



U.S. ARMY

Southern Review

of Legislative & Regulatory Actions

The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

May 2018

The *Southern Review* publishes environmental and energy related developments for DOD/Army leaders and installation staff. Covering the eight states in Federal Region 4, the *Southern Review* gives early notice of legislative and regulatory activities relevant to DOD interests. For installations that implement an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001 specifications, the content of the *Review* may help them identify emerging requirements.

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2018 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS

The Department of Defense (DOD) [announced](#) the winners of the 2018 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards for exceptional environmental achievements and innovative, cost-effective environmental practices. The nine winners chosen from 35 nominations are:

- Natural Resources Conservation, Small Installation—Hawaii Army National Guard
- Natural Resources Conservation, Individual/Team—Natural Resources Conservation Team, Naval Base Ventura County, California
- Environmental Quality, Non-Industrial Installation—Fort Hood, Texas
- Environmental Quality, Individual/Team—Frederick A. Javier, 1st Special Operations Civil Engineer Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Florida
- Sustainability, Industrial Installation—Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California
- Environmental Restoration, Installation—Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
- Environmental Restoration, Individual/Team—Vieques Environmental Restoration Team, Puerto Rico
- Cultural Resources Management, Large Installation—Camp Ripley, Minnesota Army National Guard
- Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition, Large Program—Combat Rescue Helicopter Program Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Team, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

The Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards have honored individuals, teams, and installations for their outstanding achievements to improve the environmental performance of DOD each year since 1962.

Region 4

For more information or to comment on any state issue in Region 4, please contact [Dave Blalock](#), REEO-S Regional Counsel, (404) 545-5655.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 9 JAN THROUGH 24 APR

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

FINAL RULE

SOLID WASTE REGULATION AMENDMENTS. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) adopted revisions to [Division 13](#) regulations. The revisions incorporate changes to ensure consistency with state and federal statutes; adopt certain state-specific requirements; provide clarification of state requirements for the management of solid waste; and adopt standards for the disposal of coal combustion residuals in landfills and surface impoundments as promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Additionally, the definition of "municipal solid waste landfill unit" is proposed to be amended in accordance with EPA's Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule ([81 FR 85732](#)). ADEM published the [certified adopted rules](#) 30 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 8 JAN THROUGH 7 MAR

FLORIDA HB 703, WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS SURPLUS LAND. The bill changes the procedures for a water management district (WMD) to sell its surplus lands. It amends [s. 373.089\(3\), F.S.](#), to require a WMD to publish notice of its intent to sell surplus property at least 30 days, but not more than 360 days, before the WMD approves the sale. The bill amends [s. 373.089\(8\)\(a\), F.S.](#), to authorize a WMD to sell land valued at \$25,000 or less to the adjacent property owner rather than giving such property owners the opportunity to purchase the property before the rest of the general public. It also requires a WMD to publish only one time the notice of intention to offer to sell land valued at \$25,000 or less to adjacent property owners in the newspaper in the county where the land is located. Lastly, the bill amends [s. 373.089\(8\)\(c\), F.S.](#), to remove the requirement that a WMD accept sealed bids and sell the property to the highest bidder or reject all offers 30 days after publication of notice, if the WMD does not sell the land to the adjacent property owner. Instead, it authorizes a WMD to sell the parcel valued at \$25,000 or less at any time to the general public for the highest price obtainable, if the WMD does not sell the parcel to the adjacent property owner. Approved by the governor 6 APR 18, and enacted into law ([Chapter No. 2018-155](#)) 9 APR 18.

PROPOSED RULES

CONSUMPTIVE USE PERMITS. The St. Johns River WMD proposes to amend rules in [Chapter 40C-2, F.A.C.](#), to update the types of consumptive use permits the district staff is delegated the authority to approve. The district published a [notice](#)

[of development of rulemaking](#) 17 APR 18, and it will hold a rule development workshop 24 MAY 18 at the district headquarters.

HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) proposes to amend rules to increase efficiency and internal consistency by adopting federal regulations by reference, making other conforming changes, and updating forms. The subject areas to be addressed include the state hazardous waste regulations in [Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.](#) FDEP published a [notice of proposed rule](#) 13 APR 18.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR DENTAL DISCHARGERS. FDEP proposes to adopt and incorporate by reference the federal categorical pretreatment standards for the Dental Office Point Source Category under the department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 441 (40 CFR 441) effective 14 JUL 17. FDEP published a [notice of proposed rule](#) 24 APR 18.

REGULATED PLANT INDEX. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) proposes to revise the department's list of regulated plants and noxious weeds to be in concert with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS's) endangered species list. FDACS published a [notice of proposed rule](#) 30 APR 18.

UNIVERSAL WASTE LAMPS AND DEVICES. FDEP proposes to amend rules by adopting federal regulations by reference, making conforming changes with other state and federal regulations, and making technical corrections. FDEP published a [notice of proposed rule](#) 13 APR 18.

LOWER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANS. FDEP requested public input regarding the Lower St. Johns River Tributaries Fecal Indicator Bacteria Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) I and II. FDEP held a [public meeting](#) 3 MAY 18 at the FDEP Northeast District Office, where the agenda included a review of water quality, source identification efforts, new annual reporting requirements, and stakeholder provided updates.

SANTA FE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN. FDEP is holding a technical meeting 15 MAY 18 to receive public input on the BMAP for the Santa Fe River and associated springs. Topics will include a review of the revisions to the Santa Fe River BMAP. The BMAP is the means for implementation of the adopted Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). FDEP issued [notice of the meeting](#) 2 MAY 18.

ST. LUCIE RIVER AND ESTUARY BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN. FDEP held a [public meeting](#) 24 APR 18 to receive input on the draft five-year review of the St. Lucie River and Estuary BMAP. FDEP issued a notice 10 APR 18.

