



Southern Review

of Legislative & Regulatory Actions

The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

June 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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Alabama	2
Florida	2
Georgia	4
Kentucky	5
Mississippi	5
North Carolina	5
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	7
Federal Activity	8
DOD Activity	13
Professional Development	14
Staff Directory	18

EFFICIENT FEDERAL OPERATIONS

President Trump issued Executive Order [\(EO\) 13834, Efficient Federal Operations](#), 17 MAY 18. The new EO establishes streamlined goals for federal energy and water efficiency, high performance buildings, renewable energy consumption, purchasing, and other aspects of managing agency operations. It revokes and replaces EO 13693 of March 2015, Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade.

"The Congress has enacted a wide range of statutory requirements related to energy and environmental performance of executive departments and agencies," the EO states, "including with respect to facilities, vehicles, and overall operations. It is the policy of the United States that agencies shall meet such statutory requirements in a manner that increases efficiency, optimizes performance, eliminates unnecessary use of resources, and protects the environment. In implementing this policy, each agency shall prioritize actions that reduce waste, cut costs, enhance the resilience of Federal infrastructure and operations, and enable more effective accomplishment of its mission."

Among the goals for federal agencies are to:

- Achieve and maintain annual reductions in building energy use and implement energy efficiency measures that reduce costs;
- Meet statutory requirements relating to the consumption of renewable energy and electricity;
- Reduce potable and non-potable water consumption;
- Use performance contracting to achieve energy, water, building modernization, and infrastructure goals;
- Ensure that new construction and major renovations conform to energy efficiency requirements for buildings and sustainable design principles;
- Implement waste prevention and recycling measures;
- Track and report on energy management activities, performance improvements, cost reductions, greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water savings, and other performance measures.

Guidance and resources for federal agencies from the Office of Federal Sustainability are available [here](#).

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.

PROPOSED RULE

2018 AMBIENT AIR MONITORING PLAN. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) requested public input on the [2018 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan](#). The plan covers ambient air monitoring activities to be performed by ADEM. ADEM issued a [notice for public input](#) 24 MAY 18. Comments are due 22 JUN 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 8 JAN THROUGH 7 MAR

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

PROPOSED RULES

AMENDMENTS TO WATER SHORTAGE PLAN. The St. Johns River Water Management District (WMD) proposed amendments to the district's water shortage plan. The amendments: 1) add, delete, and modify definitions; 2) revise the hydrologic indicators and data used in monitoring and evaluating water conditions; 3) clarify noticing of the declaration of a water shortage and associated water use restrictions; 4) repeal certain general use restrictions; 5) repeal certain monitoring requirements; and 6) clarify the water use restrictions and other measures implemented during each water shortage phase. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) issued a [notice of proposed rule](#) 9 MAY 18.

UPDATES TO REGULATED PLANT INDEX. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) proposed updates to the Regulated Plant Index that were recommended by the Endangered Plant Advisory Council. The updates revise FDACS's list of regulated plants and noxious weeds to be consistent with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) Endangered Species List. FDACS issued a [notice of proposed rule](#) 30 APR 18.

404 PROGRAM PERMIT FOR REGULATED ENTITIES. FDEP requested public input on a draft rule regarding the 404 Program Permit for Regulated Entities. The draft rule amends [Chapter 62-330, F.A.C.](#), to streamline and clarify language for regulated entities that would require a state 404 Program Permit. FDEP issued a [notice of development of rulemaking](#) 11 MAY 18.

REVISIONS TO ABOVEGROUND AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SYSTEM RULES. FDEP proposes to revise both the aboveground and underground storage tank system rules. The revisions update definitions and reference guidelines;

clarify and update certain forms; and add clarifying language to multiple sections. FDEP issued a [notice of development of rulemaking](#) for aboveground tank systems and a separate [notice of rule development](#) for underground tank systems 31 MAY 18. A workshop will be held 20 JUN 18.

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL DREDGE-AND-FILL PERMIT PROGRAM IN CERTAIN WATERS. FDEP requested public input on a draft rule regarding the assumption of administration of the federal dredge-and-fill permit program (404 program) in certain waters. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act allows states the option of assuming administration of the federal dredge-and-fill permit program in certain waters. By obtaining 404 assumption, Florida will be able to provide a streamlined permitting procedure where an applicant will obtain both the Environmental Resource Permitting and 404 authorizations from the state. FDEP issued a [notice of development of rulemaking](#) 11 MAY 18.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING IN LIEU OF IMPLEMENTING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. FDEP proposed a new rule regarding water quality monitoring in lieu of implementing best management practices (BMPs). Nonpoint source dischargers within a basin management action plan must demonstrate compliance with required pollutant reductions by either implementing applicable, adopted BMPs or conducting prescribed water quality monitoring. The proposed rule provides procedures for nonpoint source dischargers who choose to undertake water quality monitoring, consistent with a FDEP-approved sampling and analysis plan, instead of implementing adopted BMPs required by a basin management action plan. The proposed rule also sets forth related verification and enforcement procedures. FDEP issued a [notice of proposed rule](#) 4 MAY 18.

