



U.S. ARMY

Southern Review of Legislative & Regulatory Actions

The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

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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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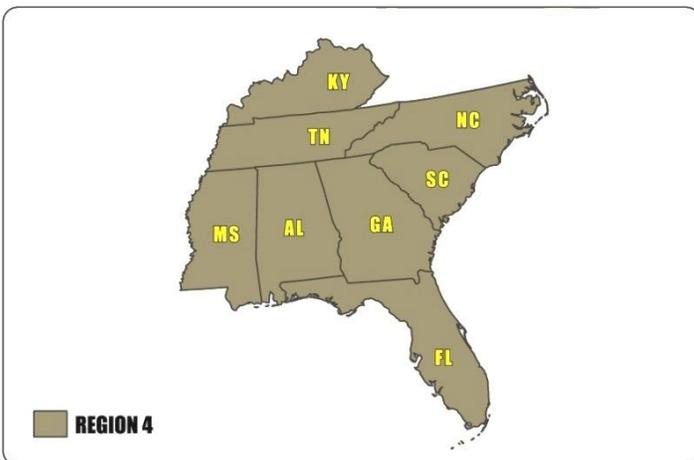


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FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SYMPOSIUM WEBINARS

Due to COVID-19, the in-person Federal Environmental Symposium (FES) has been postponed to 29-31 MAR 22.

In response to the postponement, the FES Planning Committee has [announced](#) a series of four virtual webinar training sessions, starting in January 2021. These webinar sessions will share best practices and are meant to promote collaboration across federal agencies on important environmental issues.

Each webinar session will focus on a topic from the 2019 symposium and new topics. They include:

- [Environmental Compliance \(27 JAN 21\)](#) — Features “Ask the Inspector” presentations concerning the Clean Air Act (CAA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Lead-based Paint; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste; and Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
- [Energy & Water Efficiency \(17 FEB 21\)](#) — Presentations from federal government professionals that share best practices on energy and water conservation.
- [Sustainability \(22 APR 21\)](#) — Federal government sustainability professionals share best practices on common sustainability topics. Topics covered include climate resiliency, electric vehicle infrastructure, renewable energy, sustainable purchasing, and more.
- [Environmental Management Systems \(EMS\) \(28 JUL 21\)](#) — Features presentations offered during the 2019 symposium that review the Environmental Management System (EMS) process and specific EMS elements connected to the mission. The presentations share information on the implementation of an effective EMS.

The webinars are open to federal facilities and their supporting contractors. Registration information is found [here](#). Registrants will receive more information on each webinar session as the agendas are finalized.

Region 4

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



Alabama

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 FEB 21 THROUGH 18 MAY 21

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP). The Department of Environmental Management [has proposed](#) revisions to the Alabama SIP to update the initial 10-year maintenance plan for the 2006 24-hour fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for the Birmingham Area as required by Section 175 of the Clean Air Act. Comments are due 19 JAN 21 and the [hearing](#) will be held 21 JAN 21.

Florida

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 MAR 21 THROUGH 30 APR 21

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE. The Board of Dentistry has proposed rulemaking to update rules regarding disposition of biohazardous waste. [Notice](#) was issued 31 DEC 20.

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FACILITIES. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has proposed rulemaking to incorporate changes and update definitions necessary to Chapter 62-610, F.A.C., to be in compliance with the Florida Clean Waterways Act of 2020. A [workshop](#) was held 14 DEC 20.

DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, MONITORING, AND REPORTING. FDEP has proposed rulemaking regarding proper treatment, water quality monitoring, and testing methodology for the management of Public Water Systems. [Notice](#) was issued 4 DEC 20.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES LIST. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has proposed rulemaking associated with species classified as Endangered, Threatened, or Species of Special Concern, to add the eastern black rail to the list as federally threatened and update the status of the American burying beetle from federally endangered to federally threatened. [Notice](#) was issued 22 DEC 20.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMITTING. The Suwannee River Water Management District (WMD) has adopted rulemaking to amend rules [40B-4.1020](#), [40B-4.1040](#), [40B-4.1100](#), [40B-4.1110](#), and [40B-4.3000](#) to add clarifying language and make the rules consistent with statewide Environmental Resource Permitting rules. The effect will be streamlined rules that are more understandable by the regulated public. The [rule](#) became effective 5 JAN 21.

PERMITTING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS. FDEP has proposed rulemaking regarding the establishment, continual operation, and expansion of Public Water Systems. [Comments](#) were due 14 JAN 21.

PUBLIC FINANCING OF COASTAL CONSTRUCTION. FDEP will host a workshop to demonstrate a web-based tool designed to assist in compliance with Section 161.551, F.S., and a review of the draft rule language. A [workshop](#) was held 14 JAN 21.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS. FDEP [has proposed](#) rulemaking regarding the establishment, continual operation, and expansion of Public Water Systems. A [workshop](#) was held 14 JAN 21.

PUBLICATIONS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE. The Suwannee River and Southwest Florida WMD have proposed rulemaking to update the stormwater design and operation regulations adopted under Section 373.4131, F.S., including updates to the Environmental Resource Permit Applicant's Handbook Volume II. [Notice](#) for Suwannee River was issued 21 DEC 20 and [notice](#) for Southwest Florida WMD was published 23 DEC 20.

REUSE OF RECLAIMED WATER AND LAND APPLICATION. FDEP has proposed rulemaking to adopt recommendations of the Potable Reuse Commission's 2020 report "Advancing Potable Reuse in Florida: Framework for the Implementation of Potable Reuse in Florida" as required by Florida's Clean Waterways Act of 2020. [Notice](#) was issued 14 JAN 21.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING AND OTHER SOURCES OF POLLUTION. FDEP has proposed rulemaking to address updates for consistency with Chapter 62-600, F.A.C., and necessary Phase II updates to Chapter 62-610, F.A.C., to adopt recommendations of the Potable Reuse Commission's 2020 report. A [workshop](#) will be held 14 JAN 21.

SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT BASIN CRITERIA. The St. Johns River WMD has issued rulemaking to update the environmental resource permitting stormwater design and operation regulations, using the most recent scientific information available. [Notice](#) was issued 14 DEC 20.