AIR QUALITY: STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVISIONS. FDEP is requesting public input on the state implementation plan (SIP) revisions for [Hillsborough](#) and [Nassau](#) counties National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO₂). FDEP issued a [notice for public input](#) 26 APR 18.

USED OIL MANAGEMENT RULES. FDEP proposes to amend rules to increase efficiency and internal consistency by adopting federal regulations by reference, and updating forms. The subject areas to be addressed include the used oil management regulations in [Chapter 62-710, F.A.C.](#) FDEP published a [notice of proposed rule](#) 13 APR 18.

DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS REGULATIONS. FDEP proposes to update and clarify definitions to make language more readable to non-members of particular trades or professions, update the effective dates of adopted forms DH 4092A/B and DH 4095, and incorporate by reference EPA Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories. These proposed amendments would also update effective dates, mailing addresses, and internet addresses for EPA, American Water Works Association, and U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidance documents incorporated by reference in existing rules. FDEP published a [notice of development of rulemaking](#) 27 APR 18.

FINAL RULES

WATER SUPPLY WELLS. The St. Johns River WMD amended its rules to clarify that wells that supply water to public water systems not covered or included in the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act are included in the definition of [Public Water Supply Well](#) and require applicants or water well contractors applying for a permit to submit complete well completion reports. WMD published a [notice of rule filing](#) 17 APR 18.

EXCESS EMISSIONS. FDEP amended [Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.](#), to revise the sunset date in subsection 62-210.700(6), F.A.C., relating to excess emissions. FDEP published a [notice of rule filing](#) 4 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 8 JAN THROUGH 29 MAR

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

PROPOSED RULES

AIR RULE AMENDMENTS. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GEPD) proposes amendments to air quality control rules, Chapter 391-3-1, required to comply with the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and to exercise authority approved and/or delegated by EPA to implement federal air quality standards. EPD filed the [proposed rule](#) 2 APR 18.

SOLID WASTE LANDFILL BUFFER REQUIREMENTS. GEPD proposes [amendments](#) to rules regarding solid waste management and landfill design and operations. These changes clarify that buffers for landfills are established based on design criteria in effect at the time a permit is issued. If there is a future expansion of the facility, the expanded area of the landfill must comply with the buffer requirements in place at the time of the expansion. GEPD published a [notice of proposed amendments](#) 3 APR 18.

TRIENNIAL REVIEW OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. GEPD proposes [amendments](#) to Rule 391-3-6.03, "Water Use Classifications and Water Quality Standards," relating to GEPD's Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards. The proposed amendments are designed to address compliance with recent EPA guidance as it pertains to Georgia's water quality control program, and to reflect input from stakeholders and the public. GEPD published a [notice of proposed amendments](#) 6 APR 18.

FINAL RULE

WATER QUALITY CONTROL. GEPD adopted [amendments](#) to the rules for water quality control pertaining to the clarification of narrative water quality standards. The narrative water quality standards that are the subject of these proposed amendments are in the Rules for Water Quality Control at 391-3-6-.03(5)(b) and (c). GEPD filed the final rule 3 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 JAN THROUGH 13 APR

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

PROPOSED RULES

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS. The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) has proposed amendments to [401 KAR 8:050](#): Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection By-Product Precursors. KDEP issued an [advisory](#) 1 APR 18.

TRIENNIAL REVIEW OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. KDEP intends to conduct up to four public listening sessions to receive input on its triennial review of water quality standards. The department invites comments from interested parties and members of the public regarding any water quality standards (WQS) that it should consider for potential revision. Comments must be submitted to KDEP no later than 6 JUN 18 and should include the topic, whether the topic is already covered by the WQS, and any suggested revision and basis of support for the suggested revision. Any technical or scientific information, reports, or data should be included. KDEP published [notice](#) of the listening sessions 5 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 JAN THROUGH 2 APR

MISSISSIPPI HB 1681, WASTEWATER TREATMENT FOR NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN. The bill authorizes the governing authorities of the City of Meridian to provide wastewater treatment services to Naval Air Station Meridian, which is located outside the corporate limits of the City of Meridian. Approved by the governor 11 APR 18.

PROPOSED RULES

IMPAIRED WATER BODIES. The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has proposed rulemaking to adopt the Mississippi 2018 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies, which identifies those waters within the state for which recent monitoring and assessment have found pollutant-specific impairment and for which TMDLs are not yet completed. This list is a new regulation that replaces the previous version of the list in its entirety and will be codified at 11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 9. MDEQ filed the [proposed rule](#) 6 APR 18.

REGULATIONS FOR CONTROL OF RADIATION. The Mississippi Department of Health has [proposed changes](#) to Regulations for Control of Radiation for compatibility with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The changes include adopting NRC rules by reference, with exceptions, with minor corrections. The department filed the [notice](#) for the proposed amendment to existing rules 24 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 10 JAN THROUGH 1 JUL

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

PROPOSED RULE

WATER QUALITY PERMITTING RULES AND WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED RULES. The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) has proposed rules regarding effluent limitations, surface water monitoring, water quality management plans, and discharges. NCDEQ filed the [proposed rule](#) 25 APR 18.

