 14

LEGISLATION

HB 189 (SB 374) LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING This bill would revise restrictions on the initiative or referendum process in regard to local comprehensive plan amendments and map amendments. Last action: SB 374 passed both chambers and is awaiting the governor's action. **REEO-S Note: It is not clear how removing the five parcel condition would affect planning near military installations.**

HB 601 (SB 536), GRAY WATER AND WATER REUSE These bills would require the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FLDEP), in cooperation with WMDs, to conduct a study and submit a report on the expansion of beneficial use of reclaimed water. Last action: SB 536 passed both chambers and is awaiting the governor's action. **REEO-S Note: This measure could provide an opportunity for the military to collaborate with state officials on water reuse.**

HB 5003 (SB 2500), CONSERVATION BUFFERS AND ONSITE SEWAGE NITROGEN STRATEGIES STUDY These measures implement specific appropriations of the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 General Appropriations Act. HB 5003, section (s) 4 ([SB 2502](#), s10), provides requirements for the completion of Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Strategies Study. HB 5003, section 21 ([SB 2500](#), s5), amends Florida Statutes, section 259.105, to provide that the Florida Forever Trust Fund shall be distributed for: acquisition of agricultural lands for conservation purposes; **land surrounding military installations needed for military buffering**; or lands for protection of springs and other water resources. Last action: HB 5003 passed both chambers and is awaiting the governor's action. **REEO-S Note: The provisions relating to military buffers may be of particular interest.**

PROPOSED RULES

JOINT COASTAL PERMIT PROGRAM (62B-49.001, .002, .004, .005, .006, .008, .010, .011, .012, .013) Chapter 62B-49, F.A.C., establishes the Joint Coastal Permit program. Activities that require a coastal construction permit and an Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) are authorized by a single joint coastal permit. FLDEP proposes to amend Chapter 62B-49 and add a new rule to implement Laws of Florida 2012-65. FLDEP also proposes to clarify language to reduce confusion in the permitting process and requests for additional information; add conditions and amend portions to expedite the permitting process; and amend procedures to allow for electronic submittal of applications. A [Notice of Rule-making Development](#) was published 17 JAN 13. An [advisory](#) was issued 13 FEB 13. An additional workshop was held 4 OCT 13. A [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 7 FEB 14, and comments were due 28 FEB 14. POC: [Kamie Carney](#), (850) 488-7816.

RISK BASED SITE REMEDIATION (62-777.100, .150, .170) FLDEP has proposed rules in response to a petition filed by the Associated Industries of Florida. This initiation sparks dialogue regarding the proposed amendments to rules governing the Risk-Based Corrective Action (RBCA) process at contaminated sites, and those governing the derivation of Cleanup Target Levels (CTL) in Florida. Subject areas to be addressed include FLDEP's "Technical Report: Development of Cleanup Target Levels (CTLs) for Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. (February 2005)"; rule applicability provisions and whether FLDEP will be mandated to approve proposed alternative CTLs (ACTLs); derivation of CTLs and ACTLs; and whether site-specific soil properties should be considered in establishing an ACTL. FLDEP is also proposing changes to 62-780 to consolidate and create consistency across contaminated site cleanup programs. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 28 OCT 11, a [Workshop Advisory](#) was issued 18 FEB 13, and a workshop was held 5 MAR 13. Another workshop was held 19 JUN 13. Comments to changes to 62-780 were due 4 OCT 13. POC: [Brian Dougherty](#), (850)245-7503.

UNIFORM MITIGATION ASSESSMENT METHOD (62-345.100, .200, .300, .400, .500, .600, .900) FLDEP has proposed amendments to clarify and ensure consistent application of the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM) rule. Amendments address application of UMAM to wetland and upland assessment areas where preservation as mitigation is proposed, a revised method to ensure equal evaluation is used when calculating the preservation adjustment factor, and clarified application of the UMAM for assessment areas artificially created or significantly altered from historic or natural condition. Guidance will be provided to clarify time-lag and risk factor determination, and to assist in designation and classification of Florida's native community types. Clarification and guidance will also be provided regarding applica-

tion of the UMAM to quantitative assessment of location and landscape support values, assessment of wetland functions as provided by surrounding upland communities, and in evaluation of contributions of the assessment area to water bodies and wetlands. Application of the UMAM to benthic communities will be clarified to provide specific guidance and criteria for assessment of sea grass, hard bottom, and other submerged communities. UMAM form improvements will better track steps and processes outlined by rule language, and facilitate long-term tracking of wetland functional losses and gains. A [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published on 3 MAY 13. A workshop was held 26 JUN 13. POC: [John Humphreys](#), (850) 245-8487.

CONSUMPTIVE USE PERMITTING, MINIMUM FLOWS AND LEVELS, WATER SUPPLY The Florida WMDs have proposed and adopted rules as part of a statewide effort, headed by FLDEP and joined by all five water WMDs, to increase consistency in consumptive use permitting (CUP), minimum flows and levels, and water supply related programs of the WMDs. Procedural issues will be addressed. Rule development is to be coordinated with similar rule development by other WMDs throughout Florida. WMDs anticipate filing similar, slightly different amendments to accomplish the same results. Changes will address FLDEP and WMDs' goals for this rulemaking, including:

- Making the CUP program less confusing for applicants, particularly those who work in more than one district;
- Treating applicants equitably statewide;
- Providing consistent protection of the environment;
- Streamlining the permitting process; and
- Incentivizing behavior that protects water resources, including conservation.

Notices of rulemaking for each WMD will be or have been filed. Workshops are being held, and hearings and workshops regarding WMD actions are available at respective websites or the [FLDEP website](#). South Florida WMD POC: [Beth Ross](#), Esq. (561) 682-6257.

KINGS BAY TMDLs (62-304.645) FLDEP has proposed amendments to 62-304.645, F.A.C., to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for impaired waters in the Springs Coast Basin, to include:

- Kings Bay Water Body Identification (WBID) 1341 [Nutrients (Algal Mats)];
- Hunters Spring WBID 1341C [Nutrients (Algal Mats)];
- House Spring WBID 1341D [Nutrients (Algal Mats)];
- Idiots Delight Spring WBID 1341F [Nutrients (Algal Mats)];
- Tarpon Spring WBID 1341G [Nutrients (Algal Mats)]; and
- Black Spring WBID 1341H [Nutrients (Algal Mats)].

A [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 14 MAY 13, and a workshop was held 27 SEP 13. Comments were due 18 OCT 13. POC: [Richard Hicks](#), (850) 245-8229.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILLS (62-701.100, .200, .210, .220, .300, .310, .315, .320, .330, .340, .400, .410, .430, .500, .510, .520, .530, .600, .610, .620, .630, .710, .730, .802, .803, .900) FLDEP has proposed revisions to chapter 62-701 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). Subsection 403.707(9), F.S., requires all construction and demolition debris landfills be constructed with liners and leachate control systems, and that all construction and demolition debris be processed prior to disposal when economically feasible. Section 403.087(6), F.S., requires all permit fees be updated every five years to account for inflation. The rule chapter must be amended to address these new requirements. There are also several minor changes that need to be made to update and clarify the chapter. A [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 17 AUG 12 and a [Workshop Advisory](#) was issued 22 OCT 13. Workshops were held 8 OCT 13 and 14 MAR 14. POC: [Richard Tedder](#), (850) 245-8735.

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK SYSTEMS (62-762.101, .201, .211, .301, .401, .451, .501, .511, .601, .611, .641, .701, .711, .801, .821, .851, .891, .901) FLDEP has proposed revisions to the AST Systems rules in Chapter 62-762 for clarity and to remove language that is no longer applicable. A [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 19 NOV 13. Workshops were held 17 DEC 13 and 27 MAR 14. POC: [William E. Burns, Jr.](#), (850) 245-8842.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SYSTEMS (62-761.100, .200, .210, .300, .350, .400, .405, .420, .430, .440, .450, .500, .510, .600, .610, .640, .700, .710, .800, .820, .850, .900) FLDEP has proposed revisions to the UST Systems rules in Chapter 62-761 for clarity and to remove language that is no longer applicable. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published on 19 NOV 13. A workshop was held 17 DEC 13. POC: [William E. Burns, Jr.](#), (850) 245-8842.