FEDERAL ACTIVITY

EPA APPROVES FLORIDA REQUEST TO ADMINISTER CWA SECTION 404 PROGRAM. EPA has [announced](#) that Florida is the first state in more than 25 years to apply for and receive approval to implement a CWA Section 404 program, joining Michigan and New Jersey as the only states in the country with such authority. This action formally transfers permitting duties under CWA Section 404 from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the State of Florida for a broad range of water resources within the state. The announcement was published 17 DEC 20.



LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 11 JAN 21 THROUGH 30 APR 21

HB 40, SANITATION DISTRICT. The bill would prohibit the use of certain chemical flame retardants and provide for procedures, conditions, and limitations. A manufacturer or retailer shall not sell, offer, or manufacture for sale, distribute in commerce, or import into the state any covered products. Covered products do not include components of vehicles or aircraft. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 2 DEC 20.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

RULES FOR ENHANCED INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has proposed rulemaking to enhance inspection and maintenance required under the Clean Air Act. The rule would amend and remove outdated requirements and outdated terminology. The [hearing](#) was held 4 JAN 21 and comments were due 11 JAN 21.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs). The Georgia Environmental Protection Division has issued notice of an opportunity to comment regarding proposed TMDLs for several stream segments in the Ogeechee and Savannah River Basins. Biotic communities, specifically fish communities, were monitored and found to be impaired. The pollutant listed in these TMDL documents is sediment. The [hearing](#) was held 4 JAN 21 and comments were due 11 JAN 21.

Kentucky

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 5 JAN 21 THROUGH 30 MAR 21

BR 989, SANITATION DISTRICT. The bill would prohibit a sanitation district from imposing any fee, tax, surcharge, or other charge for the provision of service to a property unless otherwise specified. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 11 DEC 20.

BR 434, ELECTRONIC WASTE STUDY. The bill would direct the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (KEEC) to study the economic impact and feasibility of adopting an electronic waste disposal program in Kentucky. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 11 DEC 20.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

ONSITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AND DOMESTIC SEPTAGE RULES. The Kentucky Department for Public Health has proposed rulemaking on several citations regarding on-site sewage disposal system and domestic septage rules. The [hearing](#) will be held 25 JAN 21 and comments are due 31 JAN 21.

EMISSIONS GUIDELINES AND COMPLIANCE TIMES FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS. KEEC [has proposed](#) administrative regulation amendments to 401 KAR 61:036 providing for the control of emissions from existing municipal solid waste landfills. This administrative regulation amendment will be included in the Kentucky 111(d) plan. Final amendments to the regulation will be submitted to EPA as part of a state 111(d) plan. The [hearing](#) will be held 24 FEB 21 and comments are due 28 FEB 21.

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES. The Kentucky Division for Air Quality [has proposed](#) amendments to update existing language and include amendments to 40 C.F.R. Part 60 that have been promulgated by EPA. The [hearing](#) will be held 24 JAN 21.

Mississippi

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 5 JAN 21 THROUGH 15 MAR 21

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

DRAFT FISCAL 2021 INTENDED USE PLAN. The Local Governments and Rural Water System Improvements Board has proposed rulemaking regarding the draft Fiscal Year 2021 Intended Use Plan, which shows proposed projects to be funded and the terms of assistance for the Drinking Water Systems Improvements Revolving Loan Fund. The [hearing](#) was held 11 JAN 21.

North Carolina

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 13 JAN 21 THROUGH 30 JUL 21

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

COASTAL HARDENING — OCEAN HAZARD AREAS. The [North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission](#) has adopted [rulemaking](#) (page 62) to reference the update of the Inlet Hazard Area boundaries and associated development setback factors. The amendments are intended to minimize the loss of property and human life by establishing development setbacks between structures and the Atlantic shoreline. The rule became effective 1 DEC 20.

South Carolina

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 12 JAN 21 THROUGH 3 JUN 21

HB 3515, MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) IN PUBLIC WATER. The bill would require the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) to promulgate regulations to establish MCLs for certain pollutants including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in public water systems. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 16 DEC 20.

HB 3204 (SB 100), RENEWABLE ENERGY SITING. The bill would revise the definition of “major utility facility” and would provide definitions for “DOD Siting Clearinghouse,” “notice of presumed risk,” “adverse impact on military operations and readiness,” “major military base,” and “wind energy facility.” The bill would amend section 58-33-120 relating to applications for a certificate to construct a wind energy facility to provide that parties to the certification proceedings must include the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the DOD Siting Clearinghouse. The bill has been prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

HB 3574, SAFE WATER ACT. The bill would require a private or public utility or municipality operating a public water system to provide the water purification levels for the water provided by the utility or municipality and the minimum water quality standards required by state law. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 16 DEC 20.

HB 3222, WASTE TIRES. The bill would amend section 44-96-170 to change permitting conditions for the collection, hauling, recycling, or processing of waste tires. The bill adds specific penalty requirements and increases the penalty for violating waste tire regulations. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 12 DEC 20.

HB 3272, FAIR ACCESS TO RESIDENTIAL WATER ACT. The bill would provide that a municipality may not charge people who reside outside the corporate boundaries higher rates for water services than it charges municipal residents, and provide

that out of state water utilities may not charge South Carolina residents an unfair rate for water services. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

SB 107, COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT. The bill would apply certain exceptions to the establishment of a baseline for coastal erosion zones and to remove the study requirement in cases where primary oceanfront sand dunes do not exist. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

SB 108, TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING. The bill would require the State Geological Survey Unit to conduct topographic mapping using light detection and ranging (lidar) data collections and establish requirements for the information collected during the topographic mapping. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

SB 152, COUNTY GREEN SPACE SALES TAX ACT. The bill would enact the "County Green Space Sales Tax Act." It would amend chapter 10, title 4 of the 1976 code, relating to county local sales and use taxes, by adding article 10, to create the County Green Space Sales Tax; to impose the tax; to provide for the contents of the ballot and the purpose for which tax proceeds may be used; to provide for the imposition and termination of the tax; to provide that the Department of Revenue shall administer and collect the tax; to provide for distributions to counties and confidentiality; and to provide for unidentified funds, transfers, and supplemental distributions. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

SB 162, SOLID WASTE. The bill would provide that post-use polymers and recoverable feedstocks used in pyrolysis and gasification processes are "recovered materials" and are not "solid waste" for the purposes of regulation by SCDHEC. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

SB 220, THIRTY-BY-THIRTY CONSERVATION ACT. The bill would establish the goal of protecting 30% of the state of South Carolina by not later than 2030, to establish the thirty-by-thirty interagency taskforce, to provide for the development and implementation of plans by state agencies to achieve this goal, and to provide reporting requirements. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

SB 359, STORMWATER. The bill would limit the amount of stormwater fees imposed on property owners to 15% of the amount of ad valorem taxes levied on the property by the local governing body. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 legislative session on 9 DEC 20.