GEMINI SPRINGS AND DELEON SPRING BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANS. FDEP requested public input on the draft Gemini Springs and DeLeon Spring basin management action plans (BMAPs). BMAPs are the means for implementation of the adopted total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). The meeting is to discuss and receive comments on the draft BMAP documents prior to submission for adoption. FDEP issued a [notice of meeting](#) 10 MAY 18.

SANTA FE RIVER BMAP. FDEP requested public input on revisions to the Santa Fe River BMAP. FDEP issued a [notice of meeting](#) 2 MAY 18.

SILVER SPRING AND RAINBOW SPRING BMAP. FDEP requested public input on the draft Silver Spring and Rainbow Spring BMAP. FDEP issued a [notice of meeting](#) 10 MAY 18.

UPPER WAKULLA RIVER AND WAKULLA SPRINGS BMAP. FDEP requested public input on the draft Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Springs BMAP. FDEP issued a [notice of meeting](#) 4 MAY 18.

WACISSA SPRINGS BMAP. FDEP requested public input on the Wacissa Springs BMAP. FDEP issued a [notice of meeting](#) 2 MAY 18.

WEKIWA SPRING AND ROCK SPRINGS BMAP. FDEP requested public input on the draft Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs BMAP. FDEP issued a [notice of meeting](#) 10 MAY 18.

FINAL RULE

CONDITIONS FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMITS. The St. Johns River WMD adopted amendments to Rule 40C-3.021, F.A.C. The amendments: 1) clarify that wells, which 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 2) require applicants or water well contractors applying for a permit to submit well completion reports, which will allow the WMD to more efficiently and effectively protect and manage the water resources. The district published a [notice of rule filing](#) 17 APR 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 8 JAN THROUGH 29 MAR

GEORGIA HB 332, LAND CONSERVATION. This bill creates the Georgia Outdoor Stewardship Trust Fund and funding mechanisms for the protection of conservation lands. The bill establishes procedural requirements for approval of project proposals and reporting requirements; it establishes a board of trustees for the trust fund, with terms of office, meeting requirements, and guidelines for prioritizing project applications. Signed by the governor 7 MAY 18.

GEORGIA HB 785, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT. This bill amends Code Section 12-8-22 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA), relating to definitions associated with solid waste management, to modify certain definitions and enact new definitions. It specifically clarifies the definition of “gasification to fuels and chemicals” and “pyrolysis” as distinct from solid waste handling and thermal treatment of recovered materials. Signed by the governor 8 MAY 18.

GEORGIA HB 792, SOLID WASTE SURCHARGES AND HAZARDOUS WASTE FEES. This bill amends Chapter 8 of Title 12 of the OCGA, relating to waste management, to extend the sunset date for certain solid waste surcharges and hazardous waste fees. Signed by the governor 3 MAY 18.

GEORGIA SB 385, SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FEES. This bill amends code section 12-8-39 of the OCGA, relating to cost reimbursement fees and surcharges, to change the surcharge imposed by host local governments regarding solid waste disposal facilities operated by private enterprises; to provide for related matters; to provide for an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes. Signed by the governor 3 MAY 18.

GEORGIA SB 395, GEORGIA JOINT DEFENSE COMMISSION. This bill amends Article 10 of Chapter 7 of Title 50 of the OCGA, relating to the Defense Community Economic Development Fund, to create the Georgia Joint Defense Commission; to provide for the membership and purposes of such commission; to provide for related matters; and to repeal conflicting laws. Signed by the governor 3 MAY 18.

PROPOSED RULES

GEORGIA DRAFT 2018 AMBIENT AIR MONITORING PLAN. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) has announced its intent to issue the 2018 Ambient Air Monitoring Plan to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in July 2018. EPD is required to produce this annual plan as part of EPA’s amended ambient air monitoring regulations established 17 OCT 06. The draft is open for public comment. Comments were due 15 JUN 18.

GEORGIA HAZARDOUS SITE RESPONSE. EPD has proposed to amend Rules 391-3-19-.02, 391-3-19-.04, 391-3-19-.06 through 391-3-19-.09, and Appendices III and IV. The primary basis for the amendments is to modernize the state soil and groundwater cleanup standards (risk reduction standards) to reflect the most current risk assessment methodology and standard industry practices. The amendments are intended to provide a streamlined, consistent, scientifically sound and defensible risk assessment framework while allowing more flexibility and options in complying with risk reduction standards. Other amendments include clarifying the brownfields notification exemption, allowing the EPD director to designate EPA removal actions as compliant with Type-5 cleanup standards, and providing appropriate deed language for properties needing correction action and those with continuing obligations. A hearing is scheduled for 21 JUN 18 and comments are due 6 JUL 18.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 JAN THROUGH 13 APR

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

PROPOSED RULES

2018 AMBIENT AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN. The Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (EEC) has invited public comment on the 2018 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan. Comments are due 23 JUN 18.

