



Southern Review

of Legislative & Regulatory Actions



The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

August 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.

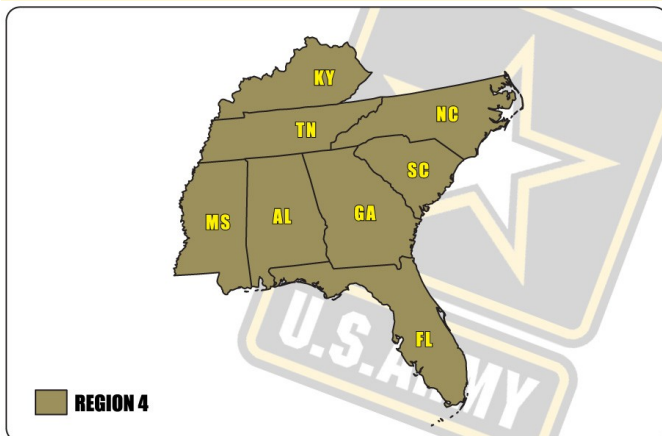


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ARMY AND DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PARTNER TO SAVE ENERGY AT ARMY INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Four years ago, the Departments of Defense (DoD) and Energy (DoE) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to work together to enhance national energy security and demonstrate government leadership in transitioning towards low carbon economy.

Under the MOU framework, the Army has successfully collaborated with the DoE's Advance Manufacturing Office (AMO) to improve the overall energy efficiency of the Army's industrial base. The AMO funds a program for Industrial Assessment Centers (IACs) to visit manufacturing plants, conduct energy assessments, and develop site-specific recommendations at no cost. The IACs recently completed energy assessments at three installations operated by the Army Materiel Command (AMC).

In return, the Army provided funding for DoE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory to take energy conservation measures identified by the IACs and apply best practices and lessons learned to other AMC industrial sites.

Recommended energy conservation measures included lowering compressed air system pressure, optimizing existing steam plant performance, repairing broken steam traps, turning off heat recovery and makeup air units on evenings and weekends, lowering compressed air requirements, and replacing metal halide fixtures with more energy efficient lighting fixtures.

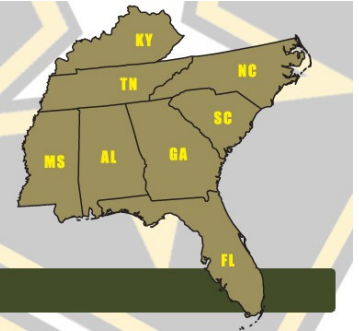
At the AMC industrial sites alone, over \$8 million in annual energy cost reductions were identified, or the equivalent to the amount of energy consumed by approximately 14,000 US homes each year, according to EPA's greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator. Timeframes for realizing returns on investment were typically four years or less.

This successful partnership is a great example of the potential benefits of interagency agreements. The MoU will continue to support future interagency projects that will benefit our troops and increase energy efficiencies on military bases worldwide.

Full article text is available [here](#).

Region 4

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



NEWS RELEASE

REGIONAL HAZE MID-COURSE REVIEW The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) accepted comments on the 2013 Alabama Regional Haze Mid-Course Review. Interested parties may request that a public hearing be held. A [notice](#) was issued on 23 JUN 14 and comments were due 8 AUG 14. ADEM POC: [Ronald Gore](#).

GREENHOUSE GASES (335-3-14-.04, 335-3-16-.01, APPENDIX I) ADEM has proposed amendments to Administrative Code Rule 335-3-14-.04, 335-3-16-.01 and Appendix I. Revisions to current construction permit regulations and Major Source Operating Permit rules in Division 3 are proposed for consistency with the recent Supreme Court decision concerning regulation of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The court ruled that sources of GHGs would not be regulated under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V programs based solely on GHG emissions. Amendments to Appendix I are proposed for consistency with EPA's revision of global warming potential values for certain GHGs. A [Notice of Intended Action](#) was filed 27 JUL 14 and published 31 JUL 14. A hearing will be held 10 SEP 14 and comments are due 12 SEP 14.



FINAL RULES

CONSUMPTIVE USE PERMITTING (40E-1.021, .602, .603, .6065, .607, .6107, .615, .659) The South Florida Water Management District (WMD) has adopted revisions to Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C., as part of a statewide effort (referred to as CUPCon) to improve consistency in the consumptive use permitting (CUP) programs implemented by WMDs. CUP-Con goals are to:

- Make the CUP program less confusing for applicants;
- Treat applicants equitably statewide;
- Provide consistent protection of the environment;
- Streamline the process; and
- Incentivize behaviors that protect water resources.

Amendments delete references to Chapter 40E-20, F.A.C., proposed for repeal, and rename "Basis of Review for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District" to "Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District." Adopted rules:

- Update rule references;
- Clarify procedures for specific types of permit applications;
- Clarify that all right of way staff recommendations and recommendations for denial of all permit applications are considered by the Governing Board;
- Replace old forms with new ones;
- Reformat the fee table so that it is easier to read;
- Conform the permit types to those proposed in Rule 40E-2.071, F.A.C.; and
- Incentivize the online submission of applications for Noticed General Permits by reducing the application fee.

Rules became effective 31 JUL 14. South Florida WMD POC: [Beth Ross](#), (561) 682-6257.

IMPAIRED WATERS GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM (40E-4.091) The South Florida WMD has adopted amendments to 40E-4.091 to adopt the "Procedure for Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) Water Quality Evaluations for Applications Involving Discharges to Outstanding Florida Waters and Water Bodies that Do Not Meet State Water Quality Standards." This procedure will be included in a new Appendix E to "Environmental Resource Permit Applicant's Handbook Volume

II: For Use Within the Geographic Limits of the South Florida Water Management District” (Volume II). A [Notice of Rule Filing](#) was published 29 JUL 14. Rules become effective 10 AUG 14. [Final rule text](#) is available.