SJR 219 (HJR 3514), MCLs IN PUBLIC WATER. The joint resolution would require SCDHEC to promulgate regulations to establish MCLs for certain pollutants including PFAS in public water systems. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 legislative session on 9 DEC 20.

SJR 345, GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY. A joint resolution to direct the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to promulgate certain emergency regulations to establish a mandatory, temporary standard for employers to control, prevent, and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 among employees and employers. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 legislative session on 9 DEC 20.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS. SCDHEC has adopted rules regarding South Carolina Designated Facility Plan and New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Source Categories, and Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions. The final [rule](#) became effective 25 DEC 20.

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING NETWORK PLAN. SCDHEC has issued notice of an addendum to the South Carolina 2020-2021 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan. A second [notice](#) was issued to invite public comment and meet EPA obligations to provide documentation of the establishment and maintenance of an air quality surveillance system. [Comments](#) were due 29 DEC 20.

STATE PLANT PEST LIST. The Department of Plant Industry has issued notice of the addition of *Pyrus calleryana* (i.e., Callery pear, Bradford pear) and *Elaeagnus spp.* (*E. angustifolia*, *E. pungens*, and *E. umbellata*) to the State Plant Pest List. [Comments](#) are due 23 FEB 21.



LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 12 JAN 21 THROUGH 6 MAY 21

HB 46, DRINKING WATER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The bill would require the Tennessee Department of Education to develop a water testing program to reduce potential lead contamination in public school drinking water. This would include public charter schools and child care programs that are certified by the department. The bill was prefiled for the 2021 session on 9 DEC 20.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

REQUIRED SAMPLING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING. The Air Pollution Control Board has proposed rulemaking to allow fossil fuel-fired steam generators to install particulate matter continuous emissions monitoring systems (PM CEMS) in lieu of continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS). The [hearing](#) date and [comment](#) deadline is 24 FEB 21.

Federal Activity

AIR

NAAQS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER. EPA has [announced](#) that it will retain existing primary and secondary NAAQS for coarse and fine particulates (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) without revision ([85 FR 82684](#)). The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to set NAAQS for six common air pollutants, known as criteria air pollutants, and to periodically review the standards and revise them, if appropriate, to ensure that the standards provide the requisite protection for public health and welfare. The final rule was effective 18 DEC 20.

OZONE NAAQS. EPA has [announced](#) it will retain, without change, the 2015 Ozone NAAQS ([85 FR 87256](#)). In the prior review of the ozone standards, completed in 2015, EPA increased the stringency of the ozone standards to 70 parts per billion (ppb), from the 2008 standard of 75 ppb.

SIGNIFICANT NEW ALTERNATIVES POLICY (SNAP) PROGRAM. EPA has expanded the list of acceptable substitutes pursuant to the SNAP program ([85 FR 79863](#)). This action lists additional acceptable substitutes for use in the refrigeration and air conditioning, foam blowing, and fire suppression sectors. New substitutes are:

- Hydrochlorofluoroolefin (HCFO)-1233zd(E) in industrial process refrigeration (new and retrofit equipment).
- R-515B in centrifugal and positive displacement chillers and industrial process air conditioning (new equipment).
- Blends of 10 to 99% by weight hydrofluoroolefin (HFO)-1336mzz(Z) and the remainder hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)-152a in polystyrene: Extruded boardstock and billet.
- HFO-1336mzz(E) in certain foam-blowing end-uses.
- Methylal in rigid polyurethane spray foam (high-pressure two-component, low-pressure two-component, and one-component foam sealants).

- HCFO-1233zd(E)/C6-perfluoroketone blend in total flooding fire suppression (normally occupied and unoccupied spaces).

This determination was applicable 11 DEC 20. For additional information on SNAP, visit EPA's SNAP [website](#).

CORRECTION, CLARIFICATION TO TEST METHOD 311. EPA has corrected a final rule published in the Federal Register 7 OCT 20 ([85 FR 77384](#)). The final rule corrected and updated regulations for source testing of emissions. The correction provides further clarification on the amendatory instructions for Method 311, Analysis of Hazardous Air Pollutant Compounds in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph. The correction was effective 7 DEC 20.

EPA TAMPERING POLICY, 1986 CATALYST POLICY. EPA has issued EPA Tampering Policy: The EPA Enforcement Policy on Vehicle and Engine Tampering and Aftermarket Defeat Devices under the CAA ([85 FR 80782](#)). This policy states how the EPA intends to handle certain potential civil violations of the CAA's prohibitions on tampering with vehicle and engine emissions controls as well as the manufacturing, selling, offering to sell, and installation of parts and components that defeat emissions controls. The EPA tampering policy neither supersedes nor replaces a 1986 enforcement policy that is specific to replacement catalytic converters for light-duty gasoline motor vehicles that are beyond their emissions warranty. Additionally, EPA has requested information to help the agency make a future decision on whether and how to update or withdraw the 1986 catalyst policy. Comments are due 12 FEB 21. The policy memorandum is available [here](#).

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN CAA RULEMAKING. EPA has issued a final rule establishing procedural requirements governing the preparation, development, presentation, and consideration of benefit-cost analyses (BCA), including risk assessments used in the BCA, for significant rulemakings conducted under the CAA ([85 FR 84130](#)). The final rule was effective 23 DEC 20, but does not apply to final rules for which a proposal was published prior to the effective date.