WATER QUALITY PERMITS (401 KAR 5). The Kentucky Division of Water has proposed changes to regulation in 401 KAR Chapter 5 to ensure that issued permits are legally sound and in compliance. Changes to the regulations will be subject to approval by EPA. All of the regulations will remain consistent with Clean Water Act, Section 402, and 40 CFR Part 122, and will not be more stringent than the federal regulations. A hearing is scheduled for 26 JUN 18 and comments are due 30 JUN 18.

FINAL RULE

CROSS-STATE AIR POLLUTION RULES (401 KAR [51:240](#); [51:250](#); [51:260](#)). DEP has filed regulations regarding the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Annual Trading Program; the NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program; and the Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Group 1 Trading Program.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 JAN THROUGH 2 APR

There are no significant legislative or regulatory activities to report.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 10 JAN THROUGH 1 JUL

NORTH CAROLINA SB 99, APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2018. This bill now contains provisions regarding per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that were considered in other North Carolina bills of the 2018 session. The provisions were the subject of negotiations among state, industry, and other stakeholders; the final language was included in this Appropriations Act. Key points include the governor's authority to halt facility operations upon show of multiple violations of promulgated state standards or EPA health advisory levels. Enforcement also includes authority to require violators to provide a permanent replacement of water supply. Legislators also appropriated funds to study emerging contaminants and further develop state regulatory programs targeting such contaminants. Enrolled 01 JUN 18; vetoed by the governor 6 JUN 18; veto overridden by the Senate 7 JUN 18 and House 12 JUN 18.

PROPOSED RULES

2018 AMBIENT AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN. The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has requested public input regarding the [2018 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan](#). Comments are due 25 JUN 18.

CLASSIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION OF SURFACE WATERS (15A NCAC 02B .0100-.0300). The North Carolina Environmental Management Commission has proposed to amend several rules cited in 15A NCAC 02B .0100, 0200 and .0300. These proposed amendments comprise the state's Triennial Review of Surface Water Quality Standards mandated by the federal Clean Water Act. Hearings are scheduled for 11 and 16 JUL 18 and comments are due 16 JUL 18.

ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM RULES (15A NCAC 18E .0101-.0105, .0201-.0207, .0301-.0305, .0401-.0403, .0501-.0510, .0601-.0602, .0701-.0703, .0801-.0806, .0901-.0911, .1001-.1002, .1101-.1106, .1201-.1207, .1301-.1307, .1401-.1406, .1501-.1505, .1601-.1603, .1701-.1713). DEQ has proposed a reorganization and clarification of current rule interpretations and existing knowledge of advanced technologies, and previously excluded products. This rule will also update and simplify terminology, and reflect significant improvement in consistency and clarity. Comments are due 2 JUL 18.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLANNING (15A NCAC 18C .1305). The North Carolina Commission for Public Health has proposed rulemaking in response to a legislative mandate to protect public drinking water (S.L. 2014-41). This rule presents a standardized process that improves emergency and source water protection planning for public water systems treating and furnishing water from surface supplies. A hearing is scheduled for 19 JUN 18 and comments are due 16 JUL 18.

WATER QUALITY PERMITTING RULES AND WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED RULES (15A NCAC 02B, 15A NCAC 02H). DEQ has proposed rules regarding effluent limitations, surface water monitoring, water quality management plans, and discharges. Comments are due 2 JUL 18.

FINAL RULE

STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, AND MALFUNCTION (SSM) STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) CALL RULE REVISIONS (15A NCAC 02D .0535, 15A NCAC 02D .0545). DEQ has adopted amendments to 15A NCAC 02D .0535 and the adoption of 15A NCAC 02D .0545 relating to SSM operations. On 22 MAY 15, EPA issued a final action to ensure states have plans in place that are fully consistent with the Clean Air Act and recent court decisions concerning SSM emission limit exemptions. EPA's final action responds to the Sierra Club Petition and clarifies the EPA's SSM Policy to assure consistency with the Clean Air Act and recent court decisions. It also finalizes findings that the SSM provisions in SIPs of 36 states do not meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and accordingly issues a "SIP call" for each of those states.



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 9 JAN THROUGH 7 JUN

SOUTH CAROLINA HB 4304, OFFSHORE WIND RESOURCES PROVISIONS. This bill defines offshore wind resource development activities to mean initiatives undertaken by or on behalf of an electrical utility for the long-term advancement of economic development and clean-energy benefits resulting from offshore wind. It allows the Public Service Commission (PSC) to adopt procedures that encourage electrical utilities to invest in offshore wind resource development activities if the procedures would be in the best interest of ratepayers of this state. It also identifies the activities that may be undertaken by an electrical utility relating to offshore wind resource development. Requires PSC to obtain written concurrence from applicable authorities that proposed offshore wind projects do not comprise a portion of the military training areas bordering South Carolina or Georgia. Failed upon adjournment.