WATER REUSE AND RECYCLING (62-40.210, 62-40.416) FLDEP has proposed an amendment to Rule 62-40.210, F.A.C., to provide a definition for a new term provided in proposed amendments to Rule 62-40.416, F.A.C. Proposed amendments to Rule 62-40.416, F.A.C., seek to promote the use of reclaimed water instead of higher quality sources where appropriate. They also provide clarification to consumptive use permit applicants seeking supplemental water for

reuse systems on how applicants might meet conditions for issuance. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 3 SEP 13 and a workshop was held 25 SEP 13. A [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 8 NOV 13 and comments were due 29 NOV 13. A [Notice of Change](#) was published on 17 JAN 14. POC: [Janet Llewellyn](#), (850) 245-3139.

WATER CONSERVATION AND RESERVOIRS (40E-10.011, .021, .031, .041) The South Florida WMD has proposed revisions to Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C., to establish a water reservation rule for natural system water associated with the [Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan \(CERP\) Caloosahatchee River \(C-43\) West Basin Storage Reservoir Project](#). The water reservation rule would identify and reserve water from consumptive use for the CERP C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir Project and ensure that water is available to provide the intended benefits to the natural system. Other WMDs are proposing reservoirs in accordance with legislation. The water reservation rule will require consumptive use permit applicants to provide assurances that the proposed use of water would not withdraw water reserved for the natural system. The [Water Resources Development Act of 2000 \(WRDA 2000\)](#) requires Florida to reserve or allocate water for the natural systems associated with implementation of CERP projects. This rulemaking is prospective in nature, as proposed amendments involve future reservation of water when the C-43 Reservoir becomes operational. Proposed amendments include language relative to the water reservation. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 10 FEB 12, workshops were held, and an advisory was issued 30 DEC 13. Another [workshop](#) was held 23 JAN 14 and comments were due 19 MAR 14. A hearing is scheduled for 10 APR 14. POC: [Don Medellin](#), (561) 682-6340. **REEO-S Note: The Basis of Review is proposed to be renamed and reorganized as the "Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District" through the state-wide water use permitting rulemaking referred to as "CUPCon." CUPcon amendments will become effective prior to the public hearing scheduled for 10 APR 14. The Applicant's Handbook is referenced herein rather than the Basis of Review.**

OPEN BURNING (5I-2.003, 5I-2.006) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has proposed changes to update rules 5I-2.003 and 5I-2.006, F.A.C., to include the 2013 legislative changes to Chapter 590, Florida Statutes. Changes update definitions and open burning requirements and certifications to bring Chapter 5I-2, F.A.C., into compliance with Section 590.125, Florida Statutes. The rule change extends the Certified Prescribed Burn Manager's authorizations by one hour. A [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 4 FEB 14 and a workshop was held 27 FEB 14. Comments were due 16 MAY 14 POC: [Jim Brenner](#): (850) 681-5916.

UST TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION (62-761.350, 62-761.400) FLDEP has proposed revisions to 62-761.350 and 62-761.400 F.A.C. USTs. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAAct) amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act by adding section 9012, provides EPA with the authority to prohibit deliveries of regulated substances to federally regulated USTs, and requires UST operator training. Because FLDEP does not have an EPA approved UST program, EPA may choose to enforce federal UST laws that would be regulated under the federal program upon Florida UST owners and operators, including violations of the EPAAct delivery prohibition and operator training requirements. EPA indicates it would not pursue enforcement against Florida UST facilities if FLDEP meets and enforces EPAAct. On 10 APR 13, EPA alerted FLDEP that the department's existing practices regarding these provisions were not in compliance with EPAAct; thus, EPA would no longer provide FLDEP with certain UST grant funding. To continue receiving this funding, on 10 MAY 13, FLDEP committed to adopt rules to implement provisions. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 25 JUN 13 and the [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 14 MAR 14. Comments were due 4 APR 14. POC: [William E. Burns, Jr.](#), (850) 245-8842.

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FACILITIES (62-600) FLDEP has proposed amendments to Chapter 62-600, F.A.C., to simplify design, operation, monitoring, and reporting requirements applicable to domestic wastewater facilities. Revisions clarify reliability design requirements, applicability of specific operation and maintenance requirements, innovative and alternative treatment process requirements, sampling methodology, sinkhole reporting requirements, permit monitoring effective date, flow recording device calibration requirements, procedures for electronic submittal of monitoring results, and minimum ground water monitoring requirements. Requirements are also being updated for consistency with other FLDEP rules, including Chapters 62-520, 62-528, 62-610, and 62-640, Florida Department of Health Chapter 64-E-6, F.A.C., and ocean outfall legislation adopted in Section 403.086(9), F.S. Domestic wastewater facility requirements are being revised to eliminate obsolete and redundant requirements, including those for obtaining construction permits, exemptions from state water quality criteria no longer in use, test methods approved specifically for domestic wastewater facilities, and requirements redundant to or superseded by Chapters 62-4, 62-610, 62-620, and 62-650, F.A.C. FLDEP is soliciting suggestions for clarifying, streamlining, reducing costs, or other items that may be beneficial to domestic wastewater management. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 27 MAR 14 and a workshop was held 16 APR 14. POC: [Sharon Sawicki](#).

MITIGATION BANKS (62-342.100, .200, .450, .470, .650, .700, .750, .800, .850, .900) FLDEP has proposed

rules to correct citations and references in Chapter 62-342, F.A.C., "Mitigation Banks," resulting from amendments to the new Statewide Environmental Resource Permitting rule Chapter 62-330, F.A.C., effective 1 OCT 13, repeal of rules in Chapter 62-312, F.A.C., and repeal of Chapters 62-343 and 62-346, F.A.C., effective 25 NOV 13. Rule 62-342.200 and paragraph 62-342.750(1)(c) refer to the success criteria in Rule 62-312.350, F.A.C., which is repealed. The effective date of Chapter 62-312, F.A.C., in existence prior to its repeal, needs to be added to the above provisions in Chapter 62-342, F.A.C., so mitigation bankers can continue to rely on those criteria. The [Notice of Rulemaking Development](#) was published 31 MAR 14. POC: [Alice Heathcock](#), (850) 245-8483.

COMPLIANCE TESTS (62-297.401) FLDEP has proposed to repeal the rule that lists which air emissions test methods are to be used where a compliance test is required by a FLDEP air pollution rule or air permit. The list of test methods in Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., is no longer necessary because the required test method is now prescribed in each rule that requires a compliance test. State air emissions opacity test method, "DEP Method 9," is repealed so businesses are able to rely solely on a comparable federal air emissions opacity test method, "EPA Method 9," thus will not be subject to both state and federal opacity test methods. The [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 11 APR 14, and comments were due 2 MAY 14. POC: [Cindy Phillips](#), (850) 717-9098.



PROPOSED RULES

WATER QUALITY (2014 305(B)/303(D) LIST OF WATERS) In accordance with Federal Clean Water Act Sections 305 (b) and 303(d), the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD) is gathering water quality data for use in the assessment of waters for Georgia's 2014 305(b)/303(d) List. Requirements for submission and acceptance of water quality data for use are set forth in the rules and regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6-.03-(13), and are detailed in the GAEPD document, "Guidance on Submitting Water Quality Data for Use by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division in 305(b)/303(d) Listing Assessments." A [notice](#) and request for data were issued 1 FEB 13. Comments were due 1 JUL 13. POC: [Susan Salter](#).