AIRCRAFT EMISSION STANDARDS. EPA [announced](#) it has finalized emissions standards for airplanes used in commercial aviation and large business jets. This action will align U.S. standards with the international carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The ICAO standards were developed with significant input from EPA, the Federal Aviation Administration, and U.S. and international aviation industries. EPA anticipates nearly all affected airplanes to be compliant by the effective dates for new type designs and for in-production airplanes.

CLEANUP

LEAD DUST CLEANUP LEVELS. EPA has [announced](#) a final rule lowering the clearance levels for lead that can remain in dust on floors and windowsills after lead removal activities or abatement. These new clearance levels will reduce lead dust-related risks to children in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities where lead abatement activities take place. After actions are taken to remove lead from a building, the building must then be tested to make sure that the cleaning activities effectively removed lead dust to the new clearance levels. EPA's new clearance levels are 10 micrograms (µg) of lead in dust per square foot (ft²) for floor dust and 100 µg/ft² for windowsill dust, a reduction from the previous levels of 40 µg/ft² for floor dust and 250 µg/ft² for windowsill dust. For more information, click [here](#). A prepublication version of the final rule is available [here](#).

NEW CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE. EPA [announced](#) it has launched the [Clearinghouse for Environmental Finance](#), an online database of land, air, and water information. This new clearinghouse catalogs available funding, financing, and instructional resources to aid communities in their efforts to improve environmental conditions. The clearinghouse expands on the concept of the original Water Finance Clearinghouse, launched in 2017, which served as a one-stop shop for communities researching ways to fund and finance their water infrastructure needs to assist in local decision-making. The clearinghouse includes more than 1,800 funding and financing opportunities and information resources from EPA's air, water, and land programs. Communities can use this system to access information on funding and financing opportunities for environmental projects as well as financial research, such as case studies, white papers, and webinars.

CLIMATE

REPORT ON DOD CLIMATE RESILIENCE. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has released a report addressing DOD efforts to increase climate and extreme weather resilience of communities around DOD installations ([GAO-21-46](#)). Military installations rely on nearby communities for commodities and infrastructure, such as electricity, access roads, and telecommunications. To help protect installations from the effects of climate change and extreme weather, DOD coordinates with communities to improve infrastructure resilience. Three DOD grant programs help fund studies and improvements. For example, DOD helped fund a study that led one community to elevate a road leading to a base in a flood-prone area. DOD doesn't currently measure whether its grant programs are achieving their intended objectives. GAO has recommended DOD establish performance measures for the programs.

ARCTIC REPORT CARD. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Arctic Program has released the [Arctic Report Card: Update for 2020](#) (ARC2020). The report card provides an annual update on the state of the Arctic's climate and environment as well as highlights of Arctic science news of the past year. ARC2020 features 16 essays, 11 of which provide updates on a wide range of Arctic science topics, from the past year's air temperatures and sea ice conditions to the latest in bowhead whale research. According to the [Executive Summary](#), "Taken as a whole, across a variety of disciplines and viewpoints, the story is unambiguous: the transformation of the Arctic to a warmer, less frozen, and biologically changed region is well underway."

COMPLIANCE

EPA TO EVALUATE CAA COMPLIANCE MONITORING DURING PANDEMIC. EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) is launching a [review](#) of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on compliance monitoring work by state and local air agencies. Specifically, OIG will assess how the coronavirus pandemic — that is, the SARS-CoV-2 virus and resultant COVID-19 disease — has impacted air compliance monitoring activities undertaken by EPA-delegated state and local agencies to confirm that facilities that emit air pollution are complying with the CAA and federal air regulations. OIG's objectives are to: (1) assess the impacts of the pandemic on the number and type of compliance monitoring activities taken by state and local agencies at facilities that emit air pollution; (2) determine what guidance EPA has provided to state and local agencies to target or prioritize compliance monitoring activities at facilities; and (3) determine how state and local agencies have targeted or prioritized compliance monitoring activities at facilities during the pandemic. Click [here](#) to view the announcement.

EVALUATION OF EPA ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE GOALS. GAO has issued a report titled, *Actions Needed to Ensure EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Activities Support its Strategic Goals* ([GAO-21-82](#)). Since 2015, EPA has shifted its priorities from enforcement to compliance to more closely align with its new strategic plan objective to ensure compliance with environmental laws. To align with this strategic change, in 2018, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) transitioned its national initiatives to emphasize compliance (e.g., training) as its overall goal, and that enforcement actions (e.g., judicial actions) are one out of a range of compliance assurance tools to achieve this goal. These national initiatives went into effect in October 2019, but as of September 2020, EPA had not finalized implementation guidance to communicate how EPA regional offices and states can achieve the initiatives. GAO found that communicating final implementation guidance before future national initiatives go into effect would provide better assurance that EPA regional offices and states have this information to address the most serious environmental issues. To learn more about why GAO did this study and what it recommends, click on the report "highlights" tab.

ENERGY

FUELS REGULATORY STREAMLINING. EPA has issued final rules updating its existing gasoline, diesel, and other fuel quality programs ([85 FR 78412](#)). The rulemaking streamlines existing fuel quality regulations by removing expired provisions; eliminating redundant compliance; removing unnecessary and out-of-date requirements; and providing a single set of provisions and definitions that applies to all gasoline, diesel, and other fuel quality programs. This action consolidates and moves gasoline and diesel fuel programs from 40 CFR Part 80 to new 40 CFR Part 1090. The rulemaking was effective 1

JAN 21, except for amendatory instructions, which have various effective dates.

ENERGY STORAGE ROADMAP. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) [announced](#) it has released the [Energy Storage Grand Challenge \(ESGC\) Roadmap](#), its first comprehensive energy storage strategy. The roadmap includes a goal to develop and domestically manufacture energy storage technologies that can meet all U.S. market demands by 2030. The roadmap outlines a DOE-wide strategy to accelerate innovation across a range of storage technologies based on three concepts: Innovate Here, Make Here, Deploy Everywhere. In addition, DOE has released two companion ESGC reports: the [2020 Grid Energy Storage Technology Cost and Performance Assessment](#) and the [Energy Storage Market Report 2020](#). These reports provide data that informed the roadmap and provide accessible and easily referenced information for the entire energy stakeholder community.