SOUTH CAROLINA HB 4644, SOLID WASTE EMERGENCY FUND. This bill establishes the solid waste emergency fund to be administered by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). Specifies that funds can

be spent to address a substantial release or threat of substantial release into the environment of any pollutant from a regulated solid waste facility. Signed by the governor 3 MAY 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA HB 4683, BEACHFRONT MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT. This bill establishes procedures for department decisions involving the issuance, denial, renewal, suspension, or revocation of permits, licenses, or other actions of DHEC that may give rise to a contested case, except a decision to establish a baseline or setback line. Signed by the governor 3 MAY 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA HB 4727, CONSERVATION BANK TRUST FUND. This bill establishes requirements for conservation easements. It authorizes the South Carolina conservation bank to develop conservation criteria to advance and support federal, state, and local conservation goals and prohibits the award of a grant or loan unless the funds are presently available in the trust fund. Establishes a grant review committee and specifies grant application requirements. Authorizes the bank to award additional grant funds to certain agencies for the acquisition of fee simple title to land and to establish application and reporting requirements. Signed by the governor 3 MAY 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA SB 109, AERIAL VEHICLE. This bill provides that it is unlawful to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle within a certain distance of a state or federal military installation, and it provides for penalties. Failed upon adjournment.

PROPOSED RULE

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING PLAN. DHEC is requesting public comment on the draft annual Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan. The plan covers the last half of calendar year 2018 and all of 2019. When finalized, the plan will be submitted to EPA. Comments are due 21 JUN 18. The draft plan is available [here](#).

FINAL RULE

EMERALD ASH BORER AND BENGHAL DAYFLOWER. The South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission has adopted new regulations that govern the designation, monitoring, and control (including quarantine areas), of the plant pests emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) and Benghal dayflower (*Commelina benghalensis*) in South Carolina. The final rule was effective 25 MAY 18. The final rule text is available [here](#).



2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 9 JAN THROUGH 16 APR

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. Signed by the governor 15 MAY 18.

PROPOSED RULES

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING PLAN. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) [is requesting](#) public comment on the Ambient Air Monitoring Plan. When finalized, the plan will be submitted to EPA. A public hearing is scheduled for 25 JUN 18. Comments are due 3 JUL 18. The draft Tennessee Ambient Air Monitoring Plan 2018 is

available [here](#). The draft Local Programs Ambient Air Monitoring Plan 2018 is available [here](#). To view the Tennessee air quality monitoring website, click [here](#).

AQUATIC RESOURCE ALTERATION. DEC [is proposing](#) to substantially revise regulations in Chapter 0400-40-07, which governs aquatic resource alteration permits (ARAPs). The proposed revisions clarify that ARAPs are required only for alterations of streams and wetlands and remove references to wet weather conveyances, because they are governed by other statute, Title 69 Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) Chapter 3 Section 108 ([TCA 69-3-108](#)). Current ARAP rules require only that a permit applicant consider avoidance and minimization and submit an alternatives analysis. The proposed rule would require implementation of any practicable alternatives that have less adverse impact on resource values. A public hearing is scheduled for 27 JUN 18. Comments are due 9 JUL 18.

TRIENNIAL REVIEW—SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA AND USE CLASSIFICATIONS. DEC [is proposing](#) to align state surface water quality standards for ammonia and selenium with recently revised federal standards and to amend the narrative nutrient criterion for fish and aquatic life. The amendments to the narrative criteria are intended to more clearly state the original intent of that rule. The department is also proposing to revise use classifications in response to recently revised federal criteria for waters classified for recreational use. Some of the new criteria are more stringent than previous standards, and some are less so. This rulemaking proposes to apply EPA's recommended criteria, but at an order of magnitude less stringent for carcinogens, consistent with DEC's long-standing policy regarding risk levels. A public hearing is scheduled for 27 JUN 18. Comments are due 9 JUL 18. Information about federal water quality standards is available [here](#).

Federal Activity

AIR

NAAQS REVIEW PROCESS/POLICY SHIFT. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt signed a [memorandum outlining a "Back-to-Basics" process](#) for reviewing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The memorandum calls for EPA to 1) meet statutory deadlines; 2) address all CAA provisions; 3) streamline and standardize the process for development and review of key policy-relevant information; 4) differentiate science and policy judgments; and 5) issue timely implementation regulations and guidance. The memorandum indicates a policy shift whereby EPA intends, when setting new or revised NAAQS, to consider adverse economic effects, as provided by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee. A press release announcing the memorandum is available [here](#).

RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. EPA is [reconsidering](#) the 2017 final Risk Management Plan Amendments ([83 FR 24850](#)). EPA is proposing to rescind amendments relating to safer technology and alternatives analyses, third-party audits, incident investigations, information availability, and several other minor regulatory changes. EPA is also proposing to modify amendments relating to local emergency coordination and emergency exercises, and to change the compliance dates for these provisions. A public hearing was scheduled for 14 JUN 18. Comments are due 30 JUL 18.

SULFUR OXIDES. EPA announced the availability of two final documents, [Risk and Exposure Assessment \(REA\) for the Review of the Primary NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides](#), and [Policy Assessment \(PA\) for the Review of the Primary NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides](#) ([83 FR 22479](#)). The REA describes the quantitative analyses of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) exposures and health risks in the NAAQS review. Building on the [2017 Integrated Science Assessment for Sulfur Oxides—Health Criteria](#), the PA serves to "bridge the gap" between the scientific information and the judgments required in determining whether to retain or revise the existing primary NAAQS for SO₂. For more information about the SO₂ standards, click [here](#).

REGULATORY DEFINITION OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. EPA is proposing to revise the regulatory definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) under the CAA ([83 FR 19026](#)). EPA is proposing to add cis-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (also known as HFO-1336mzz-Z) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. Comments are due 2 JUL 18.

PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE. EPA announced the release of the draft document, *[The U.S. Phaseout of HCFCs: Projected Servicing Demand in the U.S. Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, and Fire Suppression Sectors \(2020-2030\)](#)* ([83 FR 19757](#)). The document contains information that revises estimates of potential future market demand for HCFC-123 and HCFC-124 based on current uses in air-conditioning, refrigeration, and fire suppression equipment and considers the availability of recovered hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). This information may be relevant to an upcoming rulemaking regarding allowances for consumption and production of HCFC-123 and HCFC-124 for the 2020-2029 regulatory period. Comments are due 18 JUN 18.

GEORGIA AIR PLAN APPROVAL—REGIONAL HAZE PLAN AND VISIBILITY PRONG. EPA is approving the portion of Georgia's 26 JUL 17 State Implementation Plan (SIP) submittal changing reliance from the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) for certain regional haze requirements ([83 FR 19637](#)). EPA is also converting the previous limited approval/limited disapproval of Georgia's regional haze plan to a full approval and removing the Federal Implementation Plan which replaced reliance on CAIR with reliance on CSAPR. Finally, EPA is converting the conditional approvals to full approvals for the visibility prong of Georgia's infrastructure SIP submittals for the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), and 2008 8-hour Ozone NAAQS. The rule became effective 4 JUN 18.

SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATION—REGULATORY AUTHORITY DELEGATION. EPA is providing notice of and is codifying its prior approval of requests submitted by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) and the Western North Carolina Regional Air Quality Agency (WNCRAQA) for delegation of authority to implement and enforce the federal plan for existing affected sewage sludge incineration (SSI) units ([83 FR 19184](#)). The federal plan establishes emission limits and monitoring, operating, and recordkeeping requirements for SSI units constructed on or before 14 OCT 10. NCDEQ and WNCRAQA representatives signed Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) on the delegation of authority, each effective upon signature by the Regional Administrator on 2 APR 18. These MOAs constitute the mechanism for the transfer of authority from the EPA to the respective agency, and they delineate policies, responsibilities, and procedures by which the federal plan will be administered and enforced by the NCDEQ and WNCRAQA, respectively, as well as the authorities retained by the EPA.

CLEANUP

MEMORANDUM—CLEANUP AND REUSE OF SUPERFUND SITES. In April, EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) [issued a memorandum](#) to EPA Regional Offices encouraging them to consider more frequent use of site-specific agreements with third parties at sites on the Superfund National Priorities List. EPA and DOJ are reviewing two types of site-specific model agreements to identify provisions in those agreements that should be revised. EPA is also streamlining processes to encourage use of site-specific agreements and other tools that address site-specific liability concerns of third parties interested in cleaning up and reusing contaminated property. These actions are in response to EPA's [2017 Superfund Task Force Recommendations](#).

CLIMATE CHANGE

CLIMATE CHANGE STUDY. In May, the National Park Service released a final report, *[Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Projections for the National Park Service](#)*. The report provides sea level rise and storm surge projections for coastal area national parks using information from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and storm surge scenarios from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) models. The research is the first to analyze IPCC and NOAA projections of sea level and storm surge under climate change scenarios for U.S. national parks. Results illustrate potential inundation and storm surge under four greenhouse gas emissions scenarios and multiple time

scenarios (2030, 2050, and 2100). These results are intended to inform park planning and adaptation strategies for resources managed by the National Park Service. The report indicates that sea level change and storm surge pose considerable risks to infrastructure, archeological sites, lighthouses, forts, and other historic structures in coastal units of the national park system. To learn more, click [here](#).