GROUNDWATER REMOVAL PROHIBITION (NOTICE) Effective immediately, GAEPD prohibits new groundwater withdrawals in the coastal Georgia counties of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, and the portion of Effingham County south of Highway 119. The permitting moratorium applies to community public water systems and municipal and industrial groundwater supplies from the entire Floridan aquifer. The aquifer is a source of fresh water for the coastal region, and increased withdrawals have been linked to saltwater seeping into the groundwater in the area around Hilton Head, South Carolina. GAEPD addressed the issue in 2006 with the Coastal Georgia Water and Wastewater Permitting Plan for Managing Salt Water Intrusion (CPP), which prohibited new withdrawals from the upper Floridan aquifer. The CPP allowed limited withdrawals from the lower Floridan aquifer. GAEPD and the US Geological Survey conducted recent groundwater studies and the results show the upper and lower sections of the aquifer are interconnected. This research prompted the need for a moratorium on future withdrawals from the entire aquifer. Applications already received for withdrawals from the lower section of the Floridan aquifer will be considered, but no new applications will be accepted. GAEPD will consider allowing privately owned community public water systems to increase withdrawals if GAEPD has pre-approved expansion. Farmers in the four impacted counties who already hold farm use water withdrawal permits are not affected by this moratorium; applications for new farm use permits will not be considered. GAEPD restrictions on the Floridan aquifer will require potential users to consider other sources of water, such as surface water, desalination of sea water, and other aquifers. A [press release](#) was issued 20 MAY 13. POC: Kevin Chambers, (404) 651-7970.

NPDES STORMWATER AND CONSTRUCTION (NOTICE) GAEPD has proposed to reissue National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permits Numbers GAR100001, GAR100002, and GAR100003 (draft NPDES General Permits) for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations and the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control. The draft NPDES permits will authorize designated construction activities to discharge stormwater into the waters of Georgia, statewide. The NPDES General Permits will be valid for a maximum of five years. A [Notice](#) was issued on 30 JUL 13, comments were due and a hearing was held 30 AUG 13. An [addendum](#) was issued 23 SEP 13. POC: Amy Potter, (404) 675-6240.

LAND DISPOSAL OF SEPTAGE (391-3-6-.23) The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR) has proposed amendments to revise Rule 391-3-6-.23 "Land Disposal of Septage" to establish a two-tiered permitting system that distinguishes between single pumper, single site operations, and larger facilities that receive waste from more than one pumper. Amendments provide clarification through modification of language, amendment of existing definitions, and addition of new definitions. The [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was filed on 13 DEC 13, a hearing was held 21 JAN 14, com-

ments were due 24 JAN 14. A meeting was held 25 FEB 14. The [Proposed Amendments](#) and a [synopsis](#) are available. POC: Watershed Protection Branch, (404) 675-6232.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL UPDATES (391-3-1-.01, 391-3-1-.02(2)(www), 391-3-1-.02(4), 391-3-1-.02(7), 391-3-1-.02(8)(B), 391-3-1-.02(9)(B), 391-3-1-.03(10)) GADNR has proposed amendments to Georgia's Rules for Air Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-1:

- Rule 391-3-1-.01, "Definitions," is amended to revise the definitions of "Volatile organic compound" and "Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants;"
- Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(www), "Sewage Sludge Incineration Units Constructed On or Before October 14, 2010," is amended to correct a discrepancy in applicable requirements for recordkeeping and reporting;
- Rule 391-3-1-.02(4), "Ambient Air Standards," is amended to update the annual PM2.5 standard to be consistent with the revision of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM2.5 in 2012. Rule 391-3-1-.02(7);
- "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality," is amended to update the incorporation by reference date and to revise the definition of "Regulated NSR pollutant;"
- Rule 391-3-1-.02(8)(b), "New Source Performance Standards," is revised to incorporate the revisions to Performance Standards by reference to ensure consistency between the state and federal programs;
- Rule 391-3-1-.02(9)(b), "Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants," is revised to incorporate the revisions to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants by reference to ensure consistency between the State and Federal programs; and
- Rule 391-3-1-.03(10), "Title V Operating Permits," is amended to update the incorporation by reference provisions and to add a subparagraph to specify the application deadline for new major sources.

A [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was filed 2 APR 14 AND a hearing was held 8 MAY 14. Comments are due 12 May 14 and a meeting is scheduled for 24 JUN 14. POC: Air Protection Branch, (404) 363-7000.



PROPOSED RULES

TITLE V PERMIT FEES Pursuant to 401 KAR 50:038, Air Emissions Fee, KDEP has the authority to collect Title V air emissions fees necessary to fund the state air permit program. The KEEC announced a public hearing to receive comments on establishing the appropriate Title V air emissions fee necessary to cover all reasonable costs of administering the permit program. A [notice](#) was issued 23 OCT 13, and a hearing was held 26 OCT 13. POC: [Derek Picklesimer](#), (502) 564-3999.



PROPOSED RULES

2014 ANNUAL AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MSDEQ) invited comment on the [2014 Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan for Mississippi](#). The [notice](#) was issued on 29 MAY 13. Comments were due 24 JUN 13. POC: [Michael Jordan](#).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT - WIPES (11 MISS. ADMIN. CODE PART 3, CHAPTER 1) MSDEQ has proposed amendments to the Mississippi Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, published in final form in the following Federal Register notices: [77 FR 22229](#), Hazardous Waste Technical Corrections and Clarifications Rule; [73 FR 64668](#), Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste; and [78 FR 46448](#), Exclusions from Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste for Solvent-Contaminated Wipes. The Hazardous Waste Technical Corrections and Clarifications Rule addresses amendments included under Parts 261 and 266 to take final action on two technical amendments, a correction of the typographical error and a conforming change to alert certain recycling facilities of existing certification and notification requirements under Land Disposal Restrictions regulations. Four other technical amendments withdrawn in the June 2010 partial withdrawal notice remain withdrawn unless and until EPA determines future action is warranted. The Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste Rule revises the definition of solid waste to exclude certain hazardous secondary materials from regulation under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to encourage safer recycling and resource conservation. The Conditional Exclusions from Solid and Hazardous Waste for Solvent-Contaminated Wipes Rule conditionally revises the definition of solid waste to conditionally exclude cleaned and reused solvent-contaminated wipes. It revises the definition of hazardous waste to conditionally exclude solvent-contaminated disposed wipes.

Amendments are being made to correct errors and omissions, to include transposition of page numbers, duplicate entry of a regulatory citation necessitating removal of one, omission of a citation, and incorrect placement of a citation in a part. The [proposed rules](#) were filed 6 FEB 14. A workshop was held and comments were due 6 MAR 14. POC: Ms. Krista Caron, (601) 961-5719.



2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 14MAY 14 THROUGH 1 JUL 14

North Carolina has a two-year session (2013-2014), with 2013 bills carrying over for consideration in 2014. Adjournment dates are estimated and updated based on legislative activity.

LEGISLATION

[HB 89 \(SB 113\)](#), REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY This bill would require the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) to support the application of a regional water supply system when certain conditions are met. Last action: the House passed HB 89 and it is now in Senate committee; SB 113 was passed by the Senate and is now in House committee.

[HB 94 \(SB 112\)](#), ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CHANGES This bill would amend certain environmental and natural resources laws to:

- Repeal 2008 and subsequent model year heavy-duty diesel vehicle requirements;
- Direct NCDENR resources to study the continued need to conduct vehicle emissions inspections;
- Provide the environmental management commission with the flexibility to determine whether rules are necessary for controlling the effects of complex sources on air quality; and
- Amend the rules that pertain to open burning for land clearing or right-of-way maintenance.

REEO-S Note: These bills have been significantly altered since the original bill was introduced. The study required under Part II, on page 3, may prove interesting. The measure could result in deleting some counties from the emissions inspection program, potentially resolving some questions as to Inspection and Maintenance (I&M) applicability. See also part 25, page 15. [Economic benefit calculations for assessing penalties](#) have been a point of contention with EPA in the past.