HAZMAT

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has issued revisions to certain requirements applicable to the manufacture, use, and requalification of DOT-specification cylinders ([85 FR 85380](#)). The final rule incorporates by reference or updates the references to several Compressed Gas Association publications; amends the filling requirements for compressed and liquefied gases; expands the use of salvage cylinders; and revises and clarifies the manufacture and requalification requirements for cylinders. PHMSA took this action in response to petitions for rulemaking submitted by stakeholders and agency review of compressed gas cylinder regulations. The final rules are effective 27 JAN 21.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXECUTIVE ORDER PROMOTES STATE RECIPROCITY ON LICENSING. The president has issued Executive Order 13966, Increasing Economic and Geographic Mobility ([85 FR 81777](#)). The purpose of this order is to reduce the burden of occupational regulations in order to promote the free practice of commerce, lower consumer costs, and increase economic and geographic mobility, including for military spouses. A guiding principle of the order is that "Accommodations should be made for any applicant for an occupational license who is the spouse of an active duty member of the uniformed services and who is relocating with the member due to the member's official permanent change of station orders."

MEMORANDUM ON NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SPACE NUCLEAR POWER AND PROPULSION. The White House has issued a Presidential Memorandum titled, [Memorandum on the National Strategy for Space Nuclear Power and Propulsion \(Space Policy Directive-6\)](#) ([85 FR 83923](#)). The memorandum establishes a national strategy to ensure the development and use of Space Nuclear Power and Propulsion systems when appropriate to enable and achieve the scientific, exploration, national security, and commercial objectives of the United States.

NATURAL RESOURCES

EMERALD ASH BORER. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has removed the domestic quarantine regulations for the emerald ash borer, a plant pest ([85 FR 81085](#)). Funding previously allocated to the implementation and enforcement of domestic quarantine regulations will instead be directed to nonregulatory options to mitigate and control the pest. The final rule was effective 14 JAN 21.

MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS — DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANTS. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is establishing a new permit for state and federally recognized tribal fish and wildlife agencies for the management of double-crested cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auratus*) ([85 FR 85535](#)). The new permit authorizes specific take activities that are normally prohibited and are intended to relieve or prevent impacts from cormorants on lands or in waters managed by state or tribal fish and wildlife agencies to address conflicts related to the following issues: wild and publicly stocked fish managed by state fish and wildlife agencies or federally recognized tribes; tribal- and state-owned or operated aquaculture facilities (including hatcheries); human health and safety; state- or tribal-owned property and assets; and threatened and endangered species or those listed as Species of Greatest Conservation Need in State Wildlife Action Plans. FWS retains

ultimate authority for regulating the take of cormorants. States and tribes have the discretion to determine whether, when, where, and for which of the above purposes they conduct lethal take within limits and allocations set by FWS. The final rule is effective 12 FEB 21.

DRAFT 2020 MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENT. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has released its draft 2020 Alaska, Atlantic, and Pacific regional marine mammal stock assessment reports ([85 FR 78307](#)). The reports indicate (by designating as strategic stocks) which marine mammals are declining and therefore likely to be listed as threatened if not already listed. Comments are due 4 MAR 21.

RADIOLOGICAL

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC) ENFORCEMENT POLICY. NRC has issued a proposed policy statement and has requested public comment to assist in revising its enforcement policy ([85 FR 78046](#)). The NRC Enforcement Policy contains the basic process used to assess and disposition apparent violations of NRC requirements. NRC is seeking comment from public interest groups, states, the public, and the regulated industry. Comments are due 21 FEB 21.

DECOMMISSIONING GUIDANCE, CHARACTERIZATION SURVEY, DETERMINATION OF RADIOLOGICAL CRITERIA. NRC has issued a draft report for comment, *NUREG-1757 Volume 2 Revision 2, Consolidated Decommissioning Guidance, Characterization Survey, and Determination of Radiological Criteria* ([85 FR 79044](#)). NUREG-1757 has been revised to address lessons learned and experience gained from review of license termination plans, decommissioning plans, and final status surveys for licensees undergoing license termination since the last revision in September 2006. This NUREG is intended for use by applicants, licensees, and the NRC staff. Comments are due 8 FEB 21.

EVALUATION POLICY STATEMENT. NRC has requested public comment on a proposed Evaluation Policy Statement that presents standards governing NRC's planning, conduct, and use of program evaluations ([85 FR 79042](#)). The policy statement is intended to provide agency personnel and stakeholders with a clear understanding of the expectations related to the NRC's evaluation standards that include rigor, relevance and utility; transparency; collaboration; independence and objectivity; and ethics. Comments were due 7 JAN 21.

WITHDRAWN — TRANSFER OF VERY LOW-LEVEL WASTE. NRC has withdrawn a proposed interpretation of its low-level radioactive waste disposal regulations that would have permitted licensees to dispose of waste by transfer to persons who hold specific exemptions for the purpose of disposal by burial ([85 FR 81849](#)). The proposal has been withdrawn based on NRC's assessment that the proposed changes may not benefit the regulatory framework for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste. The proposed interpretive rule was withdrawn as of 17 DEC 20.

SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS GUIDANCE. The White House Council on Environmental Quality has issued updated sustainable buildings guidance for federal agencies titled, *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings and Associated Instructions*, to assist agencies in designing, locating, constructing, maintaining, and operating federal buildings in a sustainable manner ([85 FR 86910](#)). This guidance provides new flexibilities regarding the use of third-party green building certification systems; and provides a consistent government-wide portfolio approach for federal agencies to design, mitigate, and measure the impact of their buildings. The guide urges agencies to ensure properties are resilient against climate change and adopt other sustainability measures. For more information, click [here](#) and [here](#).