PROPOSED RULES

AIR GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATIONS (62-210.200, 62-210.300, 62-210.310) The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FLDEP) has proposed amendments to paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., to update provisions for exemptions from permitting for fossil fuel steam generators, hot water generators, and other external combustion heating units with heat input capacity less than 100 million British thermal units (Btu) per hour. The rule revision will allow sources subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ to remain exempt from permitting. This rule development proposes to amend Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C. to address the circumstances under which temporary sources, including emissions units operating under an Air General Permit registration, may collocate at an otherwise permitted facility. It eliminates the Air General Permit Registration fee for facilities that register using FLDEP’s Air General Permit Electronic Registration System (AGPERS), and clarifies and corrects existing language in Rules 62-210.200, .300 and .310, F.A.C. A [Notice of Development of Rulemaking](#) was published 1 MAY 14. FLDEP POC: [Terri Long](#), (850) 717-9023.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (5I-8.001, 5I-8.002, 5I-8.003, 5I-8.004) The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACCS) has proposed 5I-8.001, 5I-8.002, 5I-8.003, and 5I-8.004, F.A.C. The proposed rule provides a presumption of compliance from incidental take of state imperiled species through implementation of voluntary Florida Forestry Wildlife Best Management Practices (WBMPs). The proposed rule establishes a procedure for applicants submitting a “Notice of Intent to Implement” Florida Forestry WBMPs. When the Notice of Intent to Implement Florida Forestry WBMPs is filed with the Florida DACCS, Florida Forest Service (FFS), and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the Florida Forestry WBMPs are implemented, the landowner has a presumption of compliance from incidental take of state imperiled species. This proposed rule provides that when Florida Forestry WBMPs are not physically observable in the field, participants must preserve sufficient documentation to confirm implementation of the Florida Forestry WBMPs identified in the Notice of Intent to Implement. All field activities and documentation related to Florida Forestry WBMP implementation are subject to FFS and FFWCC inspection. The [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 19 MAY 14, comments were due 9 JUN 14, and a meeting was held 20 JUN 14. POC: Jeffery Vowell, (850) 681-5943.

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 initiates 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. FLDEP 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 application 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. FLDEP POC: [John Humphreys](#), (850) 245-8487.

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. FLDEP 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. FLDEP POC: [Richard Tedder](#), (850) 245-8735.

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (AST) 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 25 JUN 14. A meeting was held 15 JUL 14 FLDEP POC: [William Burns, Jr.](#), (850) 245-8842.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) 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 19 NOV 13. Workshops and meetings were held in April, May, June, and July 2014. An advisory was issued 9 JUL 14. FLDEP is also proposing changes to regulations related to Energy Policy Act (EPAct) requirements for training, which could affect future deliveries if the Florida program is not meeting EPAct requirements. POC: [William 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. FLDEP POC: [Janet Llewellyn](#), (850) 245-3139.

WATER CONSERVATION AND RESERVOIRS (40E-10.011, .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 was held 10 APR 14, and a [Notice of Change](#) was published 27 MAY 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 statewide 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.

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. EPA 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 EPA delivery prohibition and operator training requirements. EPA indicates it would not pursue enforcement against Florida UST facilities if FLDEP meets and enforces EPA. On 10 APR 13, EPA alerted FLDEP that the department's existing practices regarding these provisions were not in compliance with EPA; 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, the [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 14 MAR 14, comments were due 4 APR 14, and a [Notice of Change](#) was issued 24 JUN 14. FLDEP POC: [William 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. FLDEP 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. FLDEP POC: [Alice Heathcock](#), (850) 245-8483.

COASTAL CONSTRUCTION AND EXCAVATION (62B-33) FLDEP has proposed amendments to Chapter 62B-33, F.A.C., Rules and Procedures for Coastal Construction and Excavation (Permits for Construction Seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) and 50-Foot Setback). Proposed amendments will clarify and update rule language to reflect procedures for exemptions, marine turtle protection and vegetation maintenance criteria, siting criteria, survey requirements, 30 year erosion projections, permit time limits and extensions, general conditions, definitions, forms, and fees. FLDEP is also proposing to update and add new general permits for activities seaward of the CCCL. In addition to proposed amendments, FLDEP proposes creation of a CCCL Applicant's Handbook. A [Notice of Development of Rulemaking](#) was published 9 JUN 14 and a workshop was held 23 JUN 14. FLDEP POC: [Sandra Powell](#), (850) 245-8604.

KISSIMMEE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT (40E-10.011, 40E-10.021, 40E-10.031, 40E-10.071) The South Florida WMD has proposed revisions to 40E-10, F.A.C., regarding the Kissimmee River Restoration Project, a joint partnership between the WMD and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The project will restore over 40 square miles of river/floodplain ecosystem, including 44 miles of meandering river channel and 25,000 acres of wetlands. An integral component of the restoration is the protection from allocation of water needed for fish and wildlife. Water identified for the natural system will be protected through a water reservation as authorized by Florida law. The [Notice of Development of Rulemaking](#) was published 16 JUL 14 and a workshop was held 30 JUL 14. South Florida WMD POC: [Don Medellin](#), (561) 682-6340.

STORMWATER GENERIC PERMIT (62-621.300) FLDEP has proposed revisions to subsection 62-621.300(4), F.A.C., the existing Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Generic Permit (CGP), to

be consistent with EPA rule revisions adopted in 2012. Revisions include provisions authorizing construction dewatering for non-contaminated ground water with appropriate control measures for non-stormwater discharge. FLDEP is revising subsection 62-621.300(2), F.A.C., the existing Industrial Wastewater NPDES Generic Permit for the Discharge of Ground Water from Dewatering Operations (dewatering). Revisions provide that sites covered under the CGP that also have dewatering operations do not need separate coverage under the industrial wastewater generic permits. Combined revisions will allow sites covered by the CGP to conduct dewatering operations without obtaining a separate NPDES permit under the Industrial Wastewater Program. The revised dewatering generic permit is expected to reduce monitoring costs by approximately \$950 per facility during the first year of coverage, eliminating initial screening and replacing effluent monitoring with site specific control measures (BMPs). New sediment control measures are more effective at minimizing or eliminating pollutant discharges from dewatering operations to state surface waters. A [Notice of Proposed Rules](#) was published 19 JUN 14 and comments were due 10 JUL 14. FLDEP POC: [Allen Hubbard](#), (850) 245-7606.

OPEN BURNING (5I-2.003, 5I-2.006) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has proposed amendments to Rules 5I-2.003 and 5I-2.006, F.A.C to implement 2013 legislative changes to Chapter 590, Florida Statutes. Changes update definitions, open burning requirements and certifications, extend Certified Prescribed Burn Manager's authorizations by one hour, and explain the process a burner must follow to receive Florida Forest Service Certification. Comments were received 25 APR 14 and a [Notice of Change](#) was published 16 JUL 14. POC: [Jim Brenner](#), (850) 681-5916.