2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 9 JAN THROUGH 7 JUN

SOUTH CAROLINA HB 4644, SOLID WASTE EMERGENCY FUND. This bill establishes the solid waste emergency fund, provides for its funding, provides exceptions, authorizes the recovery of costs by the attorney general or the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and authorizes a representative to investigate a waste management site at any time to address an emergency situation. It amends section 44-96-120, related to the solid waste management trust fund, to include funding the solid waste emergency fund in the list of authorized solid waste management trust fund expenditures. The bill also amends section 44-96-290, relating to solid waste management facility permitting, to allow the SCDHEC to limit demonstration-of-need requirements, to remove local land use and zoning ordinances from a construction permit to build a new solid waste management facility or expand an existing facility, and to require a person seeking a construction permit to provide documentation of compliance with local land use and zoning ordinances. Furthermore, it amends section 44-96-360, relating to solid waste processing facilities, to establish certain conditions for facilities that recycle construction and demolition debris. Enrolled 25 APR 18 and ratified 1 MAY 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA HB 4683, COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT. This bill excludes decisions to establish baselines or setback lines from appeal procedures, and it amends section 48-39-10, relating to coastal tidelands and wetlands definitions, to redefine the term "primary oceanfront sand dune" for purposes of establishing a baseline and to define the term "storm surge." It amends section 48-39-280, relating to the state's 40-year retreat policy, to require the use of historical and scientific data that account for effects of natural processes when determining erosion rates; to establish that SCDHEC must establish baselines and setback lines for certain areas and under certain guidelines; to prohibit the use of data from an area impacted by a storm system or event named by the national weather service for two years after the storm; to require the department to grant a review of a baseline or setback line for a landowner, a municipality, county, or organization acting on behalf of a landowner that submits substantiating evidence showing an adverse effect on the property; and to establish guidelines for review. Introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs 24 JAN 18.

PROPOSED RULE

AIR QUALITY STATE PLAN—DESIGNATED FACILITIES AND POLLUTANTS. SCDHEC is providing interested persons the opportunity to attend a public hearing and comment on the department's submittal to EPA to revise the state plan for commercial and industrial solid waste incinerator units. SCDHEC issued a [notice](#) of the public hearing 27 APR 18.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS. SCDHEC proposes amending Regulation 61-79, Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, to incorporate the "Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule," published 28 NOV 16 ([81 FR 85732](#)). SCDHEC published a [drafting notice](#) 27 APR 18.

ONSITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS AND SEPTIC TANK EVALUATION FEES. SCDHEC proposes amending Regulation 61-56, Onsite Wastewater Systems. The department further proposes amending requirements of Regulation 61-55, Septic Tank Site Evaluation Fees, and merging R.61-55 into R.61-56. This will entail repealing R.61-55 and adding its provisions, as amended, to R.61-56. SCDHEC also proposes amending requirements of Regulation 61-56.1, License to Construct or Clean Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems and Self-Contained Toilets; amending Regulation 61-56.2, Licensing of Onsite Wastewater Master Contractors; and merging R.61-56.1 and R.61-56.2 into R.61-56. These amendments will entail repealing R.61-56.1 and R.61-56.2 and adding their provisions, as amended, to R.61-56. SCDHEC published a [drafting notice](#) 27 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 9 JAN THROUGH 16 APR

TENNESSEE HB 1731, WIND ENERGY FACILITIES REGULATION. This bill establishes a regulatory framework for wind energy facilities in the state. It requires a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the public utility commission prior to construction, operation, or redevelopment of a wind energy facility or wind energy facility expansion. The bill also requires a permit from the local legislative body of the local government in which the facility or expansion will be located. It prohibits the public utility commission from issuing a certificate for a wind energy facility that includes any wind turbine with a total height in excess of 350 feet, as measured from the ground at its base to the maximum height of the blade tip, located on a mountain ridge at an elevation above 2,500 feet mean sea level or 500 feet or more above mean sea level of the adjacent valley floor. The bill authorizes local governments to establish permitting requirements for wind energy facilities within their geographic boundaries. Signed by the governor 24 APR 18.

TENNESSEE HB 1782, MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS. This bill limits authorization for vehicle inspection and maintenance programs under the Tennessee Air Quality Act to only programs mandated by federal law and programs located in a county that has a local air pollution control program and operates its own program. It requires that any new contract between the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), or a local government, and a contractor providing inspection services; any new contract between a local government and the department relative to the inspection and maintenance program; and any renewals of such contracts occurring after this amendment's effective date must include a provision stating that the contract must conform to any changes in state law. Existing contracts also must be amended to include a provision stating that the contract must conform to any changes in state law. Enrolled 25 APR 18, and sent to the governor 7 MAY 18.

TENNESSEE SB 619, SAFE DRINKING WATER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The bill requires each local board of education to develop a policy to implement a program to reduce the potential sources of lead contamination in drinking water in public schools that incorporates periodic, not to exceed biennial, testing of lead levels in drinking water sources at school facilities that were constructed prior to 1 JAN 98. It also authorizes school facilities constructed on or after that date to conduct periodic testing. It specifies steps to be taken by school administrators if the result of a lead level test is equal to or exceeds 20 parts per billion. Enrolled 30 APR 18.

REGULATORY REVIEW

There are no significant regulatory activities to report.

Federal Activity

AIR

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS. A [presidential memorandum](#) issued 12 APR 18 directs EPA to take specific actions to ensure efficient and cost-effective implementation of the NAAQS program, including with regard to permitting decisions for new and expanded facilities and the Regional Haze Program. The memorandum directs EPA to 1) seek, ensure, or take action regarding timely processing of SIPs, permit applications, and CAA demonstrations; 2) cooperatively engage with states regarding review of regional haze plans; 3) take into consideration a state's ability to meet or attain NAAQS that may be affected by actions or events outside the control of the state; 4) provide flexibility to states with

regard to identifying and achieving offsets; 5) evaluate existing rules, guidance, memoranda, and other public documents relating to the implementation of NAAQS and determine whether any such documents should be revised or rescinded; and 6) concurrently issue regulations and any guidance necessary for implementing new or revised standards.