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

REGULATIONS FOR LISTING THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES, DESIGNATING CRITICAL HABITAT. FWS and NMFS have issued a final rule adding a definition of "habitat" to their regulations that implement section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) ([85 FR 81411](#)). Specifically, the services have revised the regulatory definition of "habitat" in 50 CFR 424.02 as follows: "For the purposes of designating critical habitat only, habitat is the abiotic and biotic setting that currently or

periodically contains the resources and conditions necessary to support one or more life processes of a species.” This revised regulation applies to critical habitat rulemakings for which a proposed rule is published after 15 JAN 21. The prior version of the regulations at 50 CFR Part 424 will continue to apply to any rulemakings for which a proposed rule was published before the effective date of this rule.

REGULATIONS FOR DESIGNATING CRITICAL HABITAT. FWS has issued a final rule that sets forth a process for excluding areas of critical habitat under ESA Section 4(b)(2), which mandates consideration of the impacts of designating critical habitat and permits exclusions of areas following a discretionary exclusion analysis. These regulations outline when and how FWS will undertake an exclusion analysis, including identifying a non-exhaustive list of categories of potential impacts that it will consider. The final rules are effective 19 JAN 21.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY. FWS has determined that listing the [monarch butterfly](#) (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*) as endangered under the ESA is warranted but precluded by higher priority actions ([85 FR 81813](#)). FWS will develop a proposed rule to list the monarch butterfly as its priorities allow. The species is a candidate species and will be reviewed annually in the Candidate Notice of Review. FWS will continue to accept additional information and comments about the species. The monarch butterfly is known or believed to occur in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The finding was made 17 DEC 20.

LONG-EARED BAT. FWS has initiated a five-year status review under the ESA for the [long-eared bat](#) (*Myotis septentrionalis*) ([85 FR 83993](#)). A five-year status review is based on the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review. FWS has requested submission of any such information that has become available since the last review for the species to determine whether the listed species should be delisted or reclassified. The long-eared bat is known or believed to occur in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Information is due 22 FEB 21.

OZARK HELLBENDER. FWS has announced the availability of the draft recovery plan for the [Ozark hellbender](#), a salamander species ([85 FR 83609](#)). The Ozark hellbender (*C. a. bishopi*) is restricted to southern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas. Comments on the draft recovery plan are due 21 JAN 21.

TOXICS

RISK EVALUATION FOR PERCHLOROETHYLENE (PCE). EPA has announced the availability of the final Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk evaluation for PCE ([85 FR 82474](#)). Perchloroethylene is part of a wide range of industrial, commercial, and consumer conditions of use, including production of fluorinated compounds, and as a solvent in dry cleaning and vapor degreasing and in product formulations. EPA evaluated 61 conditions of use and determined that PCE presents an unreasonable risk under 59 conditions of use. EPA has found that PCE does not pose an unreasonable risk of injury to health when distributed in commerce and in industrial and commercial use in lubricants and greases for penetrating lubricants and cutting tool coolants. EPA also determined that PCE does not present an unreasonable risk of injury to the environment (aquatic organisms) from all conditions of use, based on the risk estimates, the environmental effects of PCE, the exposures, physical-chemical properties of PCE, and consideration of uncertainties. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found an unreasonable risk, it will move to address that unreasonable risk through risk management measures enumerated in TSCA.

RISK EVALUATION FOR N-METHYLPYRROLIDONE (NMP). EPA has announced the availability of the final TSCA risk evaluation

for NMP ([85 FR 86558](#)). EPA has determined that specific conditions of use of NMP present an unreasonable risk of injury to health. EPA found unreasonable risks to human health to consumers and workers from 26 out of 37 conditions of use of NMP. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found an unreasonable risk, it will take regulatory action to address that unreasonable risk through risk management measures. NMP is a water-miscible, organic solvent that is often used as a substitute for halogenated solvents. In the commercial sector, NMP is primarily used for producing and removing paints, coatings and adhesives. Other applications include use in solvents, reagents, sealers, inks and grouts, industrial, commercial, and consumer uses and disposal. For more information, click [here](#). The risk evaluation is available [here](#).

PERSISTENT, BIOACCUMULATIVE, AND TOXIC CHEMICALS. EPA [announced](#) it has released final TSCA rules that will reduce exposure to five chemicals that are persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). PBT chemicals are toxic, remain in the environment for long periods of time, and can build up or accumulate in the body. Addressing these chemicals is a critical step in EPA's efforts to protect the health of Americans, including children, workers, and subsistence fishers. The final rules limit or prohibit the manufacture (including import), processing, and/or distribution in commerce for the following:

- Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE): A flame retardant in plastic enclosures for televisions, computers, audio and video equipment, textiles and upholstered articles, wire and cables for communication and electronic equipment, and other applications.
- Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1)): A plasticizer, a flame retardant, an anti-wear additive, or an anti-compressibility additive in hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils, lubricants and greases, various industrial coatings, adhesives, sealants, and plastic articles.
- 2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl) phenol (2,4,6-TTBP): An intermediate/reactant in processing, and incorporated into formulations destined for fuel and fuel-related additives.
- Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd): A chemical used as a halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbon that is produced as a byproduct during the manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons.
- Pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP): A chemical used to make rubber more pliable in industrial uses.

A summary of the final rules and the risk management actions for each chemical is available [here](#).

COMPLIANCE GUIDE FOR IMPORTED ARTICLES SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE. EPA has announced the availability of and requested comment on a draft compliance guide for the significant new uses it identified for the import of articles with certain long chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate chemicals as part of the surface coating ([85 FR 81466](#)). Specifically, the guide provides additional clarity on what is meant by a "surface coating," identifies which entities are regulated, describes the activities that are required or prohibited, and summarizes the notification requirements of the final significant new use rule. Comments on the draft compliance guide are due 15 JAN 21.