ENERGY

DOE RELEASES 2018 BETTER BUILDINGS PROGRESS REPORT. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has [released](#) the [2018 Better Buildings Progress Report](#). Now in its seventh year, DOE's Better Buildings Initiative helps private and public sector organizations capture important benefits of energy efficiency. Through participation in the Initiative more than 900 public and private-sector organizations are driving energy efficiency in the U.S. economy. The newly released report highlights this progress in the commercial, industrial, residential and public sectors to improve energy productivity.

REFORM OF GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES AND AGREEMENTS. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission amended the pro forma Large Generator Interconnection Procedures and the pro forma Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, applicable to generators with a capacity of more than 20 megawatts ([83 FR 21342](#)). The amendments are intended to improve certainty, promote more informed interconnection, and enhance interconnection processes. The final rule is effective 23 JUL 18.

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES AND BULK POWER. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) convened a technical conference 10-11 APR 18 to discuss the participation of distributed energy resource (DER) aggregations in Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) and Independent System Operator (ISO) markets and to discuss the potential effects of DERs on the bulk power system ([83 FR 19745](#)). FERC invites all interested parties to file post-technical conference comments on the topics discussed during the technical conference, including the questions listed in the supplemental notices issued in this proceeding on 29 MAR 18 and 9 APR 18. In addition, FERC staff is interested in comments on several follow-up topics and questions. Attached to this notice are the topics and questions related to Panels 4 and 5 from the two previous notices, as well as FERC staff's follow-up questions related to those panels. A notice inviting post-technical conference comments on the topics and questions concerning FERC's DER aggregation proposal related to Panels 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 is being concurrently issued ([83 FR 19746](#)). Comments must be submitted on or before 60 days from the date of this notice.

WIND ENERGY DATASET UPDATE. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) [released](#) a major update to its [Wind Integration National Dataset](#), also known as the WIND Toolkit. The NREL data can be used to understand how strong breezes tend to blow across a particular area and how energy from the wind can be integrated into the electrical grid. The WIND Toolkit provides barometric pressure, wind speed and direction, relative humidity, temperature, and air density data from 2007 to 2013. These seven years of data provide a detailed view of the U.S. wind resource and how it varies minute-to-minute and year-to-year.

HAZMAT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is soliciting input on ways to improve the Emergency Response Guidebook as it develops the 2020 edition ([83 FR 23996](#)). PHMSA is particularly interested in input from emergency services personnel who have experience using the 2012 and 2016 versions of the Emergency Response Guidebook to respond to hazardous materials transportation incidents.

MISCELLANEOUS

STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY IN REGULATORY SCIENCE. EPA is extending the public comment period on its 30 APR 18 [proposed rule](#), Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science ([83 FR 24255](#)). The comment period is extended to 16 AUG 18. A public hearing is scheduled for 17 JUL 18 in Washington, D.C.

EPA REGULATORY AGENDA CHANGES. EPA is withdrawing several proposed pesticide rules identified in the Regulatory Agenda ([83 FR 20004](#)). The agency no longer intends to pursue these regulatory efforts. The withdrawn rules are:

- Plant-Incorporated Protectants. In 1994 EPA proposed two rules to exempt certain plant incorporated protectants from Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act regulation.
- Groundwater and Pesticide Management Plan Rule. In 1996 EPA proposed, through the use of State Management Plans, to provide states with the flexibility to restrict use of certain pesticides to protect groundwater.
- Registration for Antimicrobial Pesticide Products. In 1999 EPA proposed registration and labeling requirements for antimicrobial pesticides.

ENHANCED EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT FOR MILITARY SPOUSES. President Trump issued EO 13832, Enhancing Noncompetitive Civil Service Appointments for Military Spouses ([83 FR 22343](#)). The EO states that agencies will indicate in job opportunity announcements (JOAs) that they will consider candidates under the military spouse hiring authority in addition to candidates identified on the competitive or merit promotion certificate for positions, as well as candidates identified through any other hiring authority a JOA indicates an agency will consider.

POLICY—STREAMLINING REGULATIONS ON COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE. President Trump issued Space Policy Directive-2, Streamlining Regulations on Commercial Use of Space ([83 FR 24901](#)). Among other things, the policy requires the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to coordinate examination of all existing U.S. Government requirements, standards, and policies associated with commercial space flight launch and re-entry operations from federal launch ranges and, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to minimize those requirements, except those necessary to protect public safety and national security, that would conflict with the efforts of the Secretary of Transportation in implementing the Secretary's responsibilities. The policy also seeks to create within the Department of Commerce an entity to administer regulation of commercial space flight activities.

NATURAL RESOURCES

MIGRATORY BIRD INCIDENTAL TAKE PERMITS. FWS announced that it is no longer considering preparation of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of a proposed rule to authorize incidental take of migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act ([83 FR 24080](#)). The announcement was made 24 MAY 18.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

SOUTHEASTERN SPECIES. FWS initiated five-year status reviews for 35 species in the Southeast ([83 FR 20092](#)). FWS is requesting any new information concerning the status of any of the 35 species. Information is due 6 JUL 18.