WATER SUPPLY PLANNING (62-40.410, 62-40.473, 62-40.520, 62-40.531) FLDEP has proposed amendments to Rules 62-40.210 and 62-40. 531, F.A.C. to clarify the definition of "alternative water supplies" in Section 373.019(1), F.S. including when surface water sources are considered alternative water supplies, and guidance on designating "non-traditional" water supplies as alternative water supplies in regional water supply plans. Amendments to Rules 62-40.410 and 62-40.520, F.A.C., would provide guidance on designating Water Resource Caution Areas. Amendments to Rule 62-40.410, F.A.C., could clarify when applications are subject to competition pursuant provisions of Section 373.233, F.S. Amendments to Rule 62-40.473, F.A.C., could provide guidance regarding implementation of minimum flows and levels and associated recovery and prevention strategies. A [Notice of Development of Rulemaking](#) was published 7 JUL 14.



NOTICE

LISTING OF WATER BODIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 303(D) OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT Georgia has compiled a list of waters in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act in accordance with EPA rules and guidelines. The draft list package includes:

- A copy of the letter submitting the draft list to EPA;
- A copy of the 2014 listing assessment methodology;
- A summary of various listing decisions;
- A summary of 2014 list highlights;
- A table detailing changes between the 2012 list and the 2014 draft list of waters;
- A document explaining codes and abbreviations used in the 305(b)/303(d) list of waters; and
- A copy of the draft 305(b)/303(d) list of waters.

A [notice](#) was issued on 30 MAY 14, a meeting was held on 24 JUN 14, and comments were due on 30 JUN 14. POC: Susan Salter, (404) 463-4917.

FINAL RULES

INERT WASTE LANDFILLS (391-3-4-.06(3)(c)) The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD) has adopted amendments to 391-3-4-.06(3)(c), "Inert Waste Landfill Operations." Amendments provide a mechanism for existing inert waste landfills to be exempted from the permitting process if certified by a professional engineer registered in Georgia as being in full compliance with all permit by rule requirements as they existed 1 JAN 12; these facilities may continue to operate as a permit by rule. Final rules were filed 8 JAN 14 and became effective 28 JAN 14. GAEPD POC: Land Protection Branch, Solid Waste Management Program, (404) 362-2696.

PROPOSED RULES

EPD STAKEHOLDER MEETING - POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF A DROUGHT MANAGEMENT RULE The GAEPD Watershed Protection Branch held a stakeholder meeting to inform and solicit input from the public and impacted organizations regarding possible development of a Drought Management Rule that would replace the current Rules for Outdoor Water

Use (391-3-30) and the 2003 Drought Management Plan. GAEPD's primary goals and objectives are to ensure that stakeholders are given the opportunity to understand the process of rule revisions and the scope of possible future rule changes currently under consideration. GAEPD will also listen to comments and address stakeholder questions. The [meeting](#) was held 13 MAY 14 and comments were due 3 JUN 14. GADNR POC: [James Capp](#).

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.

HAZARDOUS SITE RESPONSE (391-3-19) GAEPD has proposed amendments to Hazardous Sites Response, Chapter 391-3-19. Proposed amendments to Rule 391-3-19-.03, Hazardous Waste Management and Hazardous Substance Reporting Fees, remove references to the Pollution Prevention Assistance Division. Rule 391-3-19-.04, Release Notification, amendment deletes duplicative notification requirements for soil releases addressed under the Hazardous Site Reuse and Redevelopment (brownfield) Act, provides alternative notification concentrations for certain groundwater releases, allows for a 90-day deferment of listing determinations, corrects errors, and removes obsolete language. Rule 391-3-19-.05, Reporting of Releases Exceeding Reportable Quantities and Listing of Sites on the Hazardous Site Inventory Amended, amendment corrects a wording error and provides additional mechanisms for the de-listing of sites on the hazardous site inventory. Rule 391-3-19-.06, Corrective Action, amendment revises standards for delineation of releases, changes requirements for public participation, and incorporates use of uniform environmental covenants into procedures for corrective action. Rule 391-3-19-.08, Property Notices, amendment incorporates use of environmental covenants at sites where Type 3 or Type 4 risk reduction standards are used, and amends provisions concerning permanent markers for Type 5 sites. [Proposed rules](#) were filed 30 JUN 14, comments were due 31 JUL 14, and a hearing was held 22 JUL 14. GAEPD POC: Branch Chief, Land Protection Branch, EPDComments@dnr.state.ga.us.



PROPOSED RULES

TITLE V PERMIT FEES Pursuant to 401 KAR 50:038, Air Emissions Fee, the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection has the authority to collect Title V air emissions fees necessary to fund the state air permit program. The Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet 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

2015 ANNUAL AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MSDEQ) invited comment on the [2015 Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan for Mississippi](#). The [notice](#) was issued on 07 MAY 14. Comments were due 24 JUN 14. MSDEQ POC: [Michael Jordan](#).



2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 14 MAY 14 THROUGH 31 JUL 14

North Carolina has a two-year session (2013-2014), with 2013 bills carrying over for consideration in 2014.

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 storm-

water 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, 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 was enacted. **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: HB 644 was enacted. **NAVY NOTE: Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery 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).**

HB 1105, LAND-DISTURBING PERMITS This bill would require the Sedimentation Control Commission to transfer its responsibility for administering and enforcing existing soil erosion and sedimentation control plans to local governments. Last action: HB 1105 passed the House and is now in Senate Committee. **REEO-S Note: This measure would presumably have little impact to DoD. It would create a program where local governments would review and approve land-disturbing permit applications.**

HB 1137, WASTEWATER This bill would amend the reporting and public notice requirements applicable to discharges of wastewater to waters of the state. Last action: HB 1137 was referred to committee. **REEO-S Note: Facilities operating wastewater treatment or collection systems with design flow greater than 200,000 gallons per day would be affected. New requirements would include: notifying NCDENR within 24 hours for untreated wastewater discharges greater than or equal to 1000 gallons; and a press release within 24 hours, rather than current 48-hour requirement.**