[HB 254](#), ZONING CHANGES AND NOTICE TO MILITARY BASES This bill would amend the requirements related to notice of land use planning and zoning changes to be given to a military base by counties or cities near the military base. Last action: enacted. **REEO-S Note: The bill adds subdivisions, telecommunications towers, and windmills to existing notification requirements.**

[HB 298 \(SB 365\)](#), RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS These bills would reduce the burden of high energy costs on the citizens of North Carolina by revising the renewable energy portfolio standards; provide for cost recovery by public utilities for certain costs of compliance with renewable energy portfolio standards (REPS); and provide a study of energy policy in the state. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: Significantly curtails REPS. Could affect economic viability of military energy initiatives that rely on third party financing. Significant legislative hurdles adversely affect this bill becoming law.**

[HB 353](#), RENEWABLE ENERGY LEASES This bill would authorize Grantville County to approve a lease for the siting and operation of a renewable energy facility for a term of up to 20 years without treating the lease as a sale of property. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: Could encourage development on public property, potentially raising mission capability concerns, but passage of this bill is doubtful.**

[HB 401 \(SB 362\)](#), TIERED ELECTRICITY RATES These bills would require the North Carolina Utilities Commission to establish tiered electricity rates for residential, commercial, public, and industrial customers to encourage energy conservation and energy efficiency. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: This measure could affect tariffs charged to military bases. It does not appear to have the legislative support needed for passage.**

[HB 480](#), STORMWATER PERMITS This bill would require development of minimum design criteria for issuance of stormwater permits and erosion control plans. It would also create an expedited permitting process. Last action: enacted. **REEO-S Note: The bill provides fast-track permitting for projects that comply with NCDENR's Minimum**

Design Criteria.

HB 573 (SB 275), EXPAND USE OF STORMWATER FEES These bills would promote and encourage the funding and implementation of stormwater management programs to protect and enhance surface water quality and quantity, thus reducing chances for loss of life and damages to property from flooding. Last action: HB 573 passed the House and is in Senate committee. **REEO-S Note: The House committee made a change to the original language. The bill would now only apply to counties with a population greater than 910,000. This would then only include two counties (Mecklenburg and Wake); only federal facilities in and around Charlotte and Raleigh/Durham would be affected. If the measure is enacted, DoD activities present in those areas should monitor future stormwater assessments and inform REEO-S.**

HB 644, DISPOSITION OF DRUGS IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES This bill relates to the handling of hazardous drugs to prevent disease and injury caused by exposure. Last action: referred to committee. **NAVY NOTE: Navy BUMED procedures will be reviewed in light of any new handling procedures.**

HB 938, WETLANDS MITIGATION FLEXIBILITY This bill would direct NCDENR to petition the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wilmington District to allow greater flexibility to perform wetlands mitigation. It directs NCDENR to evaluate effectiveness of the fee/compensatory payment structure and whether the state should assume administration of the 404 permitting program. Last action: passed the House; the Senate amended and passed it back to the House for concurrence. The bill is now in House committee. **REEO-S Note: Recent amendments to the bill removed much of the potentially contentious language (e.g., the State assuming control of the 404 permitting).**

SB 163, WATER RIGHTS This bill would enhance the protection of landowners' water rights. Last action: passed Senate and now in House committee. **REEO-S Note: The thrust of this bill is on voluntary programs, incentives, and other mechanisms to encourage reductions in water use.**

SB 171, GHGS This bill would prohibit state agencies and local governments from adopting, implementing, or enforcing a rule or ordinance that regulates GHG emissions or limits human activity for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions if the rule or ordinance is not required by a federal regulation or law or is more stringent than a corresponding federal regulation or law. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: The bill would be advantageous to DoD in that it would prevent state or local jurisdictions from implementing GHG regulations that would be stricter than federal GHG requirements. It does not appear to have the legislative momentum for passage.**

SB 328, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 2013 This bill would amend landfill siting restrictions and other requirements regarding the management of solid waste. Last action: passed the Senate and is now in House committee. **REEO-S Note: While easing some siting restrictions, the bill includes a new requirement to notify DoD, among others, of permitting activities and includes a permit denial provision for when "Construction or operation of the proposed facility would encroach upon or would otherwise have a significant adverse impact on the mission, training, or operations of any military installation or branch of the military."**

SB 513, WATER SUPPLIES AND PLANNING This is an act to improve the security of North Carolina's water resources. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: This measure could result in dialogue with local officials regarding water use on military installations (installations using municipal/local supplies). Installations are already implementing DoD/Service prescribed water conservation efforts. This legislation appears to lack legislative momentum - sponsor is also member of minority party. SB 513 lacks companion legislation and cosponsors from majority party.**

PROPOSED RULES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN FEASIBILITY STUDY The Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) has released a draft of the Cape Fear River Area of Environmental Concern Feasibility Study for public review and comment. In 2012, the NC General Assembly directed the CRC to consider the feasibility of creating a special management area that would include lands adjacent to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Session Law 2012-202 requires the CRC to consider the unique coastal morphologies and hydrographic conditions of the Cape Fear River region. It also calls on the CRC to determine if action is necessary to preserve, protect, and balance the economic and natural resources of this region through elimination of current overlapping Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs) by incorporating appropriate development standards into a single AEC unique to this location. For the purposes of this study, the CRC was directed to consider a region that encompasses Caswell Beach, Bald Head Island, and surrounding areas. Since late 2012, the NC Division of Coastal Man-

agement (DCM) has worked with municipalities and nearby landowners to identify concerns with the existing regulatory framework and to discuss potential strategies for a new AEC. The draft report was compiled by staff with the DCM primarily from information provided by Bald Head Island, Caswell Beach, and their consultants. The draft report provides background information regarding the study, describes existing conditions at Bald Head Island and Caswell Beach, provides an overview of the existing regulatory framework, and presents the regulatory concerns of the stakeholders and their proposed strategies for a new Cape Fear River AEC. The report also includes appendices containing public meeting summaries and supporting information provided by communities and their consultants. This report is being distributed for public input and comment, and does not convey any official positions or findings of the DCM, NCDENR, or the CRC. AECs are the foundation of the CRC's permitting program for coastal development. An AEC is an area of natural importance that may be susceptible to erosion or flooding; or may have environmental, social, economic, or aesthetic values that make it valuable to the state. The CRC classifies areas as AECs to protect them from incompatible development, which may cause irreversible damage to property, public health, or the environment. AECs cover almost all coastal waters and about three percent of the land in the 20 coastal counties. A [press release](#) was issued 8 NOV 13. Comments were due 7 DEC 13. POC: [Mike Lopazanski](#).

GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MITIGATION BANKS AND IN-LIEU FEE MITIGATION PROJECTS (15A NCAC 07H .2601, 2602, .2604, 2605) The NCDENR Coastal Resources Commission has proposed amendments 15A NCAC 07H .2601, 2602, .2604, and 2605. 7H .2600 defines specific development requirements for the construction of wetland, stream, and buffer mitigation sites by the NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP) or the NC Wetlands Restoration Program (NCWRP). The Coastal Resources Commission is proposing to amend administrative rules to expand this General Permit to include all mitigation bank and in-lieu fee projects, and not only those related to the NCEEP and/or the NCWRP. The [Proposed Rules](#) were published 15 APR 14. A Hearing is scheduled for 14 MAY 14, and comments are due 16 JUN 14. POC: Braxton Davis, (252) 808-2808.



2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 14 JAN 14 THROUGH 20 JUN 14

South Carolina has a two-year session (2013-2014), with 2013 bills carrying over for consideration in 2014. Adjournment dates are estimated and updated based on legislative activity.

LEGISLATION

[HB 3235](#), SOUTH CAROLINA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING ACT This bill would require deposit beverage distributors that operate within the state to register with the department of revenue and maintain certain records. It would require such distributors to pay a container recovery fee and a deposit for each deposit beverage container sold in the state. The measure would also require them to charge dealers or consumers a deposit equal to refund value of the beverage container. Last action: House referred to committee. **REEO-S note: A potentially problematic bill that attempts to regulate federal agencies, to include "military distributors."**

[HB 3252](#), SOLAR ENERGY REAL PROPERTY This is an act to define "solar energy real property" as agricultural property for tax purposes. Last action: House referred to committee.