TOXICS

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES. In May, EPA held a two-day [meeting](#) on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The meeting included representatives from more than 40 states, tribes, and territories; 20 federal agencies; congressional staff; associations; industry groups; and non-governmental organizations. According to a [press release](#) issued after the meeting, EPA will:

- Initiate steps to evaluate the need for a maximum contaminant level for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS); and
- Begin the necessary steps to propose designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances through one of the available statutory mechanisms, including potentially under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 102.

In addition, EPA maintains a [website](#) that identifies actions the agency has taken or intends to take regarding PFAS. According to the website, EPA intends to:

- Develop human health toxicity values for GenX and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) in summer 2018;
- Update EPA Drinking Water Treatability Database for multiple PFAS in July 2018;
- Develop groundwater cleanup recommendations for PFOA/PFOS in September 2018; and
- Develop a PFAS Management Plan in fall 2018.

In a related matter, the intergovernmental Organization for Economic and Co-operation and Development [released](#) an updated database of PFAS, identifying 4,730 PFAS that have at least one perfluoroalkyl moiety.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION—RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is initiating a retrospective review of administrative requirements to identify outdated or duplicative administrative requirements that may be eliminated without adverse effect on public health or safety, common defense and security, protection of the environment, or regulatory efficiency and effectiveness ([83 FR 19464](#)). NRC is seeking public comment on the criteria it will use to identify administrative regulations for possible elimination. Comments are due 2 JUL 18.

BERYLLIUM STANDARDS—CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued a direct final rule to clarify its [2017 general industry standard](#) for exposure to beryllium and beryllium compounds ([83 FR 19936](#)). The final rule clarifies OSHA's intent with respect to certain terms in the standard, including the definition of Beryllium Work Area, the definition of emergency, and the meaning of the terms dermal contact and beryllium contamination. The rule also clarifies OSHA's intent regarding provisions for disposal and recycling and provisions that the agency intends to apply only where skin can be exposed to materials containing at least 0.1 percent beryllium by weight. The final rule is effective 6 JUL 18, unless the agency received adverse comment by 6 JUN 18.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION ON CHLORPYRIFOS, DIAZINON, AND MALATHION. EPA extended the public comment period on the National Marine Fisheries Service [biological opinion](#) on chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and malathion ([83 FR 22480](#)). Comments are due 23 JUL 18.

WASTE

DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE. EPA revised regulations associated with the definition of solid waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) ([83 FR 24664](#)). The revisions 1) remove the 2015 Verified Recycler Exclusion and reinstate the 2008 Transfer-Based Exclusion, with modifications; and 2) remove the 2015 Factor Four in the definition of "Legitimate Recycling" and reinstate the 2008 Factor Four. The revisions implement vacatur ordered by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on 7 JUL 17, as modified on 6 MAR 18. The final rule became effective 30 MAY 18.

CHINA SUSPENDS U.S. SCRAP IMPORTS FOR ONE MONTH. According to a [notice](#) from the [Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries](#), the Chinese government effectively halted shipments of scrap from the U.S. to China from 4 MAY 18 through 4 JUN 18 by suspending the ability of China Certification and Inspection Group North America (CCIC NA) to inspect scrap shipments and issue pre-shipment certificates. CCIC NA is believed to be the only pre-shipment inspection company to receive a license to import scrap into China since the recently enacted [waste import ban and contamination standard](#). A news brief about the ban is available [here](#).

FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET. EPA released the 33rd update to the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket ([83 FR 20813](#)). The docket contains information on federal facilities that manage hazardous waste or from which a reportable quantity of hazardous waste has been released. The update includes five additions, two deletions, and one correction.

FINAL 2016 EFFLUENT GUIDELINES PROGRAM PLAN. EPA released the [Final 2016 Effluent Guidelines Program Plan](#), which identifies new or existing industrial categories selected for effluent guideline rulemakings and provides a schedule for the rulemakings ([83 FR 19281](#)). The plan discusses the results of EPA's annual review of effluent limitation guidelines and pretreatment standards, and includes EPA's evaluation of indirect discharge categories that do not have categorical pretreatment standards. The final plan identifies one new rulemaking and its schedule for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category. The plan also announces that EPA is initiating three new studies. One study will evaluate the management of oil and gas extraction wastewater from onshore facilities; the other studies will address nutrients and PFAS. EPA's near-term goal of these studies is to identify the extent to which the pollutants are discharged from industrial categories. For more information, click [here](#).