SIGNIFICANT NEW ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM. EPA provided guidance to entities affected by its 2015 Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) final rule and a subsequent court decision vacating parts of the rule ([83 FR 18431](#)). The 2015 SNAP rule changed the listings for certain hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in various end-uses in the aerosols, refrigeration, air conditioning, and foam-blowing sectors. It also changed the listings for certain hydrochlorofluorocarbons being phased out of production under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and section 605 of the CAA. The court vacated the 2015 rule “to the extent it requires manufacturers to replace HFCs with a substitute substance” and remanded the rule to EPA for further proceedings. EPA’s guidance document advises stakeholders that, based on the court’s partial vacatur, in the near-term EPA will not apply the HFC listings in the 2015 rule, pending further rulemaking. The notice also announces EPA’s plan to begin a rulemaking to address the remand of the 2015 rule. A stakeholder meeting was held 4 MAY 18.

OXIDES OF NITROGEN. EPA announced that it is retaining current NAAQS for oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) ([83 FR 17226](#)). The CAA requires EPA to periodically review the air quality criteria—the science upon which the standards are based—and the standards themselves. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is the component of greatest concern for health and is the indicator for the primary NAAQS. EPA completed a review of the primary (health-based) NO₂ NAAQS and is retaining the current standards without revision. The final determination is effective 18 MAY 18.

ALTERNATIVE WORK PRACTICE FOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE. EPA is requesting public comment on an alternate work practice (AWP) request under the CAA to use new technology and work practices developed for removal and replacement of asbestos cement pipe ([83 FR 18042](#)). In order to be approved, the proposed AWP should be at least as environmentally equivalent to the existing work practices in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos (Asbestos NESHAP), which applies to the removal and replacement of asbestos cement pipe. Comments are due 25 JUN 18.

AIR QUALITY DESIGNATION—FLORIDA. For Citrus County, Florida, EPA changed the designation to Attainment/Unclassifiable for the 2010 SO₂ primary NAAQS ([83 FR 14597](#)). The agency withdrew a prior designation of Unclassifiable. The final rule was effective 9 APR 18.

CLIMATE CHANGE

INVENTORY OF U.S. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS. EPA released its annual Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Sinks. Key findings from the 1990-2016 U.S. inventory include:

- In 2016, GHG emissions totaled 6,511 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e), or 5,795 million metric tons of CO₂e after accounting for sequestration from the land sector.
- From 2015 to 2016, net emissions decreased by 2.5 percent, after accounting for sequestration from the land sector. The reduction was a result of multiple factors including substitution from coal to natural gas in the electric power sector, and warmer winter conditions.

To view the full report, executive summary, and supporting data, click [here](#).

WITHDRAWN—JANUARY 2017 EVALUATION OF VEHICLE EMISSION STANDARDS. EPA reconsidered and subsequently withdrew a [prior final determination](#) not to revise model year 2022-2025 light-duty vehicle GHG emission standards ([83 FR 16077](#)). EPA concluded that the current standards are based on outdated information and that the current standards may be too stringent. EPA, in partnership with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, will initiate a notice and comment rulemaking to further consider and potentially relax standards for model year 2022-2025 light-duty vehicles. For more information, click [here](#).

MARITIME SHIPPING VESSEL GHG EMISSIONS. The International Maritime Organization [adopted an initial strategy](#) to reduce emissions from maritime shipping vessels by at least 50 percent by 2050, compared to 2008. The agreement is an initial strategy, with a long-term plan to be adopted in 2023, after the organization collects additional emissions data from cargo ships between 2019 and 2021. In the meantime, regulators are expected to debate binding, enforceable steps that compel—not merely encourage—the industry to reduce its GHG emissions.

S.2602, UTILIZING SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ACT. U.S. [Senate Bill 2602](#), Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies (USE IT) Act, supports carbon utilization and direct air capture research. The bill also supports federal, state, and nongovernmental collaboration in the construction and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration facilities and carbon dioxide (CO₂) pipelines. A Senate press release about the bill is available [here](#). In April, the Western Governors' Association sent a [letter supporting the USE-IT Act](#) to the chair of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

NEW MEMBRANE CAPTURES GHGs. A biologically inspired membrane intended to remove most CO₂ from the smoke of coal-fired power plants has been developed by scientists at Sandia National Laboratories and the University of New Mexico. The membrane meets U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) standards by capturing 90 percent of power plant CO₂ production at a relatively low cost of \$40 per ton. According to the researchers, the membrane could be easily customized to convert methane to the more soluble methanol for removal, or sequester CO₂ on a spacecraft. To read about the DOD-funded research, click [here](#).

TRIAL SET FOR U.S. KIDS' CLIMATE CHANGE LAWSUIT. A trial date has been set for 29 OCT 18 in the case of nearly two dozen U.S. youths suing the U.S. government for failing to protect public resources by burning fossil fuels. The case, *Juliana v. United States*, will be heard before U.S. District Court Judge Ann Aiken in Eugene, Ore., according to a [statement](#) from Our Children's Trust, the nonprofit group supporting the plaintiffs. The lawsuit was filed in 2015.

ENERGY

NATIONAL WIND TURBINE MAP AND DATABASE. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and DOE released the [United States Wind Turbine Database](#) (USWTDB), which combines data previously scattered across many datasets into a single package. The database currently contains data from more than 57,000 turbines, constructed from the 1980s through 2018, in more than 1,700 wind power projects spanning 43 states plus Puerto Rico and Guam. A press release about the database is available [here](#). "The USWTDB directly supports the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) air defense mission by enabling us to conduct credible and meaningful analysis of wind turbine-radar interference impacts, and ultimately helps ensure that U.S. renewable energy does not adversely impact our ability to conduct our homeland defense mission," said NORAD Director of Operations Major-General Christopher Coates. Other uses for the data include studying wind energy and wildlife interactions, reviewing economic impacts assessments of wind energy's deployment, and better understanding of local wind deployment trends. In addition, USGS released an associated [USWTDB Viewer](#) that replaces an earlier web application referred to as WindFarm.

OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY LEASING—ATLANTIC. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is conducting a high-level assessment of all waters offshore the U.S. Atlantic Coast for potential additional renewable energy (wind) lease locations ([83 FR 14881](#)). Factors BOEM has identified to be considered in the landscape level analysis include:

- Areas prohibited for leasing by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act;
- DOD conflict areas; and
- Maritime navigation conflict areas.

Comments are due 21 MAY 18.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRANSPARENCY IN REGULATORY SCIENCE. EPA is proposing to require that when a scientific study is used to inform a regulatory action, the study's underlying data be available to the public in a manner sufficient for independent validation ([83 FR 18768](#)). EPA is soliciting comment on the proposal and how it can be promulgated and implemented in light of existing law and prior federal policies that already require public access to data and influential scientific information used to inform federal regulation. Comments are due 30 MAY 18.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

STREAMLINING ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS FOR MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS—ONE FEDERAL DECISION. The White House [announced](#) that federal agencies involved in environmental review of major infrastructure projects have signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MOU) implementing [Executive Order 13807](#), which is commonly referred to as One Federal Decision. In accordance with the MOU, federal agencies agree to establish a coordinated and timely process for environmental reviews of major infrastructure projects. Under the new process, responsibility for navigating approval of a major infrastructure project through multiple agencies will be assigned to a federal agency, rather than to the project proponent, per previous practice. The lead agency will establish a permitting timeline with the goal of completing the process in two years. The MOU is intended to ensure that interagency issues and disputes are elevated and resolved in a timely manner. USACE and EPA are among the MOU signatories.

NATURAL RESOURCES

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT—INCIDENTAL TAKE. The Department of Interior (DOI) principal deputy solicitor issued [memorandum M-37050](#), which re-interprets the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to regulate incidental take of migratory birds. According to the memorandum, Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibitions on pursuing, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, or attempting to do the same apply only to affirmative actions that have as their purpose the taking or killing of migratory birds, their nests, or their eggs, not to take that is incidental to an activity. The memorandum acknowledges this interpretation is "contrary to the prior practice of this Department." DOI solicitor opinions issued since 1993 are available [here](#).

RESIDENT CANADA GEESE. FWS is proposing to amend the depredation and control orders for resident Canada geese to allow destruction of nests and eggs at any time of year ([83 FR 17987](#)). Existing depredation and control orders allow destruction of resident Canada geese nests and eggs by authorized personnel between March 1 and June 30 each year. However, FWS has found that some resident Canada geese currently initiate nests in February, particularly in the southern U.S. FWS anticipates that in the future, nest initiation dates will begin earlier and hatching of eggs will end later. Resident Canada geese means Canada geese that nest or reside within the lower 48 states and the District of Columbia in the months of April, May, June, July, or August. Currently, in accordance with Title 50 CFR Part 21.49, airports and military airfields may conduct management and control activities involving the take of resident Canada geese between April 1 and September 15 and may destroy nests and eggs between March 1 and June 30. Comments on the proposed amendments are due 25 MAY 18.

RESILIENCY

PATTERNS AND PROJECTIONS OF HIGH-TIDE FLOODING ALONG U.S. COASTLINES. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration released [a report](#) addressing high-tide flooding along U.S. coasts. The report indicates that due to rising relative sea level, cities are becoming increasingly exposed and vulnerable to high-tide flooding, which is increasing in frequency, depth, and extent along many U.S. coastlines.

FEDERAL ENERGY AND SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE. In March, the DOE Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [announced](#) they signed an MOU to collaborate in a strategic partnership to advance federal critical infrastructure resilience. The partnership will result in the development and

implementation of a systematic approach to planning and deploying projects and measures that will help reduce DHS energy use while strengthening the resilience and security of their facilities. It will address continuity of operations, energy, and water efficiency in buildings; mobile/transportation assets; and information technologies and facilities. The partnership will permit the development of an agency-wide resilience framework and support implementation of the plan at DHS pilot sites. FEMP's long-term goal for the partnership is to develop an integrated enterprise-wide system approach that all federal agencies can use to achieve their energy resilience and security missions by optimizing their facility operations and security, enhancing grid reliability, and conserving energy and water. For more information, click [here](#).

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

TEXTUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF CRITICAL HABITAT. FWS is removing the textual descriptions of critical habitat boundaries from those designations for mammals, birds, amphibians, fishes, clams, snails, arachnids, crustaceans, and insects for which the maps have been determined to be sufficient to stand as the official delineation of critical habitat ([83 FR 18698](#)). The final rule is effective 29 MAY 18.

YELLOW LANCE. FWS determined threatened status for [yellow lance](#) (*Elliptio lanceolata*), a mussel species from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina ([83 FR 14189](#)). The service intends to designate proposed critical habitat for the species in the near future. The final rule was effective 3 MAY 18.

TOXICS

LEAD-BASED PAINT RENOVATION, REPAIR AND PAINTING RULE. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for EPA [issued notice](#) that it wants "to determine whether the EPA has an effective strategy to implement and enforce" the agency's lead-based paint rule. The OIG notice comes as EPA is subject to a [court-ordered](#) deadline to propose an update to its standard for lead dust hazards and the regulatory definition of lead-based paint. In a related action, on 30 MAR 18, EPA [withdrew](#) (paywall) a draft lead dust rule in response to a [90-day extension](#) (paywall) to the court-ordered deadline. EPA is required to submit the draft rule to the Office of Management and Budget for review by 26 JUN 18.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILES. The Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry (ATSDR) is initiating development of another set of toxicological profiles and is requesting public input into which substances it should consider ([83 FR 17177](#)). Each year, ATSDR develops a list of substances to be considered for toxicological profile development. The nomination process includes consideration of all substances on ATSDR's [Substance Priority List](#) (SPL), as well as other substances nominated by the public. ATSDR is inviting voluntary public nominations for substances included on the SPL and for substances not on the SPL. When nominating a non-SPL substance, include the rationale for the nomination. Comments are due 18 MAY 18.