WASTE

INTERIM GUIDANCE ON DESTROYING AND DISPOSING OF CERTAIN PFAS AND PFAS-CONTAINING MATERIALS. EPA has released draft interim guidance on destroying and disposing of PFAS and PFAS-containing materials ([85 FR 83554](#)). The interim guidance outlines the current state of the science on techniques and treatments that may be used to destroy or dispose of PFAS and PFAS-containing materials from non-consumer products, including aqueous film-forming foam. As required by Section 7361 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, the guidance addresses six material types:

- Aqueous film-forming foam (for firefighting).
- Soil and biosolids.
- Textiles, other than consumer goods, treated with PFAS.
- Spent filters, membranes, resins, granular carbon, and other waste from water treatment.
- Landfill leachate containing PFAS.
- Solid, liquid, or gas waste streams containing PFAS from facilities manufacturing or using PFAS.

Comments are due 22 FEB 21. The draft interim guidance is available [here](#). A news release is available [here](#).

BENEFICIAL REUSE OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS. EPA has announced the availability of new information and data pertaining to its [14 AUG proposed rule](#) addressing disposal of coal combustion residuals (CCR or coal ash) from electric utilities; reconsideration of beneficial use criteria; and piles ([85 FR 83478](#)). EPA is seeking public comment on whether this additional information may inform its reconsideration of the beneficial use definition and provisions for coal ash accumulations. EPA also is accepting additional information and data from the public that may further help inform EPA's reconsideration of the beneficial use definition and provisions for CCR accumulations, such as:

- Information on how coal ash is beneficially used to help distinguish among the different types of beneficial use applications.
- Information on the management of coal ash at each point in its distribution system.
- Information on federal, state, and local program provisions and regulations related to beneficial use and CCR accumulations.

EPA will use this new information to inform its reconsideration of the beneficial use definition and provisions for piles of coal ash. Comments are due 22 FEB 21. For more information on the 2019 proposed rule, click [here](#). To learn more about EPA rulemakings associated with coal ash disposal, click [here](#). A news release is available [here](#).

REPORT ON MANAGEMENT AND BENEFICIAL REUSE OF USED LUBRICATING OIL. DOE's Office of Fossil Energy [announced](#) it has issued a [report to Congress](#) including recommendations for increasing the beneficial reuse of used oils and lubricants. Beneficial reuse includes turning waste lubricants such as used motor oil into more valuable base oils, fuels, and other commodity products. The report examines the current status of the used oil industry and stakeholder perspectives and provides Congress with updates on market challenges and opportunities both domestically and abroad. Following consultation with stakeholders, the Office of Fossil Energy prepared a set of recommendations that support the safe and efficient collection and reuse of used oil through non-regulatory mechanisms. These recommendations include specific focus on: (1) information exchange and outreach; (2) data collection and research; (3) data analysis; and (4) policy development.

WATER

EPA INTERIM STRATEGY ON PFAS AND EPA-ISSUED WASTEWATER PERMITS. On 30 NOV 20, EPA issued a [press release](#) announcing a new interim strategy to address PFAS through certain EPA-issued wastewater permits. EPA issued a [memorandum](#) detailing an interim National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting strategy for addressing PFAS in EPA-issued wastewater permits. EPA has also released information on progress in developing new analytical methods to test for PFAS compounds in wastewater and other environmental media. The strategy advises EPA permit writers to consider including PFAS monitoring at facilities where these chemicals are expected to be present in wastewater discharges, including from municipal separate storm sewer systems and industrial stormwater permits. The PFAS that could be considered for monitoring are those that will have validated EPA analytical methods for wastewater testing, which EPA anticipates being available on a phased-in schedule as multi-lab validated wastewater analytical methods are finalized. EPA's interim strategy also encourages the use of best management practices where appropriate to control or abate the discharge of PFAS and includes recommendations to facilitate information sharing to foster adoption of best practices across states and localities.

EPA GUIDANCE — RELEASES FROM POINT SOURCE TO GROUNDWATER. EPA has issued a draft memorandum to provide guidance to the regulated community and permitting authorities on applying the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *County of Maui v. Hawaii Wildlife Fund*, 140 S. Ct. 1462 (2020), in the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 402 NPDES permit program for point source discharges that travel through groundwater before reaching waters of the United States ([85 FR 79489](#)). Consistent with the October 2020 document, [EPA Guidance; Administrative Procedures for Issuance and Public Petitions](#), EPA solicited public comment on the draft memorandum for 30 days. EPA may pursue a future rulemaking action to provide greater regulatory certainty concerning discharges subject to the NPDES permit program. This draft guidance document does not have the force and effect of law and it does not bind the public in any way. By issuing this draft guidance

memorandum, EPA intends only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or EPA policies. Comments were due 11 JAN 21. To view the draft guidance, click [here](#). To view a news release about the guidance, click [here](#).

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE STANDARD FOR STATE CWA 402 AND 404 PROGRAMS. EPA has proposed to clarify that state or tribal programs approved pursuant to CWA Sections 402 and 404 are not required to include the same criminal intent standard that is applicable to EPA under Section 309 of the CWA ([85 FR 80713](#)). The proposed regulations will provide clarity to states, tribes, regulated entities, and the public. Comments were due 13 JAN 21.

RIVERS AND STREAMS ASSESSMENT. EPA [announced](#) the availability of a final report, [National Rivers and Streams Assessment \(NRSA\) 2013-2014: A Collaborative Survey](#), which provides a historical snapshot of water quality in U.S. rivers and streams. EPA is seeking input on all aspects of the design and implementation of the National Aquatic Resource Survey (NARS) program to improve future assessments. The NRSA report includes a comparison between water quality metrics in 2013-2014 and 2008-2009, which generally show that water quality in rivers and streams across the country remained relatively unchanged between 2008 and 2014. EPA intends to develop a website to host the NARS program data and will transition to presenting survey results in a more user-friendly web-based interface. To learn more about the National Rivers and Streams Assessment, click [here](#).

Department of Defense Activity

DOD DIRECTIVE 5135.03. The DOD Office of the Chief Management Officer has issued [DOD Directive 5135.03](#), Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment. The directive establishes the responsibilities, functions, relationships, and authorities of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, effective 10 DEC 20.

REPI FACT SHEET. Developed by DOD's Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Office, the [REPI Resilience Fact Sheet](#) provides a brief overview of how the REPI program interprets the expanded 10 USC 2684a authority. This fact sheet also provides examples of changing environmental conditions impacting DOD installations and ranges and success stories of how Naval Weapons Station Earle, Fort Huachuca, and Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point are enhancing installation resilience. To learn more about REPI's resilience efforts, click [here](#).