HB 1228 (SB 729), WASTEWATER Last action: SB 729 passed the Senate, and now is awaiting a floor vote in the House. **REEO-S Note: These bills primarily target coal combustion products. Otherwise, the wastewater discharge provisions are similar to those found in HB 1137 above.**

SB 38, AMEND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS 2014 Last Action: the House adopted the Conference Report; awaiting Senate vote. **REEO-S Note: Perhaps the most significant provisions pertain to isolated wetlands. If enacted, this legislation would relax current requirements. Current thresholds affecting compliance requirements are: impacts to 1/3 acre or more of isolated wetlands east of I-95, and less than or equal to 0.1 acre of isolated wetlands west of I-95. New thresholds would be less than or equal to 1 acre of isolated wetlands east of I-95, and less than or equal to 1/3 acre of isolated wetlands west of I-95. Any required mitigation would be reduced to 1:1.**

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

SB 171, GREENHOUSE GASES This bill would prohibit state agencies and local governments from adopting, implementing, or enforcing a rule or ordinance that regulates greenhouse gas (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.**

NOTICE

303 LISTING METHODOLOGY The Division of Water Resources (DWR) has invited comment on its [303\(d\) listing methodology](#). The listing methodology, in conjunction with water quality standards and water quality data, is used to determine whether waters are impaired and require a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), or TMDL alternative. Public comments will be considered by DWR and the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission (EMC). The EMC will approve the 2016 303(d) listing methodology later this year. Listing methodology must be consistent with federal and state requirements, including North Carolina water quality standards. Those who comment are encouraged to review North Carolina's 2014 303(d) listing methodology and 2014 303(d) list supplemental information before submitting comments. A [notice](#) was issued 5 JUN 14. Comments were due 31 JUL 14. NCDENR POC: [Andy Painter](#).

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 North Carolina 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 North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (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. Rule 7H .2600 defines specific development requirements for the construction of wetland, stream, and buffer mitigation sites by the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP) or the North Carolina 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 was sched-

uled for 14 MAY 14, and comments were due 16 JUN 14. POC: Braxton Davis, (252) 808-2808.

DRAFT NPDES STORMWATER - AIR TRANSPORTATION AND AIRPORTS (GENERAL PERMIT - NCG150000) NCDENR has invited comment on draft NPDES Stormwater General Permit - NCG150000 - Air Transportation and Airports. The requirements in this permit apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities identified by the Standard Industrial Classification Codes in Major Group 45, specifically airports that do not routinely perform deicing or anti-icing operations. A [notice](#) was issued 15 JUN 14 and comments are due 13 Aug 14. A [draft permit](#) and [fact sheet](#) are available for review. NCDENR POC: [Ken Pickle](#), (919) 807-6376.

TRIENNIAL REVIEW OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS (15A NCAC 02B .0206; .0211; .0212; .0214-.0216; .0218; .0220) NCDENR has proposed amendments to rules 15A NCAC 02B .0206; .0211; .0212; .0214-.0216; .0218; and .0220, which establish surface water quality standards for North Carolina. Proposed amendments comprise the state's Triennial Review of Surface Water Quality Standards, mandated by the federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act or CWA). If adopted, the proposals would implement the following changes to the surface water quality standards for North Carolina:

- Based on revised EPA research, new health information is available for 2,4 D (a chlorophenoxy herbicide). When implemented, the standard will lower the applicable acceptable human health protective concentration.
- Updated aquatic life protective concentrations for arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium III and IV, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc are proposed. With the exception of mercury and selenium, both bioaccumulative metals, the state proposes changing to dissolved metal water quality standards, which more closely estimate the portion of the metal that is toxic to aquatic life. Revised criteria are average concentrations that can be present in a water body, but should not result in unacceptable effects to aquatic organisms and the designated use of the water body on acute and chronic bases. Where metals toxicity is hardness-dependent, applicable hardness values are defined. With the exception of mercury and selenium, proposals allow consideration of aquatic life biological integrity to preside over ambient standard violations for water quality assessment purposes.
- Standards for iron and manganese are proposed for removal. Both chemicals are federally designated "non-priority" pollutants. The standard for total chromium is also proposed for removal, but is replaced by human health and aquatic life protective standards for chromium III and chromium VI.
- Codify the use of 1Q10 stream flows for implementation of acute water quality standards in NPDES permitting. Allow the use of the median instream hardness values in calculating permit limits based on proposed hardness-dependent metals standards.
- The public will have the opportunity to comment on three variances from surface water quality standards and federal 316(a) thermal variances. The three surface water standards exemptions consist of two variances from the chloride standard for Mt. Olive Pickle Company and Bay Valley Foods LLC (formerly Dean Pickle and Specialty Products Company) (NC0001074, NC0001970) and a variance from the color standard for Evergreen Packaging (d.b.a. Blue Ridge Paper Products) (NC0000272). Information concerning these variances can be obtained by contacting the individual named in the comment procedures.

Variances from applicable standards, revisions to water quality standards, or site-specific water quality standards may be granted by the EMC on a case-by-case basis pursuant GS 143-215.3(e), 143-214.3 or 143-214.1. For metals standards, proposed language details that alternative site-specific standards can be developed when studies are designed in accordance with the "Water Quality Standards Handbook: Second Edition" published by EPA (EPA 823-B-94-005a). The mechanisms outlined in the publication are for the Water Effect Ratio, the Recalculation Procedure, and the Resident Species Procedure. The EMC is seeking comment on the application of these provisions with respect to modifying the metals criteria. The [proposed rules](#) were published 15 JUN 14. Hearings were proposed for 15-16 JUL 14 and comments are due 22 AUG 14. NCDENR POC: [Connie Brower](#), (919) 807-6416.

MANAGEMENT OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES NCDENR has proposed rulemaking to adopt rules cited as 15A NCAC 05H .0101-.0102, .0201-.0203, .0301, .0401-.0402, .0501-.0504, .0601-.0605, .0701-.0709, .0801-.0808, .0901, .1001-.1005, .1101, .1201-.1206, .1301-.1314, .1401-.1407, .1501-.1504, .1601-.1624, .1701-.1704, .1801-.1807, .1901-.1906, .2001-.2007, .2101-.2103, .2201, and repeal rules cited as 15A NCAC 05D .0101 and .0103-.0111. Session Law 2012-143 reconstituted the Mining Commission as the Mining and Energy Commission (MEC) and directed the MEC to develop and adopt a modern regulatory program for the management of oil and gas exploration and development activities, including use of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing. MEC was charged with adopting rules that:

- Protect public health and safety;
- Protect public and private property;
- Protect and conserve the state's air, water, and other natural resources;
- Promote economic development and expand employment opportunities; and
- Provide for productive and efficient development of oil and gas resources.