WASTE

GUIDANCE AND PLANNING FOR NATURAL DISASTER DEBRIS. EPA is requesting comment on three draft documents: Planning for Natural Disaster Debris; Pre-incident All-hazards Waste Management Plan Guidelines: Four-step Waste Management Planning Process; and All-hazards Waste Management Decision Diagram ([83 FR 18558](#)). The Planning for Natural Disaster Debris guidance is intended to assist communities in planning for debris management before a natural disaster occurs, also referred to as pre-incident debris management planning. This guidance revises EPA's existing guidance document on planning for natural disaster debris that was published in 2008 under the same name. The other two documents describe, respectively, the pre-incident waste management planning process for all hazards and the waste management decision-making process during an all-hazards incident. Comments received by 26 JUN 18 will be considered in the development of the final guidance.

CHINA WASTE IMPORT POLICY EFFECT ON STATE RECYCLING PROGRAMS. A new report tracks how China's new waste import policies have affected recycling markets across the U.S. For the report, researchers queried state environmental

agencies about whether they have seen effects on recycling markets in their state, issued guidance, or whether any disposal bans had been put in place. To view the report, organized alphabetically by state, click [here](#).

EXTRACTING METALS FROM E-WASTE CHEAPER THAN MINING ORE. According to a new [report](#), recovering gold, copper, and other metals from electronic waste is 13 times cheaper than extracting metals from mines. Researchers from Tsinghua University in Beijing and Macquarie University in Australia looked at data from eight recycling companies in China and calculated the cost for extracting metals from e-waste in a practice called urban mining. The recyclers' expenses, which were offset by government subsidies and revenue from selling the recovered materials and components, included costs for waste collection, labor, energy, material, and transportation plus capital costs for equipment and buildings. The researchers conclude that with these offsets, it costs 13 times more to obtain these metals from ore than from urban mining.

WATER

WET WEATHER REGULATIONS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS. EPA [announced](#) it is initiating a new rulemaking to provide certainty surrounding the use of "blending" by wastewater treatment plants. Publicly owned treatment works often manage excess wet weather flow by routing some of the incoming water around the secondary (biological) treatment units and then blending it back in with secondary treatment effluent for disinfection prior to discharge. Blending allows an operator to avoid a possible shutdown or damage to the water treatment plant. Through this rulemaking effort, EPA seeks to provide regulatory clarity and certainty with respect to the use of blending so that facilities can optimize wastewater treatment during wet weather. EPA will conduct stakeholder outreach during the coming months prior to issuing a proposed rulemaking.

ATMOSPHERIC WATER GENERATOR. EPA [announced](#) it has signed a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with a company that makes atmospheric water generators. The goal of the agreement is to advance atmospheric water generators as a viable technology for improving access to potable water during shortages or contamination events, such as natural disasters or infrastructure issues. In a [related action](#), researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently created an atmospheric water generator based on relatively new materials that can extract potable water from desert air with relative humidity as low as 10 percent. Current methods require 100 percent for fog-harvesting, and above 50 percent for dew-harvesting refrigeration-based systems.

Department of Defense Activity

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM—REPORT TO CONGRESS. The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics issued a [report](#) on DOD's progress toward achieving Response Complete (RC) status at Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites. The report was required by House Report 115-200, which accompanied the House versions of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal 2018. The report includes 1) a list of IRP sites that have not yet achieved RC status; 2) a total estimated cost of achieving RC at these sites; 3) the total number of years that it will take at current annual funding levels to achieve RC at these sites; and 4) current efforts DOD is taking to ensure the IRP is resourced to maximize the efficiency and minimize the total time required to reach RC at these sites, including the feasibility of public-private partnerships to expedite cleanup.

REPORT ON SCOPE OF WATER CONTAMINATION. In a March report provided to the House Armed Services Committee, the Pentagon for the first time [publicly listed](#) the full scope of known presence of perfluorinated compounds in groundwater. DOD identified 401 active and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations in the U.S. with at least one area where there was a known or suspected release of perfluorinated compounds. A Military Times report is available [here](#).

ARMY REDUCE-THE-FOOTPRINT INITIATIVE. According to [DOD testimony](#) to the House Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Subcommittee in April, in the absence of a new BRAC round, DOD services have turned to demolition to manage excess infrastructure. Since 2016, under the Army's "[Reduce the Footprint](#)" initiative, officials are consolidating personnel into the facilities in the best shape, and getting rid of those in poor or failing condition. The Army plans to spend approximately \$100 million in the current year on demolition and it has requested more than \$200 million for fiscal 2019. The Navy included \$122 million in its fiscal 2019 proposal to demolish excess infrastructure, and has a priority list of \$311 million worth of demolition projects. The Marine Corps requested spending \$74 million next year to raze 1.8 million square feet of unneeded infrastructure and the Air Force has been budgeting about \$25 million each year for consolidation and demolition. To read a report about the testimony, click [here](#). In addition, a [DOD Infrastructure Capacity report](#) released in October 2017 estimated the DOD would have 22 percent excess facility capacity by 2019. Estimated percentages of excess facility capacity above a 1989 baseline, given the expected 2019 force structure, were:

- Army—33 percent
- Navy—7 percent
- Air Force—32 percent
- DLA—12 percent
- DOD total—22 percent

For more information, click [here](#).