[HB 3263](#), SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY PREPAREDNESS AND ENHANCEMENT COMMISSION This bill would establish the South Carolina Military Preparedness and Enhancement Commission and provide that this commission would act to enhance the value of military facilities located in the state. The act would also establish the South Carolina Military Value Revolving Loan Account to provide loans that assist defense communities in enhancing the value of military facilities. Last action: passed the House and now in Senate committee. **REEO-S Note: It will be interesting to see where this goes. Base Realignment and Closure is a sensitive topic, and REEO-S Counsel has had legislators inquire about the military's planning on this front.**

[HB 3425](#) ([SB 536](#)), THE ENERGY SYSTEM FREEDOM OF OWNERSHIP ACT This bill would provide that a third party may sell electricity produced by a renewable energy facility, that the sale of electricity from a renewable energy facility by third parties does not subject the seller to regulation as a public utility, and that the state energy office will impose certain requirements on fees charged by a utility to a renewable energy facility. Last action: both bills are in committee. **REEO-S Note: REEO-S will closely monitor these bills as they could relax some regulatory restrictions and**

facilitate renewable energy planning at military installations. The capacity limits are too low for large-scale development but would accommodate smaller-scale initiatives.

[HB 3644 \(SB 525\)](#), CLEAN ENERGY INDUSTRY MARKET DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL This bill would charge the council with development of markets for clean energy technology, materials, and products developed by a clean energy industry from the state. Last action: HB 3644 was passed by committee; pending debate on House floor. SB 525 remains in committee. **REEO-S Note: This measure could encourage further discussions that eventually lead to a more conducive environment for renewable energy development/investment at DoD facilities.**

[HB 3834 \(SB 329\)](#), SOLAR RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX This measure would allow income and other specified tax credits for 25 percent of the total cost of a solar energy system placed in service in 2013 through 2018. Last action: HB 3834 passed the house and is pending action in the Senate. **REEO-S Note: This measure could enhance economics of DoD renewable energy public-private ventures.**

[HB 4760 \(SB 970\)](#), SURFACE WATER STEWARDSHIP ACT This measure would provide that, under certain conditions, registered surface water withdrawers must obtain a surface water withdrawal permit rather than registering withdrawals. It would also provide that certain registered surface water withdrawers are exempt from the permitting requirement, and that increases in surface water withdrawals by registered surface water withdrawers are subject to permitting requirements on the increased amount, under certain circumstances. Last action: referred to committee.

[HB 4817](#), WATER WITHDRAWAL PERMITS This bill would require permitting for new withdrawals when expanding existing registrations. Last action: referred to committee.

[SB 274](#), ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATOR PENALTY POLICY This bill would restructure the penalties and provide graduated penalties for violations of the statutes. Last action: Senate referred to committee.

[SB 403](#), BIOMASS RESOURCE ENERGY CREDIT This bill would amend section 12-6-3620 of the 1976 code, relating to purchase and installation of equipment to produce energy from biomass resources, to restore the administration of the biomass resource energy credit to the Department of Revenue. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: This measure could have positive impact on third party-financed biomass energy projects.**

[SB 825](#), AD VALOREM EXEMPTION OF DOD REAL PROPERTY This bill would exempt from ad valorem taxation any real property located within a military base or installation that is used or owned by the United States armed forces and is used as military housing for military affiliated personnel and their families even if the real property is improved, maintained, or leased to a party that would otherwise subject the real property to tax, so long as there is a contractual agreement requiring the lessee to use the property for military housing. Last action: passed the Senate and referred to House committee.

[SB 881](#), SOLAR ENERGY PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS This bill would amend section 12-37-220 of the 1976 code, relating to general exemptions from property taxes, by adding:

- A new subsection to allow counties to exempt from ad valorem taxation solar energy electric systems; and
- The difference between the value of a solar energy heating or cooling system and a traditional heating or cooling system.

Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: This bill could positively influence third party financed renewable energy projects.**

[SB 1011](#), OFFSHORE WIND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES This bill would amend chapter 37, title 58 of the 1976 code, relating to energy supply and efficiency, by adding section 58-37-60, to provide that "offshore wind research and development activities" means initiatives undertaken by an electrical utility for long-term advancement of the economic development and clean energy benefits related to offshore wind. It would also provide that the South Carolina public service commission shall adopt regulations that encourage electrical utilities to invest in offshore wind research and development activities. Last action: referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: This measure could encourage energy activities that result in mission compatibility issues.**

[SB 1189](#), DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE PROGRAM This measure would create a distributed energy resource program and set goals. It would also provide for a net energy metering program and permit lease of renewable electric generation facilities. Last Action: SB 1189 passed the Senate and is awaiting action in the House. **REEO-S Note: This bill could facilitate small scale renewable energy development. Net metering is limited to 1MW for non-residential customers. SB 1189 may create larger scale opportunities (1-10MW) for DoD facilities when**

working with servicing utilities.

HCR 4166, OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT This concurrent resolution would memorialize the US Congress to enact legislation revising the boundaries of the southeastern United States federal outer continental shelf administrative districts' boundaries established by the Department of Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to protect South Carolina's interests with respect to commercial energy leases in these districts. Last action: House and Senate adopted.

HCR 4505, SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM This concurrent resolution would join the South Carolina and Georgia joint water caucus to encourage state agencies, in conjunction with the USACE, to implement a water management program for the Savannah River Basin (SRB) to ensure continuous optimization of water quality and quantity management of the water resources shared by South Carolina and Georgia throughout the SRB. Last action: House adopted and now in Senate committee. **REEO-S Note: HCR 4505 encourages state agencies of both GA and SC, in conjunction with the US Army Corps of Engineers, to explore, develop, and implement a flexible adaptive water management program for the Savannah River Basin.**

SJR 717, CLASS 3 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS This joint resolution would impose a moratorium, until 31 DEC 17, on issuing permits to construct, replace, or expand class 3 landfills, and require the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) to report on permit applications affected by the moratorium. It would prohibit SCDHEC from approving annual disposal rate increases at such class 3 landfills. Last action: in committee. **REEO-S note: This seems to be a concern raised each year in SC. The primary thrust is to address the importation of MSW from outside the State, as well as potential wetland impacts from landfill expansion.**

SCR 757, SOUTH CAROLINA WIND ENERGY This concurrent resolution would recognize the wind energy capabilities of South Carolina as part of a multi-source energy strategy. It would honor the partnership of local governments, economic development groups, and the private sector in pursuit of a clean energy source component to this overall strategy for the future. Last action: Senate adopted and referred to House committee. **REEO-S Note: Activities should be monitored to facilitate early identification on potential mission conflicts.**

PROPOSED RULES

PCBS IN SLUDGE (61-9) SCDHEC has proposed amendments to specific sections of Regulation 61-9, Water Pollution Control Permits, to address restrictions on the land application of sludges contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at less than 50 mg/kg (dry weight basis). Regulation 61-9 excludes from land application sludges contaminated with PCBs at or greater than 50 mg/kg (dry weight basis) since sludges with that level of contamination are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). However, R.61-9 does not specifically address the land application of sludges with PCBs less than 50 mg/kg (dry weight basis). SCDHEC promulgated Emergency Regulation, Document Number 4413, effective 25 SEP 13, to address restrictions on the land application of sludges contaminated with PCBs due to the discovery that sludges and other materials had been contaminated with PCBs by illicit discharges to sewer systems. SCDHEC is now proposing to amend sections 503 and 504 of R. 61-9 to include restrictions on land application of sludge, including sludges and septage that may be mixed with grease trap waste, where quantifiable levels of PCBs exist. SCDHEC proposes to increase sludge monitoring and reporting including PCB monitoring. The department may make other stylistic changes to amend both regulations for internal consistency; clarification in wording; corrections of references, grammatical errors, and outlining/codification; and such other changes as may be necessary to improve the overall quality of the regulation pursuant to regulation drafting standards required by the Legislative Council. A [Drafting Notice of Emergency Regulations](#) was published 25 OCT 13 and comments were due 25 NOV 13. The emergency rules were proposed and effective 23 DEC 13. A [Notice of Proposed Regulation](#) was published on 27 DEC 13, a workshop was held 16 JAN 14, and comments were due 27 JAN 14. Another hearing is scheduled for 13 FEB 14. A Notice of Emergency Regulations was published 24 JAN 14, and those emergency rules expire 3 MAR 14. POC: [Jeff deBessonet](#).