After reviewing current regulations, the mandate in SL 2012-143, and information from studies about operation and potential impacts of modern oil and gas exploration and production activities, the MEC is proposing to adopt 126 new rules and to repeal 10 other rules to appropriately regulate the oil and gas industry with regard to oil and gas exploration and development. [Proposed rules](#) were published 15 JUL 14. A hearing is scheduled for 25 AUG 14 and comments are due 15 SEP 14. NCDENR POC: Walt Haven, Oil&Gas@ncdenr.gov.

NON-TITLE V PERMIT TERM (15A NCAC 02Q .0308) NCDENR has proposed amendment to Rule 15A NCAC 02Q .0308, Final Action on Permit Applications, to revise the term for non-Title V air quality permits from five to eight years to reflect Session Law 2013-413. The [proposed rules](#) were filed 18 JUL 14. A hearing will be held 3 SEP 14 and comments are due 30 SEP 14.

OPEN BURNING (15A NCAC 02D .1901, .1902, .1903) NCDENR has proposed amending Rule 15A NCAC 02D .1903, Open Burning without an Air Quality Permit, to incorporate requirements in Section 28(b) of S.L. 2013-413, which allows transporting of land clearing materials over public roads for open burning to locations other than certain permitted facilities if specific requirements defined in Section 28(b) are met. Amendments to Rules 15A NCAC 02D .1901 and .1902 are also proposed to update reference to the General Statute and the name of the former Division of Forest Resources to reflect its current name, the North Carolina Forest Service. The [proposed rules](#) were filed 18 JUL 14. A hearing will be held 3 SEP 14 and comments are due 30 SEP 14.



PROPOSED RULES

AIR QUALITY EXEMPT SOURCES South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (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: Mareesa Singleton, (803) 898-4123.

WASTE TIRES (R.61-107.3) SCDHEC has proposed amendments to R.61-107.3, Solid Waste Management: Waste Tires, to amend applicability of the regulation, and amend and expand definitions. The amendment will update, clarify, or amend the standards for hauling, sorting, storing, processing, and disposing waste tires. Changes include but are not limited to revisions to operational standards; siting, reporting, and permitting requirements; and financial assurance requirements. Exemptions will be clarified. Also under consideration are penalties for violations and the statute as allowed or prescribed by S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-96-10 et seq. (Revised 2002). A [Drafting Notice](#) was published 23 MAY 14 and comments were due 23 JUN 14. POC: Kent Coleman, (803) 896-4135.

SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS AND STRUCTURAL FILL (R.61-107.19) SCDHEC has proposed amendments to R.61-107.19, Solid Waste Management (SWM): Solid Waste Landfills and Structural Fill. R. 61-107.19 replaced and simultaneously repealed Regulations 61-107.11, SWM: Construction, Demolition, and Land-clearing Debris Landfills; 61-107.13, SWM: Municipal Solid Waste Incinerator Ash Landfills; 61-107.16, SWM: Industrial Solid Waste Landfills; and 61-107.258, SWM: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. Proposed amendment addressed the process for permitting Class One, Class Two and Class Three landfills, and updates requirements for structural fill sites. Additional changes include, but are not limited to, clarifying, amending, or reducing certain operating, monitoring, response, and reporting requirements for permitted facilities. Also under consideration will be stylistic changes, which may include corrections for clarity and readability, grammar, punctuation, definitions, references, codification, and overall improvement of the text of the regulation. A [Drafting Notice](#) was published 27 JUN 14. POC: Kent Coleman, (803) 898-1358.

GENERAL PERMIT FOR CLASS 1 LANDFILLS (SWGP-001) SCDHEC has proposed to revise and reissue the General Permit for Class 1 Landfills Operations, as allowed in Regulation 61-107.19, Part III. For eligible landfills located in the eight coastal counties (Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Horry, and Jasper), the Coastal Zone Consistency section will review SWGP-001 General Permit for Class 1 Landfills (Land Clearing Debris and Yard Trash) for consistency with enforceable policies contained within the Coastal Zone Management Program Document. Solid Waste Disposal and Stormwater Management Guidelines for Landfills will be referenced in the review. A [notice](#) was issued on 27 JUN 14. Comments were due 28 JUL 14. SCDHEC POC: [Joan Litton](#).



FINAL RULES

OPEN AIR BURNING PERMITS (0800-07-05) The Department of Agriculture has adopted 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 rule became effective 29 JUL 14. POC: Theresa Denton, (615) 837-5280, Theresa.Denton@tn.gov.

PROPOSED RULES

2015 AIR MONITORING PLAN The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) held a public hearing to consider revisions to the Tennessee Division of Air Pollution Control's Ambient Air Monitoring Plan. An annual evaluation of the plan is required by federal regulations. The [notice](#) was issued on 2 MAY 14. The hearing was held and comments were due 6 JUN 14. POC: Robert Brawner, (615) 532-0573.

UST REMEDIATION GROUNDWATER TREATMENT TDEC announced a public hearing to receive comments on the proposed reissuance 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 was held 11 FEB 14 and comments were due 11 FEB 14. POC: [David Moran](#), (615) 532-0875.

Department of Defense Activity

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE COLLABORATIVE EPA has announced a Green Infrastructure Collaborative with the support of six other government agencies, including DoD. A [letter](#) regarding support for the collaborative is available. DoD commitments include:

- Removing site building pads for all demolition projects that are not for replacement structures to further increase pervious surfaces;
- Updating the Unified Facilities Criteria on Landscape Architecture (3-201-02) to clarify guidance on green infrastructure; and
- Developing guidance on operation and maintenance of green infrastructure on military bases, and training and awareness on green infrastructure tools and implementation.