GAO REPORT—CHALLENGES TO IMPROVE FUTURE BRAC ROUNDS. The 2005 BRAC round was the costliest and most complex BRAC round to date. In contrast to prior rounds, which focused on the goal of reducing excess infrastructure, DOD's goals for BRAC 2005 also included transforming the military and fostering joint activities. In response to a request to review DOD performance outcomes for BRAC 2005, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report ([GAO-18-231](#)) examining the extent to which DOD has 1) measured the achievement of its goals for BRAC 2005; and 2) implemented [prior GAO recommendations](#) on BRAC 2005 and addressed any additional challenges to improve performance for any future BRAC round. GAO recommends that DOD address challenges with communication and mission changes to improve future BRAC rounds. The full report is available [here](#).

MILITARY FUNDED STUDY ON SEA-LEVEL RISE. A military-funded team published the results of a [study](#) on the effects of climate change on American bases in the South Pacific. Researchers studied the impact of climate change and sea-level rise on Roi-Namur Island, part of Kwajalein Atoll. Roi-Namur has an elevation of six feet, and it is the home of an experimental radar station for the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Test Site. Using computer modeling, the team studied the effects on the installation from changes in wave height, storm frequency, rainfall, and sea level. They found that sea-level change posed the greatest threat to the island.

MILITARY AIRPORT PROGRAM GRANTS. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued notice that grants are available for the Military Airport Program ([83 FR 15191](#)). The program provides capital development assistance to civilian airport sponsors of designated joint-use military airfields or former military airports that are included in FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Grant applications are due 8 JUN 18.

ARMY PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES WEBSITE. The Army launched a [new website](#) for perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) on DENIX. The website provides an overview of two commonly used PFAS, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); frequently asked questions; an Army fact sheet; and reference materials.

Professional Development

DOD TRAINING SOURCES

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROSPECT TRAINING (CLASSROOM). USACE announces course availability for the FY 2018 PROSPECT (i.e., [Proponent-Sponsored Engineer Corps Training](#)) program. Courses are open to federal, state, county, and city employees and contractors. There are different registration processes for each entity. Please refer to the [course catalog](#) and list of classes and [schedule](#) for details. Environmental courses include, but are not limited to:

- CERCLA/RCRA Process (Course Control Number (CCN) [356](#))
- Environmental Laws and Regulations (CCN [170](#))
- Environmental Regulations Practical Application Course (CCN [398](#))
- Environmental Remediation Technologies (CCN [395](#))
- Hazardous Waste Manifesting/DOT Certification (CCN [223](#))
- Hazardous Waste Manifesting 16-Hour DOT Recertification Course (CCN [429](#))
- Hazardous/Toxic and Radioactive Waste Construction Inspection (CCN 141)
- Radioactive Waste Transport (CCN [441](#))
- The Complete RCRA Course (Hazardous Waste Generation, Management, and Corrective Action) (CCN [226](#))

NAVY CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS SCHOOL TRAINING. The [Navy Civil Engineer Corps Officers School](#) (CECOS) offers training on environmental management, pollution prevention, environmental compliance, environmental conservation and planning, and environmental restoration. Energy course offerings include Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, Energy Information Administration, and Energy Technology Information. Click [here](#) for information on course offerings and times. Courses offered by CECOS are available to all military and civilian employees of the U.S. government, free of charge. Travel costs are borne by the student.

AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL TRAINING. The [Air Force Civil Engineer School](#) offers a variety of environmental management courses and seminars, including Interservice Environmental Education Review Board (ISEERB) offerings. Courses are available to all military and civilian employees of the U.S. government, free of charge. Travel costs are borne by the student.

DEFENSE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING/AWARENESS. The Army offers numerous environmental training courses (classroom and online). Explore training opportunities on the U.S. Army Environmental Command [website](#), which has links to training provided by DOD organizations.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SERDP) AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (ESTCP) WEBINAR SERIES (ONLINE). DOD's environmental research and development funding programs ([SERDP and ESTCP](#)) launched a [webinar series](#) to promote the transfer of innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable solutions developed using SERDP and ESTCP funding. Live webinars are offered every two weeks on Thursdays from 12:00 p.m. Eastern for 90 minutes. Most webinars feature two 30-minute presentations and interactive question and answer sessions on topics targeted for DOD and DOE audiences. Prior presentations are archived for viewing any time. Recently archived webinars, available on demand [here](#), include:

- [Management of Novel Hawaiian Ecosystems](#)
- [Research and Development Needs for Management of DOD's PFAS Contaminated Sites](#)
- [New Resource Conservation Insights to Desert Environments](#)

REPI WEBINAR SERIES (ONLINE). DOD's REPI program offers [webinars](#) on best practices, tutorials, and knowledge sharing on partnerships that support the military mission and accelerate the pace and rate of land conservation.

FEDERAL TRAINING SOURCES

FEDERAL FACILITIES ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER (ONLINE). [FedCenter.gov](#) is the federal government's home for comprehensive environmental stewardship, compliance assistance, and professional development information. FedCenter.gov provides a wide variety of information, such as:

- Program development (e.g., environmental management systems, green procurement program);
- Federal and state regulatory requirements for various facility activities;
- Access to [environmental assistance](#);
- Access to free, [FedCenter-sponsored courses](#)
- Applicable laws and Executive Orders; and
- [Partnerships](#).

FedCenter also provides member assistance services such as collaboration tools for workgroups, environmental reporting tools, and daily newsletter and subscription services.