AIR QUALITY EXEMPT SOURCES SCDHEC has determined that no construction permits shall be required for certain sources unless otherwise specified by state or federal requirements. Exemption status may change upon the promulgation of new regulatory requirements applicable to these sources. SCDHEC is placing the exempt sources listed in Section II(B)(2) and other sources that will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of any state or federal standard on a list of sources to be exempted without further review. This list will be maintained by SCDHEC and periodically published in the South Carolina State Register. The [notice](#) was issued on 22 NOV 13. POC: Maresa Singleton, (803) 898-4123.

POLLUTION CONTROL, AIR QUALITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (61-62) SCDHEC has proposed amendments to Regulation 61-62, Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards, and the South Carolina Air Quality Implementation Plan

(SIP) which may include amendments to regulation:

- 61-62.1, Definitions and General Requirements, to streamline and update permitting requirements, and make other revisions as necessary, which may include modification to public notice requirements;
- 61-62.5, Standard No. 1, Emissions from Fuel Burning Operations, to provide an averaging time for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM) and to include a propane exemption;
- 61-62.5, Standard No. 2, Ambient Air Quality Standards, to remove the SO₂ 24-hour primary standard level, and to remove from the list of pollutants Gaseous Fluorides (as hydrogen fluoride (HF));
- Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 3, Waste Combustion and Reduction, to specify renewable energy exemptions;
- Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 4, Emissions from Process Industries, to provide an averaging time for SO₂ and PM;
- 61-62, Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards, to repeal Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5.1, Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) Applicable to Volatile Organic Compounds;
- 61-62.5, Standard No. 7, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, to modify the criteria for creditability of an increase or decrease in actual emissions;
- 61-62.5, Standard No. 7.1, Nonattainment New Source Review, to add timing flexibility language that was inadvertently omitted from the section of the regulation governing the calculation of emission offsets;
- 61-62.5, Standard No. 8, Toxic Air Pollutants, to add HF as a pollutant
- 61-62.70, Title V Operating Permit Program, to make a change to section 62.70.5(c) to correct a unit of measurement error; and
- 61-62 may include corrections for internal consistency, clarification, reference, punctuation, codification, formatting, and spelling to improve the overall text of Regulation 61-62 as necessary.

The [Drafting Notice](#) was published 25 APR 14 and comments were due 26 MAR 14. POC: [Anthony T Lofton](#).



PROPOSED RULES

UST REMEDIATION GROUNDWATER TREATMENT The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) announced a public hearing to receive comments on the proposed reissue of the General NPDES for Discharges of Treated Groundwater Associated with UST Remediation. The [notice](#) was issued 26 FEB 13, a hearing was held 5 APR 13, and comments were due 19 APR 13. POC: Beth Rorie or Monya Bradley, (615) 532-0625.

AIR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATING PERMITS (1200-03-09-.01, 1200-03-09-.02, 1200-03-09-.06) TDEC has proposed rulemaking to amend Chapter 1200-03-09 to:

- Create a new rule to allow a system of general permits. This approach would allow the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board to make rules applicable to broad categories of similar sources subject to federal or state regulatory provisions, or both. The sources would be considered minor (area), and not covered in the universe of the Title V permitting program. Once a general permit covering a specific category of industrial operation individual sources in the applicable category is adopted, a permittee would only have to notify of the election to be covered under the provisions of the general permits. Individualized permits would not be required in those cases. This would streamline the permitting process for many smaller sources, and allow more time to be focused on larger, more complex sources that have higher emissions and need a more individualized approach;
- Delete PM 2.5 significant impact levels (SILs) from the state rule. The board recently adopted language based on a corresponding federal regulation that was vacated by a federal court in reviewing EPA's authority to adopt the SILs. The state level rule needs to be made consistent with federal regulations by striking out language vacated in the court decisions; and
- Amend language for compliance certification relating to continuous or intermittent compliance.

The proposed amendment would allow the state regulation to be consistent with the federal regulation. Amendment would eliminate confusion that could arise from inconsistency between current state regulation and the current federal regulation. A [Notice of Rulemaking Hearing](#) was filed 9 OCT 13. A hearing was held and comments were due 3 DEC 13. POC: [Lacey J. Hardin](#), (615) 532-0545.

WASTE PROCESSING AND REDUCTION (0400-11-01-.09) TDEC has proposed rules to revise Solid Waste Processing and Disposal regulations concerning waste reduction. Proposed amendments eliminate conflicts and confusion between

statutory language and the existing rule, and will help the regulated community understand waste reduction. Amendments also bring improvements and consistency in solid waste planning, data collection, and reporting; qualitatively assessing solid waste systems and infrastructure development across the state. Such planning is essential for local governments to have needed infrastructure to attract industry, meet waste reduction goals, and protect the health and welfare of citizens. A [Notice of Rulemaking Hearing](#) was filed 8 OCT 13 and comments were due 31 JAN 14. POC: [Greg Luke](#), (615) 532-0874.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT (0400-12-01) TDEC has proposed rulemaking regarding 0400-12-01 to:

- Address conflicts that have resulted from prior rulemakings;
- Update regulatory language to reflect recent changes in state statutes or in EPA language referenced by the state regulations;
- Clarify ambiguous language to bring clarity to the regulated community; and
- Correct typographical errors and update additional rule renumbering changes.

The [Notice of Rulemaking Hearing](#) was filed 16 DEC 13. A hearing is was held 11 FEB 14 and comments were due 11 FEB 14. POC: [David Moran](#), (615) 532-0875.

OPEN AIR BURNING PERMITS (0800-07-05) The Department of Agriculture has proposed new rule 0080-07-05 to provide definitions and establish guidelines for the Division of Forestry to issue permits for outdoor burning. The [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was filed on 20 FEB 14. The rules become effective 29 JUL 14. POC: Theresa Denton, (615) 837-5280, Theresa.Denton@tn.gov.

Department of Defense Activity

ONLINE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS CENTER DoD has launched an online [Sustainable Products Center](#) (SPC) to integrate information on sustainable products, including demonstration results, success stories, technical data, lessons learned, and data on the new sustainable alternatives. SPC also serves as a forum where DoD personnel may submit questions regarding sustainable procurement and share success stories. The SPC Team will conduct outreach activities to include site visits to various military installations in order to collect information on areas of need for sustainable alternatives.

COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY Acting Deputy Secretary of Defense Christine Fox has signed [DoD Directive 4180.01](#), "DoD Energy Policy." The directive establishes that it is DoD policy to "enhance military capability, improve energy security, and mitigate costs in its use and management of energy." As DoD's first overarching energy policy in over 20 years, the directive provides a common energy framework. It will be used as guidance for a full range of defense energy activities, including operational energy, facilities energy, and energy-related elements of mission assurance.

Federal Activity

AIR

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS EPA is taking direct final action to revise the regulatory definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) ([79 FR 17037](#)). The action adds 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (also known as AMP, CAS number 124-68-5) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOCs because the compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. EPA POC: [Souad Benromdhane](#), (919) 541-4359.

METHANE EMISSIONS The White House has released a [Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions](#). Methane represents nearly nine percent of all US greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The strategy summarizes the sources of methane emissions, commits to new steps to cut emissions of the potent GHG, and outlines the Administration's efforts to improve methane measurement. Key steps of the strategy are:

- Landfills: In the summer of 2014, EPA will propose updated standards to reduce methane from new landfills and take public comment on whether to update standards for existing landfills.
- Coal Mines: In April 2014, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was to release an Advanced Notice of Pro-

posed Rulemaking, addressing development of a program for the capture and sale, or disposal of waste mine methane on lands leased by the federal government.

- Oil and Gas Sector: The Administration will take new actions to encourage additional cost-effective reductions.
- Later in 2014, BLM will propose updated standards to reduce venting and flaring from oil and gas production on public lands.

As part of the Quadrennial Energy Review, and through DOE-convened roundtables, the Administration will identify “downstream” methane reduction opportunities (e.g., leaks). Through EPA’s Natural Gas STAR program, EPA will work with the industry to expand voluntary efforts to reduce methane emissions.

CLIMATE CHANGE

STATE OF THE CLIMATE REPORT The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Climatic Data Center has released a [State of the Climate report for 2013](#), a collection of monthly summaries recapping climate-related occurrences on both a global and national scale. [Ongoing monthly state of the climate summaries](#) are available.