ARMY INSTALLATIONS STRATEGY. The Army [announced](#) it has released a new Installations Strategy to guide future decision-making processes as Army installations transform into platforms that support multi-domain operations. The strategy outlines how every installation will be a "smart" platform of capabilities, utilizing connected sensors to enhance operational capacity and improve the delivery of services. The strategy is available [here](#). An Army news release about the strategy is available [here](#).

ARMY COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE PROGRAM DISCONTINUED. [Army Directive 2020-18, Discontinuation of the Formal Competition Process for Army Communities of Excellence](#), was issued 18 DEC 20. In accordance with the directive, the Army Communities of Excellence program, Department of Army Headquarters-managed competition, and any awards (monetary or nonmonetary) and recognition ceremonies are discontinued. The Department of the Army will continue to support the Secretary of Defense Commander in Chief's Award for Installation Excellence Program. Only Regular Army installations are eligible to compete. Consequently, the Commanding General, Army Materiel Command will establish a systematic approach to assess, select, and forward the best-performing installations as the Army's nominee to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9 for further consideration.

Professional Development

DOD TRAINING SOURCES

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROSPECT TRAINING. The USACE FY 2021 PROSPECT (Proponent-Sponsored Engineer Corps Training) purple book describes courses that are open to federal, state, county, and city employees and contractors. Refer to the [course schedule](#) for the latest information relating to PROSPECT courses. Environmental courses include, but are not limited to:

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

USACE LAUNCHES ENGINEERING WITH NATURE PODCAST SERIES. A new podcast series tells the stories of a growing international community of scientists, engineers, and researchers who are applying Engineering With Nature (EWN) principles and practices to solve problems and diversify infrastructure value. USACE developed the podcast to mark the EWN initiative's 10th anniversary. The first season includes 10 episodes that are available on the EWN [website](#).

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 offered by the Civil Engineer School are available to all military and civilian employees of the U.S. government, free of charge. Due to COVID-19, all resident courses with the exception of WMGT 101, 400, and WMSS 700 have been converted to distance learning methods or delayed until April 2021.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SERDP) AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (ESTCP) WEBINAR SERIES. 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 Department of Energy audiences. Prior presentations are archived for viewing any time. Recently archived webinars are available on demand [here](#).

RESILIENCE WEBINAR SERIES. The [Resilience Webinar Series](#) is presented by the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program, Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability (SERPPAS), and Western Regional Partnership. Recordings of previous webinars in this series are available [here](#).

FEDERAL TRAINING SOURCES

20 JAN 21, ADVANCED ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) SITE ASSESSMENT AND OPERATIONS. The [EV Site Assessment Training](#) is hosted by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory that is designed to provide fleet managers and coordinators with the skills and knowledge to become subject matter experts in electric vehicle implementation.

WATER RESEARCH WEBINAR SERIES. EPA's Office of Research and Development hosts this [webinar series](#) to share current research activities and results. The webinars are available in real time or on demand for previously held events. A [September webinar](#), SARS CoV-2 in Wastewater Monitoring: Linking Research and Application to Meet Immediate Needs, is available on demand. Scheduled events include:

- 27 JAN 21. Disinfection Byproducts Formation Tools for Drinking Water Utilities.
- 31 MAR 21 Fit-for-Purpose Water Updates and Life Cycle Comparisons of Non-Potable Water Reuse Scenarios.

FRTR WEBINARS ON PFAS. The Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable ([FRTR](#)) hosts webinars to identify and discuss emerging science behind PFAS characterization and remedial technologies. Webinars are archived for viewing at any time. Upcoming and archived webinars can be found [here](#).

FEDERAL FACILITIES ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER. [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](#).
- [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. The U.S. Department of Agriculture offers a series of on-demand training modules about biobased products and the [BioPreferred® Program](#). View training modules [here](#).

FEMP eTRAINING COURSES. The U.S. Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) offers interactive, [eTraining courses](#) to help federal agencies develop core competencies and comply with energy efficiency, 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.

EPA SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ACADEMY. 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. 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 on 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. 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.

ENERGY STAR. 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.

GENERAL CONFORMITY TRAINING MODULES. 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 conformity training program](#) covers all aspects of the rule and is divided into four modules.

CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT WEBINAR SERIES. 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. Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers also host [regional webinars](#) to spotlight local research.

WATER/WASTEWATER UTILITY ALL-HAZARDS BOOTCAMP TRAINING. 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.

RESTORATION WEBINAR SERIES. The [Restoration Webinar Series](#), hosted by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is a venue for disseminating new approaches, best management practices, and innovative restoration techniques to some of the nation's greatest restoration challenges. The series covers topics including planning and implementing restoration projects, project monitoring and evaluation at multiple time scales, accounting for a changing climate in restoration, regional restoration planning and priority setting, and permitting. All webinars are recorded and available for public viewing at any time.

OTHER TRAINING RESOURCES

86TH NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE/WORKSHOP. The Wildlife Management Institute has [announced](#) that the 2021 conference will be implemented virtually, from 8-12 MAR 21. The North American Conference sessions, workshops and more than 150 separate meetings and functions serve as the annual forum to set conservation policy in North America.

PFAS ROUNDTABLE II. The [Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council](#) hosted an "ask the experts" roundtable on PFAS that focused on PFAS fate and transport in the environment, available physical and chemical properties of PFAS, and unique considerations for PFAS site characterization. The roundtable session, held live 8 OCT 20, can be viewed anytime from Clu-In's [archived training seminars](#).

QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITES. The Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) has released an [on-demand training video](#) that provides a 30-minute introductory overview of ITRC's [Quality Considerations for Multiple Aspects of Munitions Response Sites](#) guidance document. The training explains the decision logic used throughout a munitions response (MR) project and assists in developing the quality assurance and quality control activities that ensure quality data and confidence in decisions. The training provides an overview of the MR process and identifies specific quality considerations at critical decision points for MR projects.

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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 Counsel listed at the top of page two.

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