BIOBASED PRODUCT TRAINING SERIES (ONLINE). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers a series of [on-demand training modules](#) about biobased products and the BioPreferred® Program:

- [Fundamentals: Biobased Products and the BioPreferred® Program](#)
- [Sustainable Acquisition: Biobased Requirements in the New Executive Order 13693](#)
- [Contracting Officer Role in Contractor Reporting of Biobased Product Purchases](#)
- [BioPreferred® Training for USDA Acquisition Community](#)
- [From Awareness to Action: The BioPreferred® Federal Procurement Preference Program](#)
- [Products in Operations, Maintenance, and Cleaning](#)

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE FEDERAL BUILDINGS (ONLINE). This training series from FEMP provides updated guidance for complying with the 2016 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings. The series consists of five on-demand courses:

- [2016 Guiding Principle I: Employ Integrated Design Principles and Introduction](#)
- [2016 Guiding Principle II: Optimize Energy Performance](#)
- [2016 Guiding Principle III: Protect and Conserve Water](#)
- [2016 Guiding Principle IV: Enhance Indoor Environmental Quality](#)
- [2016 Guiding Principle V: Reduce Environmental Impact of Materials and Guiding Principle VI - Assess and Consider Climate Change Risks](#)

EPA SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ACADEMY (ONLINE). Learn about key issues, successful projects, and a variety of best management practices for creating waste management programs, from the series of [live and archived webinars](#). Building on the familiar concept of [Reduce, Reuse, Recycle](#), sustainable materials management is a systemic approach that seeks to reduce materials use and their associated environmental impacts over their entire life cycle, starting with extraction of natural resources and product design and ending with decisions on recycling or final disposal. The format is a formal presentation followed by a question and answer session.

SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES (ONLINE). The two-hour [course](#) provides staff involved in specifying and purchasing with a thorough introduction to compliance requirements, processes, and tools for procuring sustainable products and services. Participants will receive specific guidance in how to meet executive order and Federal Acquisition

Regulation requirements and understand how sustainable acquisition benefits their agency, community, and the environment.

SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION TRAINING RESOURCES (ONLINE). The interagency federal Sustainable Acquisition & Materials Management Practices Workgroup compiled a [spreadsheet](#) of sustainable acquisition training resources developed or hosted by federal agencies that are available to government employees, businesses, and non-governmental organizations.

FEMP eTRAINING COURSES (ONLINE). FEMP offers interactive, [eTraining courses](#) to help federal agencies develop core competencies and comply with energy-efficiency and renewable-energy water-management and sustainability requirements. FEMP is partnering with the National Institute of Building Sciences' Whole Building Design Guide to host these comprehensive, FEMP-developed eTraining courses. [Promotional materials](#) are available to help federal agencies encourage the completion of FEMP's eTraining courses.

ENERGY STAR (ONLINE). EPA's [Energy Star program](#) helps identify and promote energy efficiency in products, homes, and buildings. EPA hosts a [webinar series](#) that covers a range of topics, from how to benchmark in Portfolio Manager to financing energy efficiency improvements to how to engage building occupants.

INTERSTATE TECHNOLOGY AND REGULATORY COUNCIL (ITRC) TRAINING (ONLINE). ITRC is a state-led coalition working with federal partners, industry, academia, and stakeholders to achieve regulatory acceptance of environmental technologies. In conjunction with EPA's Technology Innovation and Field Services Division, ITRC delivers [training courses](#) to reach a geographically dispersed audience of regulators, consultants, and other members of the environmental community. The training sessions last approximately two hours, cover technical and regulatory information specific to environmental technologies and innovative approaches, and are supported by consensus-based ITRC guidance documents. A list of ITRC's 2018 training classes is available [here](#) (dates subject to change).

GENERAL CONFORMITY TRAINING MODULES (ONLINE). The General Conformity Rule ensures that the actions taken by federal agencies in nonattainment and maintenance areas do not interfere with a state's plans to meet national standards for air quality. EPA's [online training conformity training program](#) covers all aspects of the rule and is divided into four modules.

WATER MANAGEMENT BASICS (ONLINE). This FEMP [online course](#) provides a concise introduction to comprehensive water management, to include key topic areas of basic water management terminology, history of federal water mandates, current Executive Order 13693 provisions, best practices associated with comprehensive water management, and proven water conservation financing mechanisms and strategies. The three-module course offers a thorough overview of water management in the federal context:

- Module One: Introduction to Federal Water Management
- Module Two: Introduction to Comprehensive Water Management
- Module Three: Financing and Launching Water Management Projects

CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT WEBINAR SERIES (ONLINE). This U.S. Geological Survey [webinar series](#) was developed to inform scientists, land managers, and the public about potential and predicted climate change impacts on fish and wildlife and to help guide resource management decisions across the United States. Video recordings with closed captioning are made available one to two weeks after each presentation. The next webinar is scheduled for 22 FEB 18. Information on upcoming webinars is available from the BioClimate newsletter ([click](#) to subscribe).

WATER/WASTEWATER UTILITY ALL-HAZARDS BOOTCAMP TRAINING (ONLINE). Hosted by EPA, this [training course](#) is designed for water and wastewater employees responsible for emergency response and recovery activities. It also explains why and how to implement an all-hazards program, and will cover prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

OTHER TRAINING RESOURCES

COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM WEBINAR (ONLINE). The Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) released a [webinar](#), available on demand, highlighting ECOS' [paper](#) on Cooperative Federalism 2.0 and offering a deeper look into the EPA-state relationship.

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How the Regional Offices Work for You

The Army Regional Environmental and Energy Offices' close cooperation between the military and regional policymakers helps to resolve issues *before* they become laws and regulations.

The REEOs monitor proposed state environmental and energy laws and regulations for impacts to installation missions. When legislation or a regulation important to the Army or DOD is being developed, REEOs work with the other military Services to assure that DOD and Services' interests are represented.

To comment on items in the *Southern Review*, please contact the Regional Environmental Coordinator listed at the top of page two.

To be added to the *Southern Review* distribution list, email the [Regulatory Affairs Specialist](#).