Federal Activity

AIR

REQUEST FOR METHYL BROMIDE CRITICAL USE EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS FOR 2017 EPA is providing notice of the process for submitting applications for critical use exemptions for 2017 ([79 FR 38887](#)). Critical use exemptions are exceptions to the phase-out of production and import of methyl bromide, a controlled class I ozone-depleting substance. They must be authorized by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and must be in accordance with the Clean Air Act. EPA POC: [Bill Chism](#), (703) 308-8136.

EMISSION GUIDELINES, COMPLIANCE TIMES FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS EPA is seeking comment on methods to reduce emissions from existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills ([79 FR 41771](#)). MSW landfill emissions are commonly referred to as "landfill gas" or "LFG" and contain methane, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC). Some existing landfills are subject to control requirements in either the landfill new source performance standards (NSPS) or the federal or state plans implementing the LFG guidelines. EPA believes these guidelines merit review to determine potential for additional reductions in emissions of LFG. EPA may include adjustments to the design capacity threshold; NMOC emissions threshold; and timing of installing, expanding, and removing gas collection and control systems (GCCS). Other approaches include changes to emission threshold determinations, consideration of best management practices (BMPs), and new technologies that could improve collection and control of LFG emissions. EPA is soliciting input on what constitutes sufficient LFG treatment. To determine whether NMOC emissions from non-productive areas (physically separated, closed areas) of a landfill are less than one percent of the total landfill NMOC emissions (and hence controls are not required), landfill regulations (40 CFR part 60, subparts Cc and WWW) rely on modeled NMOC rates. EPA is requesting input on allowing landfill owners or operators to use either the measured or modeled flow of LFG to determine if an area is nonproductive. Comments are due by 15 SEP 2014. EPA POC: [Hillary Ward](#), (919) 541-3154.

ENERGY

WIND ENERGY BAT, EAGLE IMPACT MINIMIZATION TECHNOLOGIES The Department of Energy (DOE) intends to fund efforts to further the development of technologies to reduce the mortality of bats, eagles, and other wildlife due to wind energy generation ([79 FR 36793](#)). While guidelines exist for siting wind facilities in the landscape and wind turbines within a facility to avoid impacts to wildlife, technologies to minimize impacts at operational facilities are in early stages of development or do not exist. DOE is [requesting comments](#), information, and recommendations on the current state of wildlife impact minimization technologies, conditions under which technology vendors or developers would consider participating in a demonstration and validation campaign, and the conditions under which wind farm owner/operators would consider participating in a campaign to demonstrate, field-test, and validate such technologies.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF BULK EXPLOSIVES The Department of Transportation's (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration is proposing to amend the Hazardous Materials Regulations by establishing standards for safe transportation of bulk explosives ([79 FR 41185](#)). Proposed rule requirements would mirror most provisions con-

tained in nine widely used or longstanding special permits with established safety records. Requirements would authorize transportation of certain explosives, ammonium nitrates, ammonium nitrate emulsions, and other specific hazardous materials in bulk packaging, which are not otherwise authorized under the regulations. These hazardous materials are used in blasting operations on specialized vehicles, known as multipurpose bulk trucks, which are used as mobile work platforms to create blends of explosives unique to each blast site. This rulemaking also addresses construction of new multipurpose bulk trucks. Comments are due by 15 SEP 2014. PHMSA POC: Matthew Nickels, (202) 366-8553.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WOOD STORK The Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has established the US breeding population of wood stork in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and South Carolina as a distinct population segment (DPS), and reclassified this population from endangered to threatened ([79 FR 37077](#)). A review of scientific and commercial data indicates that the US wood stork DPS is not presently in danger of extinction across its range. While habitat loss and fragmentation continues to impact this population, increased abundance of the breeding population and significant expansion of the breeding range reduce the severity and magnitude of these threats. USFWS POC: Jay Herrington, (904) 731-3336.

INTERPRETATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT "SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF ITS RANGE" USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have released a policy to provide interpretation of the phrase "significant portion of its range" in the Endangered Species Act's (ESA) definitions of "endangered species" and "threatened species" ([79 FR 37577](#)). The agencies conclude that:

- If a species is found to be endangered or threatened throughout a significant portion of its range (SPR), the entire species is listed as endangered or threatened, respectively, and ESA protections apply to all individuals of the species wherever found;
- A portion of the range of a species is "significant" if the species is not currently endangered or threatened throughout all of its range, but the portion's contribution to the viability of the species is so important that, without the members in that portion, the species would be in danger of extinction, or likely to become so in the foreseeable future, throughout all of its range;
- The range of a species is considered to be the general geographical area within which that species can be found at the time USFWS or NMFS makes any particular status determination; and
- If a vertebrate species is endangered or threatened throughout an SPR, and the population in that significant portion is a valid DPS, USFWS and NMFS will list the DPS rather than the entire taxonomic species or subspecies.

USFWS POC: Gina Shultz, (703) 358-2171.

WEST INDIAN MANATEE In response to a petition, USFWS is initiating a statutes review and may reclassify the West Indian manatee from endangered to threatened. USFWS has requested information regarding the West Indian manatee, including its subspecies the Florida manatee and Antillean manatee. Based on the status review, USFWS will issue a 12-month finding on the petition, which will address whether the petitioned action is warranted. Comments and information are due by 2 SEP 2014. USFWS POC: Jay Herrington, (904) 731-3191.

LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE USFWS is designating specific areas in the terrestrial environment of the US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts as critical habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean distinct population segment of the loggerhead sea turtle ([79 FR 39755](#)). In total, USFWS is designating 685 shoreline miles of loggerhead sea turtle nesting beaches as critical habitat in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. USFWS is exempting the following DoD installations from critical habitat designation because their integrated natural resources management plans) incorporate measures that provide a benefit for the loggerhead sea turtle: Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (Onslow Beach), North Carolina, and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Patrick Air Force Base, and Eglin Air Force Base (Cape San Blas), Florida. USFWS POC: Jay B. Herrington, (904) 731- 3336.

LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE NMFS issued a final rule to designate critical habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS of the loggerhead sea turtle within the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico ([79 FR 39855](#)). Specific areas for designation included [38 occupied marine areas](#) within the range of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS. These areas contain one or a combination of habitat types: near-shore reproductive habitat, winter area, breeding areas, constricted migratory corridors, and/or Sargassum habitat. No marine areas meeting the definition of critical habitat were identified within the jurisdiction of the United States for the North Pacific Ocean DPS; therefore, NMFS is not designating critical habitat for that DPS. The rule becomes effective 11 AUG 2014. NMFS POCs: [Susan Pultz](#), (301) 427-8472; [Angela Somma](#), (301) 427-8474.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE NMFS has amended the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (50 CFR Part 17), adding several marine taxa, removing one species, and revising many species' entries ([79 FR 42687](#)). Amendments based on previously published determinations include: listing 16 additional species, delisting one species, critical habitat for three species, updating 42 species' entries for easier identification and to obtain current descriptions, and correcting 53 species' entries. This rule became effective 23 JUL 2014. NMFS POC: [Michael Franz](#), (703) 358-2171.

VOLUNTARY PRE-LISTING CONSERVATION ACTIONS USFWS is soliciting comment on a draft policy regarding crediting voluntary conservation actions taken for species prior to listing under the ESA ([79 FR 42525](#)). The proposed policy provides landowners, government agencies, and others incentives to carry out voluntary conservation actions for nonlisted species by allowing benefits to the species from such actions undertaken prior to listing to be used to mitigate or serve as a compensatory measure for detrimental effects of an action undertaken after listing. Credit earned by undertaking a prelisting conservation action can be transferred to a third party if the prelisting conservation action and the credit are for the same species and within the same state. USFWS will evaluate the conservation value of a prelisting conservation action based on its inclusion and priority in a conservation strategy for the species; actions must be undertaken as part of a state or multi-state administered program. Types of voluntary pre-listing conservation actions may include:

- Acquisition or transfer of ownership of land or water or interests therein for conservation purposes;
- Restraint or relinquishment of the lawful use of a particular resource negatively affecting such species;
- Establishment, restoration, enhancement, or commitment to continue management of habitat for such species; and
- Cooperation either in the introduction of such species into a portion of its historical range where it is absent or in the augmentation of such species in an area where it occurs.

In addition to general comment, USFWS asks for comments on specific aspects of administering the policy. Comments are due 22 SEP 2014. USFWS POC: Jim Serfis, (703) 358-2171.

RCRA

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS, REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS FROM EXISTING MSW LANDFILLS In advance of formal publication, EPA has released a proposed rule to add a new subpart, 40 CFR part 60, subpart XXX, that updates [standards of performance](#) for new MSW landfills to reduce emissions of landfill gas, which contains both nonmethane organic compounds and methane. EPA has also released the text of an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to [request input](#) on methods to reduce emissions from existing MSW landfills. EPA POC: [Hillary Ward](#), (919) 541-3154.

TOXICS

SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULES ON CERTAIN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES EPA is promulgating significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 43 chemical substances that were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs) ([79 FR 39267](#)). Six of these chemical substances are subject to TSCA section 5(e) consent orders issued by EPA. This action requires persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process any of the 43 chemical substances for an activity designated as a significant new use by this rule to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. Required notification will provide EPA an opportunity to evaluate intended use and, if necessary, prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs. EPA POC: [Kenneth Moss](#), (202) 564-9232.

Professional Development

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

9 SEP, ONLINE: [EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS AND SPECIES POPULATION DYNAMICS: OVERRIDING INFLUENCE OR NOT SUCH A BIG DEAL?](#) In this talk sponsored by the US Geological Survey, learn basic determinants of population response to extreme events based on case studies of natural populations. USGS will present a modeling framework for evaluating relative impacts of changes in timing, duration, and magnitude. Consider potential for human responses to perceived and actual risks from climate extremes to interact with and override direct effects of the events.

9-10 SEP, ONLINE: [POLLUTION PREVENTION \(P2\) AWARENESS WEB CONFERENCE](#) In addition to fundamental concepts and funding issues, experts will share cutting edge systems and technologies available to take P2 efforts to a higher level. Topics include: overall P2 strategies; air, water, solid and hazardous waste P2 strategies; sustainability awareness; environmental management systems and P2; climate change; and solid waste and recycling. The course was designed to address issues and concerns of military and non-military individuals directly involved in P2. It is strongly recommended that all Pollution Prevention Program Managers, Environmental Compliance Program Managers, and persons with primary P2 responsibilities attend this course at least every two years.

11-14 SEP, PROVIDENCE, RI: [NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABILITY, ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT](#) The conference will address various dimensions of human sustainability as scholars from around the world address questions and search for synergies and solutions to complex issues surrounding sustainability, energy, and the environment.

23 SEP, WASHINGTON, DC: [ENERGY 2030](#) The summit will foster a discussion on what the federal government can do to help spur energy productivity at the state and local level. Featuring keynote addresses from congressional members and timely discussions from leaders in energy efficiency, the summit will showcase work being done at the state, local, and federal levels, and highlight the support that has been generated across the nation for the Energy 2030 goal of doubling energy productivity in the US by 2030 (getting twice as much economic output).

27-30 SEP, NEW ORLEANS, LA: [WATER ENVIRONMENT FEDERATION'S ANNUAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE](#) The conference includes technical sessions and workshops that addresses a diverse and comprehensive list of contemporary water and wastewater issues and solutions.

1-2 OCT, CHARLOTTE, NC: [MAKING ENERGY WORK](#) This conference will help provide context for the future of the energy landscape. This event will convene participants from the energy industry and create dialogue around important issues.

7-9 OCT, PHILADELPHIA, PA: [NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABILITY, BROWNFIELDS AND PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS](#) This conference will provide an opportunity to stay up-to-date on brownfields redevelopment, sustainability and property transactions that minimize environmental risk. The conference will attract professionals in brownfields redevelopment and sustainability, including local government professionals, private sector developers, finance experts, and environmental consultants. Attendees will be able to hear from and talk with brownfields team leaders and federal agency officials.

21-24 OCT, MOBILE, AL: [10TH BIENNIAL LONGLEAF CONFERENCE, 9TH EASTERN NATIVE GRASS SYMPOSIUM](#) The conference will be of interest to anyone managing or restoring longleaf pine ecosystems and the grasslands that occur across the eastern US. The Longleaf Alliance is cohosting the 2014 conference with the Eastern Native Grass Alliance, as the Eastern Native Grass Symposium will take place concurrently with the Longleaf Conference. Additionally, a gathering of Prescribed Fire Council members will take place on Friday 24 Oct 2014.