INVENTORY OF GHG EMISSIONS AND SINKS EPA released its 19th annual report of overall US GHG emissions, showing a 3.4 percent decrease in 2012 from 2011. The [Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks](#) presents a national-level overview of annual GHG emissions since 1990. The major contributors to the decrease in emissions from 2011-2012 were the decrease in energy consumption across all sectors in the US economy, and the decrease in carbon intensity for electricity generation due to fuel switching from coal to natural gas. Other factors included a decrease in transportation sector emissions attributed to an increase in fuel efficiency across different transportation modes and limited new demand for passenger transportation. In addition to tracking US GHG emissions, the inventory also calculates carbon dioxide emissions that are removed from the atmosphere through the uptake of carbon in forests, vegetation, soils, and other natural processes (called carbon “sinks”).

ENERGY

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT The Department of Energy (DOE) has adopted more stringent [energy conservation standards](#) for 49 classes of commercial refrigeration equipment ([79 FR 17725](#)). The amended standards for these products will result in significant conservation of energy, and are technologically feasible and economically justified. The effective date of the rule is 27 MAY 2014. Compliance with the amended standards established for commercial refrigeration equipment in the final rule is required by 27 MAR 2017. DOE POC: John Cymbalsky, (202) 287-1692, commercial_refrigeration_equipment@EE.Doe.Gov.

WEST-WIDE ENERGY CORRIDOR The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Energy are seeking information for the West-Wide Energy Corridor Review ([79 FR 17567](#)). By congressional mandate, the federal agencies are to designate corridors for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines, and electrical transmission and distribution facilities on federal lands in 11 contiguous western states (Section 368 Corridors). The agencies were directed to perform environmental reviews required to complete the designation of Section 368 Corridors, incorporate the Section 368 Corridors into land use plans, and establish a process for identifying new Section 368 Corridors. The agencies seek information on the corridor designations:

- New as a result of geographic information system mapping;
- Additional factors that should come into play for the regulation, siting and permitting of energy or transmission projects; and
- Whether the focus of the energy corridors should be broadened. Initially, the corridors were envisioned to accommodate 100 kV and larger transmission projects, and oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines 10 inches or more in diameter.

Five provisions were established to ensure that future Section 368 Corridor changes consider the following principles:

- Location of Section 368 Corridors in favorable landscapes;
- Facilitation of renewable energy projects where feasible;
- Avoidance of environmentally sensitive areas to the maximum extent practicable;
- Diminution of the proliferation of dispersed rights-of-way crossing the landscape; and
- improvement of the long-term benefits of reliable and safe transmission.

[Information](#) referenced in this request is available. Comments are due 27 MAY 2014. BLM POC: [Stephen Fusilier](#), (202) 912-7426.

GENERAL

EPA STRATEGIC PLAN EPA issued its fiscal year (FY) [2014 to 2018 Strategic Plan](#), which provides a blueprint for advancing its mission to protect public health and the environment across the country. The plan envisions a new era of partnerships with state and local governments, tribes, federal agencies, businesses, and industry leaders to achieve environmental benefits in a pragmatic, collaborative way.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE In December 2013, the General Services Administration (GSA) launched a "Facilities Management Institute" [website](#) to help federal agencies implement the [Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act of 2010](#) (FBPTA). The website provides links to existing knowledge portals and state-of-the-art facilities operations and management processes and publications, and is used to report status of complying with the training act. FBPTA requires GSA to identify core competencies required for federal buildings personnel performing facility management, energy management and building operations and maintenance functions, and to identify relevant certificates, certifications, degrees, licenses and registrations, and other qualifications that demonstrate compliance with core competencies. The act requires that "individuals shall demonstrate each core competency (through certification, registration etc.) not later than one year after the competency is identified, or not later than one year after such date of hire, or at the start of employment for an employment period not to exceed one year." [Information](#) for the competency areas is available. All affected federal agency facilities management personnel are required to meet the core competencies.

NATURAL RESOURCES

FIVE-YEAR REVIEWS USFWS has initiated five-year status reviews of 33 southeastern US species, 25 of which are currently listed as endangered and eight as threatened ([79 FR 16366](#)). The status reviews are conducted to ensure that the classification of species is accurate based on the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review. [Additional information](#) on the status review announcement, including USFWS contacts for specific species, is available. Comments and information are due by 27 MAY 2014. USFWS POC: Cynthia K. Dohner, (404) 679-7289.

SOUTHERN RESIDENT KILLER WHALE The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has found a petition to expand critical habitat for the Southern Resident killer whale may be warranted, and has initiated a review of the currently designated critical habitat. In November 2006, NMFS issued a final rule designating approximately 2,560 square miles of inland waters of Washington State as critical habitat for the Southern Resident killer whale distinct population segment. The present petition requested that NMFS further revise the critical habitat to include inhabited Pacific Ocean marine waters that constitute essential foraging and wintering areas along the west coast of the US. The petition also requested that NMFS adopt protective in-water sound levels as a primary constituent element for both currently designated critical habitat and the proposed revised critical habitat. [Additional information](#) is available. Comments are due by 24 JUN 2014. NMFS POCs: Lynne Barre, (206) 526-4745; Dwayne Meadows, (301) 427-8403.

RCRA

NON-WASTE FUELS EPA has proposed amending the Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials (NHSM) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation by adding three NHSMs to the list of categorical non-waste fuels codified in part 241.4(a) ([79 FR 21005](#)):

- Construction and demolition (C&D) wood processed from C&D debris according to best management practices (BMPs). The combustor would need to obtain written certification from the C&D processor that the C&D wood has been processed by trained operators in accordance with BMPs. BMPs must include sorting by trained operators that excludes or removes non-wood materials (e.g., polyvinyl chloride and other plastics, drywall, concrete, aggregates, dirt, and asbestos), and wood treated with creosote, pentachlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate, or other copper, chromium, or arsenical preservatives. EPA further discusses sorting practices and use of x-ray fluorescence to ensure that painted wood included in the final product fuel does not contain lead-based paint;
- Paper recycling residuals, including old corrugated cardboard rejects, generated from the recycling of recovered paper and paperboard products and burned on-site by paper recycling mills whose boilers are designed to burn solid fuel; and
- Creosote-treated railroad ties that are processed and combusted in units designed to burn both biomass and fuel oil.

[Additional information](#) is available and comments are due 13 JUN 2014. EPA POC: [George Faison](#), (703) 305-7652.

TOXICS

PCBS In response to a petition from the Defense Logistics Agency, EPA is proposing to import foreign-manufactured

polychlorinated biphenyls that DoD currently owns in Japan for disposal in the US. EPA is proposing a direct final rule-making; it views this revision as a noncontroversial action and anticipates no adverse comment. The comment period ends 2 MAY 2014. EPA POC: [Kelly Greene](#), (703) 347-0363.

WATER

WATERS OF THE US EPA and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have proposed a rule to define the scope of waters protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA), in light of recent US Supreme Court decisions ([79 FR 22187](#)). The proposed rule defines "Waters of the United States" to mean:

- Traditional navigable waters;
- Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- Territorial seas;
- Impoundments of traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, including interstate wetlands, territorial seas, and tributaries, as defined, of such waters;
- Tributaries, as defined, of traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, or territorial seas; and
- Adjacent waters, including adjacent wetlands.

Waters in these categories would be jurisdictional "waters of the United States" by rule--no additional analysis would be required. The categorical finding of jurisdiction for tributaries and adjacent waters was not based on the connection of a water body to downstream waters, but rather a determination that the nexus, alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, is significant based on data, science, CWA, and case law. The terms "adjacent," "neighboring," and "significant nexus" and other terms are defined. The proposed rule provides a listing of items that are not "waters of the United States," to include:

- Water-filled depressions created incidental to construction activity;
- Gullies, rills, and non-wetland swales;
- Ditches that do not contribute flow to a (water of the US); and
- Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet CWA standards.