FRESHWATER SUSTAINABILITY TRENDS. A new [study](#), published in the Nature International Journal of Science, quantified 34 trends in in terrestrial water storage observed by National Atmospheric and Space Administration (NASA) satellites during 2002–2016. "This is the first time we've ever had a global map of how freshwater availability is changing," said lead author Matthew Rodell of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. He said the results show a "clear human fingerprint" on global freshwater availability. Of the 34 areas with prominent changes in freshwater availability, 14 were attributed to human activities, such as pumping groundwater for crops; eight were attributed to climate change; and the remaining 12 areas with changes were attributed to natural variability. A news article about the study is available [here](#).

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF 2012 RWQC. EPA has [released](#) its five-year review of the 2012 Recreational Water Quality Criteria (RWQC), as federally required. The review report describes the state of the science since the release of the 2012 RWQC, related to the protection of human health in water bodies designated for primary contact recreation (e.g., swimming). Based on the agency's review of the existing criteria and developments in the available science, EPA has decided not to revise the 2012 RWQC during this review cycle.

Department of Defense Activity

GAO REPORT ON DOD EXCESS CAPACITY. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report on excess DOD infrastructure, finding that DOD needs to improve the accuracy of its excess capacity estimates ([GAO 18-230](#)). The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal 2016 required DOD to submit, among other things, a force structure plan and a categorical infrastructure inventory of worldwide military installations. The infrastructure capacity report was submitted to Congress in October 2017. The NDAA also included a provision for GAO to evaluate DOD's report for accuracy and analytical sufficiency. GAO reviewed DOD's 2017 report and compared it with the statutory requirements and generally accepted research standards. GAO recommended DOD update the baseline, use reasonable assumptions, and develop guidance to improve its methods for estimating excess capacity. DOD concurred with one recommendation, partially concurred with two recommendations, and plans to incorporate them into any future capacity analysis.

PROTECTING MILITARY BASES FROM RECURRING FLOODS. U.S. Senate Bill [S. 2766](#), Protecting Our Military Installations from Recurrent Floods Act of 2018, was introduced in April 2018. According to a [press release](#) from the bill sponsors, the bill would protect military bases from flooding by making sure facility planners are aware of recurrent flood risks in certain areas and consider those risks when building or designing facilities. The bipartisan legislation would:

- Require DOD to disclose when a proposed military construction project will be sited within or partially within a 100-year floodplain, according to the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood hazard data;
- Require DOD to establish a process for delineating the 100-year floodplain using the same risk analysis and standards that FEMA uses when there is no flood hazard data for a proposed military construction site; and

- Require DOD to exceed the baseline elevation of the 100-year floodplain when designing a facility to mitigate future flood risk. This requirement would codify how DOD already complies with a prior EO, which recognized that storm surge and compound flood events often result in flood waters that are higher than what facility planners anticipate based on the 100-year floodplain maps.

According to a [January 2018 DOD infrastructure vulnerability survey](#) of more than 3,500 worldwide sites, nearly 1,000 reported vulnerability due to flooding, including non-storm surge-related flooding, such as rain, snow, sleet, river overflow; and flooding due to storm surge.

HEALTH IMPACTS STUDY AT FORMER PEASE AIR FORCE BASE. According to a [press release](#), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) plans to conduct a study at Pease International Tradeport to examine the health impacts of PFAS. The study is part of a broader national study, authorized by section 316 of the [2018 NDAA](#), on the human health implications of PFAS contamination in drinking water, ground water, and any other sources of water and relevant exposure pathways, including the cumulative human health implications of multiple types of PFAS contamination at levels above and below health advisory levels. Pease will serve as the ATSDR's model test site, reflecting [previous site work](#) that assessed PFAS chemicals in the area. The new study will help to refine the agency's collection methods and analyses, as well as mitigate any challenges to implementation prior to rolling out the study to multiple sites across the country.

CHEMICAL SURETY. The Army released a major revision of [Army Regulation \(AR\) 50-6](#), Chemical Surety. The regulation sets policies and procedures for the Army Chemical Surety Program. It applies to Schedule 1 chemicals (also called chemical agents) as defined by the Chemical Weapons Convention. Appendix B identifies the specific applicability of the regulation to the types of Schedule 1 chemicals. Also, the regulation pertains to chemical stockpile storage facilities.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFSHORE WIND DEVELOPMENT. At the request of California Governor Jerry Brown, the U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management established an intergovernmental task force to research opportunities to develop wind projects offshore California. DOD was asked to provide its assessment of the compatibility of offshore wind development with its military mission, and in 2017 the [Navy released a map](#), using the colors of a traffic light—green for no restrictions, yellow for site-specific stipulations, and red for what it called “wind exclusion” where the military wanted no wind development. The map was [updated in 2018](#). A news article about wind development offshore California is available [here](#).

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.

SUSTAINING MILITARY READINESS CONFERENCE. The conference, [Restoring Readiness through Planning and Partnerships](#), will be held in St. Louis, MO, 13-16 AUG 18. Lessons learned and best practices to support military readiness and enhance DOD capabilities will be shared.

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](#); 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.

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