22-24 OCT, RALEIGH, NC: [SOUTHEAST ALTERNATIVE FUELS CONFERENCE AND EXPO](#) Presentations and breakout sessions will focus on alternative fuels and fleet efficiency options covering technical details, policies, and programs, as well as successful fleet implementation stories.

22-24 OCT, NEW ORLEANS, LA: [GREENBUILD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND EXPO](#) Greenbuild is the world's largest conference and expo dedicated to green building. Thousands of building professionals come together at Greenbuild for three days of educational sessions, renowned speakers, green building tours, special seminars, and networking events.

24 OCT, WASHINGTON, DC: [NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON LARGE LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION](#) Join conservation practitioners and policy makers from across North America to share ideas on the challenges and opportunities in implementing large landscape conservation, as well as the most effective tools, strategies and science available.

28 OCT, ONLINE: [CLIMATE CHANGE AND FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT: ASSESSING PRIORITIES USING A SOCIAL NETWORK APPROACH](#) This webinar will help networks among resource managers better understand and develop plans for climate change adaptation.

29-30 OCT, SAN FRANCISCO, CA: [4TH JOURNAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT](#) The conference will provide a forum for researchers, practitioners, and professionals from industry, academia and govern-

ment to discourse on research and development, professional practice in environmental science and development. Topics addressed include: global environmental change and ecosystems management, environmental restoration, sustainability, water treatment, air pollution control, and solid waste management.

11-14 Nov, AUSTIN, TX: [DEFENSE ENERGY SUMMIT](#) Join the stakeholders and working groups building the foundation for a new Defense Energy Center of Excellence. The summit's focus will center on this proposed initiative and how to accelerate clean energy and infrastructure solutions for DoD. Topics on the agenda include Energy Generation, Microgrid Solutions; Grid Security, Information Management, Energy Storage, Efficiency and Buildings, Fleet and Transportation, Public/Private Project Models, and Utility/Military Partnerships.

18-20 Nov, DALLAS, TX: [CLEAN AIR THROUGH ENERGY EFFICIENCY](#) This educational conference and business exhibition connects public and private decision makers and thought leaders. The purpose is to help communities improve decisions that determine the energy and water intensity of the built environment and reduce related emissions.

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 the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, establishing contracts, recording transactions, DoD recordkeeping, and estimating future budgets.

ANYTIME ONLINE

[AN INTRODUCTION TO THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY OFFICES](#) REEO-S presents a 45-minute webinar to provide an overview of what the REEOs do, how we operate, and how we can help you.

[WHOLE BUILDING DESIGN GUIDE TRAINING](#) The Federal Energy Management Program (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.

[DISTRIBUTED-SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS: FROM PLANNING TO PROJECT CLOSEOUT](#) This course focuses on the planning and implementation of distributed-scale renewable energy projects smaller than 10 megawatts. The course outlines a detailed 10-step process from technology screening to project closeout. Explored are online tools and resources available for the selection of cost-effective renewable energy projects on federal sites. This e-learning course is hosted on the Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG) learning management system.

[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.

[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 lessons learned and best practices, 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 Reporting site is available. The FEMP-developed training offers three types of training that can help in understanding the processes needed to develop an agency's GHG inventory under Executive Order 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.

[ENERGY STAR TRAINING](#) Energy Star offers free online training to help improve energy performance. Training is available in the form of live web conferences, pre-recorded training available 24/7, and self-guided presentations in pdf format. Depending on the conference, session, or presentation, the training is designed for facility managers, property managers, environmental managers, energy managers, financial officers, building engineers, and others interested in Energy Star.

[AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL SEMINARS](#) The Air Force Civil Engineering School offers a variety of free online seminars on hazardous waste management, hazardous materials management, stormwater management, and more.

[USEPA REDUCE RUNOFF VIDEO](#) EPA and the US Botanic Garden produced a nine-minute online video, "Reduce Runoff: Slow It Down, Spread It Out, Soak It In," that highlights green techniques such as rain gardens, green roofs, and rain barrels to help manage stormwater runoff.

[USEPA WATERSHED ACADEMY WEBCAST SERIES](#) EPA's Watershed Academy is sponsoring free webcast seminars for local watershed organizations, municipal leaders, and others. To access a webcast, simultaneously log on to the web and/or participate by phone conference lines in live training conducted by expert instructors. Archived training sessions are also available by streaming audio.

[NPDES TRAINING](#) The web-based NPDES permit writers training is a series of web-based recordings of presentations. This training is appropriate for those who have attended the live course and wish to review the material in a self-paced environment, and for those who wish to become familiar with the NPDES process. A certificate of completion is available for each module in the series.

[CLU-IN ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION WEBCAST SERIES](#) EPA's Clean-up Information (CLU-IN) website provides information about innovative treatment and site characterization technologies while acting as a forum for waste remediation stakeholders. The CLU-IN website offers free podcasts, live web events, course and seminar information and more, with most lasting approximately two hours.

[USEPA CLIMATE AND ENERGY WEBCAST SERIES](#) EPA hosts the Local Climate and Energy Webcast Series to assist local governments as they explore and plan climate change and clean energy efforts. These regular webcasts highlight EPA resources available to local governments and present examples of successful climate and energy programs and policies implemented locally.

[FEMP ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ONLINE TRAINING](#) FEMP trains federal energy managers on the latest energy requirements, best practices, and technologies. Training categories include design, operations, and maintenance; energy efficient products; energy management; financing; fleet; renewable energy; and water efficiency. Search the FEMP website for all topics, specific topics, or type of training (live or on-demand) to find training opportunities. All courses are free unless otherwise noted.

[FEMP FIRST THURSDAY SERIES SEMINARS](#) First Thursday Seminars are FEMP training opportunities targeting federal energy, environmental, and fleet professionals offered at no cost by leading experts. Seminars will be held through August on the first Thursday of each month. Archived seminars from 2010-2013 are also available at this site.

Staff Directory

Main Office Number	770-629-2180
Region 4 Director/DoD REC	404-460-3131
Region 4 Deputy Director	404-460-3125
Region 4 Counsel	404-545-5655
Region 4 REC	404-545-6599
Project Manager	410-459-3293
Regulatory Affairs Specialist	404-460-3135

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/>.