The agencies seek comment on a number of areas ranging from case law to alternatives for evaluating connectivity of water bodies (significant nexus). They also seek comment on which waters should be determined non-jurisdictional, and how this might change as science develops. Comments are due 21 JUL 2014. EPA POC: Donna Downing, (202) 566-2428; CWAwaters@epa.gov. USACE POC: Stacey Jensen, (202) 761-5856; USACE_CWA_Rule@usace.army.mil.

Professional Development

12-14 MAY, WASHINGTON, DC: [CLIMATE STRATEGIES FORUM](#) Plenary sessions and boot camps will address topics such as: GHG reduction goals and GHG management structures; identifying energy efficiency opportunities and fugitive emissions; cross sector collaboration; and understanding and leveraging renewable energy credits. This forum was formerly scheduled to take place in October 2013.

19-21 MAY, ARLINGTON, VA: 4TH [DEFENSE RENEWABLE ENERGY SUMMIT](#) This event brings together military decision-makers with renewable energy developers and leading financiers to facilitate the formation of a new renewable energy market. The summit will explore how viable and financeable projects can be developed to the profit of all. It will provide the latest on the emerging guidelines and processes for a new market that melds the complexity of federal acquisitions with the risk allocation methods of project finance, as well as practical experience gained on pioneering projects.

19-23, MISSOULA, MT: [LARGE WILDLAND FIRES: SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS](#) The causes and effects of large wildland fires are subjects of great debate among fire researchers, managers, and policymakers. Are large wildfires unnatural events, causing great ecological harm that should be suppressed at all costs? Or could they provide opportunities to reduce fuel loads and restore ecosystems altered by past fire exclusion, and improve resiliency in the face of ongoing climate change? What are the latest research findings, management treatments, and policy initiatives addressing large wildfires? This event is co-hosted by the Association for Fire Ecology and the International Association of Wildland Fire with support by the Joint Fire Science Program.

20-21 MAY, WASHINGTON, DC: 2014 [ENERGY EFFICIENCY GLOBAL FORUM](#) The forum is a gathering of global energy leaders. Visit the website for further information.

20-23 MAY, ORLANDO, FL: SOCIETY [SOCIETY OF MILITARY ENGINEERS JOINT ENGINEER TRAINING CONFERENCE](#) Sessions include topics such as micro grids and energy security, response to national disasters, and current practices.

28 MAY, ONLINE: [CLIMATE READY WATER UTILITIES: FINANCING ADAPTATION](#) An introduction to how utilities around the country are effectively financing and implementing adaptation strategies. This session will feature different utility case studies.

5 JUN, ONLINE: [ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXPERT EVALUATIONS: A CUSTOMIZED ASSESSMENT APPROACH](#) This seminar will describe a step-by-step method to conduct an Energy Efficiency Expert Evaluation -- a customized process to meet site-specific energy goals. This approach combines the most effective features of an energy audit and retro-commissioning, while avoiding the limitations of each. Learn about a multi-disciplinary process to streamline site visit planning and on-site discovery, recommend corrective measures, establish a "Master List of Findings," and complete the project handoff.

10-11 JUN, BOULDER, CO: [GLOBAL EMISSIONS INITIATIVE \(GEIA\) 16TH CONFERENCE](#) The theme of the conference is "Bridging Emissions Science and Policy." It aims to enhance connections between individuals and groups working on emissions research, regulatory, policy, and assessment.

28 JUL-1 AUG, NEW ORLEANS, LA: [CONFERENCE ON ECOLOGICAL AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION \(CEER\)](#) CEER is a collaborative effort of the leaders of the National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration and the Society for Ecological Restoration. It will bring together ecological and ecosystem restoration scientists and practitioners to address challenges and share information about restoration projects, programs, and research from across North America.

19-22 AUG, MINNEAPOLIS, MN: [NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES NATIONAL SUMMIT](#) Each summer, NCSL hosts the largest gathering of legislators and staff in the country. The summit gives attendees the opportunity to talk with Republicans, Democrats and staff from around the country, to explore issues, get new ideas, hear about innovations and solutions, and learn about emerging issues.

VARIOUS DATES AND TIMES ONLINE

DEFENSE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING/AWARENESS The Army offers numerous environmental training courses. Information on training providers and fiscal year class schedules are available on the [US Army Environmental Command \(AEC\) website](#).

AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AFIT) TRAINING COURSE, [QUALIFIED RECYCLING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT](#) The purpose of the course is to understand DoD requirements for operating a Qualified Recycling Program (QRP). This course emphasizes principles and techniques to assist students in implementing a sound QRP. The course focuses on learning what products can be recycled, products prohibited from recycling, QRP regulations, necessary processing equipment, collection and sorting methods to maximize returns, working with your DRMO, establishing contracts, recording transactions, DoD recordkeeping, and estimating future budgets.

ANYTIME ONLINE

[EPA SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ACADEMY](#) Learn about key issues, successful projects, and a variety of best management practices for creating stellar waste management programs. Hear from experts around the country on what works and what doesn't, and how to make programs more successful. The format is a formal presentation followed by a question and answer session and discussion time.

[DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY \(DAU\)](#) DAU developed online resources available for the DoD workforce, industry partners, and other federal, state, and local government organizations. The online resources provide the ability to apply for a course, take a continuous learning module for continuous learning credit, research policy and other documents, link to related learning and knowledge content, ask a professor a question, contribute knowledge objects (such as lessons learned, best practices, templates, or samples), or collaborate with peers on work issues.

[DOILEARN](#) DOI Learn houses natural resource courses and training offered by all organizations within the Department of Interior, to include the National Park System, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management.

[GOLEARN](#) GoLearn provides government employees and military personnel with web-based learning and development courses, and other products and services. Site registration is required, including a nominal fee for federal users.

[TRAINING FOR FEDERAL GHG INVENTORIES](#) A component of FedCenter's broader Greenhouse Gas Inventory Re-

porting site is available. The DOE Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)-developed training offers three types of training that can help in understanding the processes needed to develop an agency's GHG inventory under EO 13514 section 9. These trainings include online interactive courses, archived webinar videos and files from training courses.

BUILDING RETUNING The purpose of this course is to help reduce operating cost and provide energy savings to buildings. The focus is on large (100,000-square-foot) commercial buildings, but the concepts and techniques presented can be applied to any type and size of facility that has a building automation system.

ACHIEVING ENERGY SECURITY IN FEDERAL FACILITIES Achieving Energy Security in Federal Facilities builds competency in protecting critical missions by integrating energy security measures into all aspects of operations. Employ critical principles to increase energy security, such as diversity, redundancy, reducing demand, planning, and emergency management. Consider technologies that support energy security and develop an understanding of key issues related to short- and long-term energy disruptions, including storage and maintenance issues.

WHOLE BUILDING DESIGN GUIDE TRAINING FEMP has partnered with the National Institute of Building Sciences to offer FEMP e-learning courses on the Whole Building Design Guide. Eight interactive, on-demand, self-paced, and self-tracking courses are supportive of the Federal Building Personnel Training Act competencies and provide up-to-date information targeted to mid-level federal energy, water, and sustainability managers.

Staff Directory

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How the Regional Offices Work for You

Southern Region Review of Legislative and Regulatory Actions can be part of an installation's procedures to satisfy Section 4.3.2 (Legal and other requirements) of ISO 14001. Information in the *Review* is intended for general guidance, and the reader should refer to cited source documents for more detailed information to determine the applicability and scope of referenced legislation and regulations.

The US Army Regional Environmental and Energy Offices (REEOs) monitor state legislative and regulatory actions on your behalf. If a proposed state action has (1) critical mission impact; (2) conflicts with a federal requirement; and/or (3) causes a disproportionate effect on the Army or DoD, REEOs coordinate with potentially affected installations, commands, and/or other military Services to further assess the impact. If action on a proposed measure is necessary, REEOs work with Army or Service regulatory experts to communicate the DA/DoD position. Comments are combined from all parties in a single DoD/Army package, then formally submitted to the state.

Want to comment on a rule or bill in the *Review*?

Please contact your Regional Environmental Coordinator listed in the Staff Directory.

For further information on the Army's REEOs, visit: <http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/InfraAnalysis/REEO/>.